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ROMANIAN
NEWS
AGENCY

20th Year

February 15, 1969

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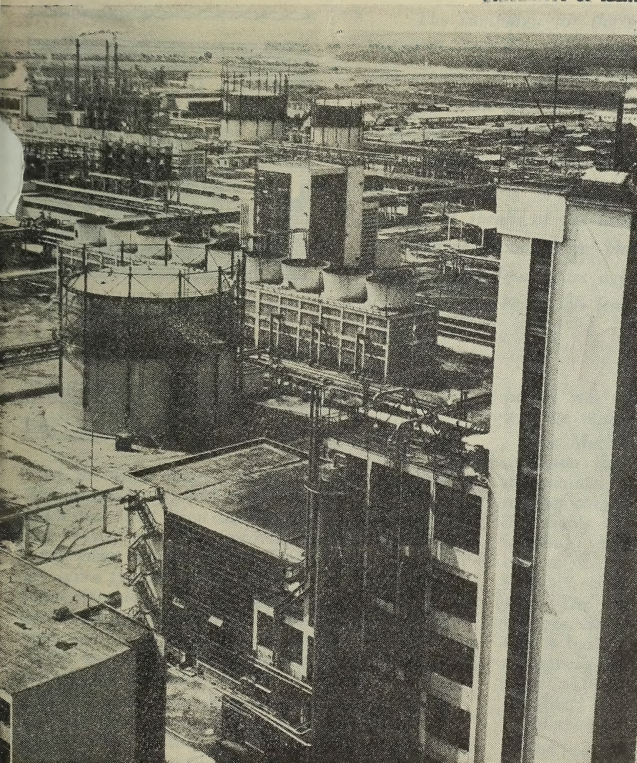
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election campaign provides an opportunity for summing up the successes won by the Romanian people these last few years along the path of industrialization.

Picture : The large chemical combine in Craiova.



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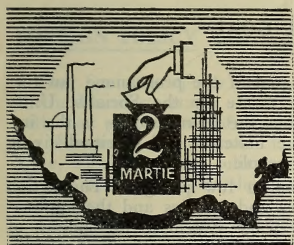
- Revision of Romania's foreign policy: Romania's foreign policy and the People's Republic of China's campaign in Fall 1987
- All-Party Conference in Bucharest, 1987: The Party's program for the 1990s
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- Romanian Scientists and Writers: The 1987-1988 period (1987-1988)
- Romania's foreign relations: The 1987-1988 period
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- From the T. D. P.



The magazine provides an opportunity for Romania's people to see how the country is developing. Picture: The page showed content in Romania.

Election of Deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils

The Election Campaign in Full Swing



The campaign for the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils is unfolding with growing intensity. The effervescence prevailing in the whole country on the eve of the March 2 event is reflected at large in the press and in radio and TV broadcasts. The Socialist Unity Front submitted to the electorate its Manifesto, a programme that aroused the interest of public opinion throughout the country. It speaks of the achievements recorded up to now, of the implementation of the pledges made on the occasion of the elections held four years ago; it also speaks of the tasks the Socialist Unity Front sets itself for the next few years.

"THE PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED"

At the very outset the Manifesto states that "the programme put forward to the people four years ago has been successfully implemented. The Five-Year Plan provisions for the first three years have been fulfilled". Some figures are quite telling in this respect: in these years some 700 factories, mills and new sections have been built. The volume of industrial output has gone up by 40 per cent as against 1965. The whole industrial output of the year 1968 is turned out nowadays in only 24 days.

Cooperative agriculture has proved its great vitality. One of the most important indices of the progress of the agricultural production co-operatives is doubtlessly the growth of their commonly-owned property by nearly 30 per cent in the course of the last three years. The efforts of the State have been blended with those of the peasantry with a view to strengthening the technical-material groundwork of agriculture. This has resulted in an average gross agricultural output which in the 1966—1968

period was nearly 24 per cent bigger than the average output of the five preceding years.

The Manifesto further shows that particular attention was granted to the development and modernization of education. More than four million children and young people are learning in schools of all levels. The courses of higher learning establishments in the 16 university centres of the country are attended by 150,000 students, five and a half times more than in 1938. The many schools built in the towns and villages, State scholarships, the fact that education is free of charge and so are school-books in all general-education and secondary schools — form a material basis enabling all sons and daughters of the country to exercise their right to education.

The increase of the national income in 1968 by some 26 per cent over 1965 secured a systematic rise of the consumption fund and of the working people's earnings, an improvement in their living standard. In the first three years of the Five-Year Plan the number of wage and salary earners went up by some 440,000. The wages and salaries of wide categories of working people as well as pensions have been raised,

pensions for cooperative farmers have been introduced, housing construction acquired great scope and a large-scale action for developing the villages has been carried out.

FUNDAMENTAL TARGETS FOR THE NEAR FUTURE

In the first three years of the Five-Year Plan Romania has covered a new stage on the road of her social and economic development. In these years Romania's experience in building the new system has been enriched and the correctness of the industrialization policy of the Romanian Communist Party once again spotlighted.

The beneficial influence of industry is felt in all branches of the national economy; it brought about important changes on the social plane. That is why, as stated in the Manifesto, "industrialization is and will remain the decisive factor making for the progress of society, a rise in the population's living standard and the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty".

A vast investments programme will make it possible for nearly 1,000 new production capacities and projects equipped with modern technique to be commissioned. In view of the fact that it is planned for industrial output to top by 10.8 per cent last year's achievements, high average annual growth rates will be maintained, thus creating the premises for exceeding by 1970 the Five-Year Plan provisions on the increase of gross industrial output by 73 per cent as against 1965.

An examination of the plan provisions spotlights the concern for further improving the branch structure of industry in keeping with the advanced trends in the world. Concomitantly an improvement of the structure within each industrial branch is aimed at, greatest attention being granted to those products which secure the high-grade utilization of the country's resources, substantially contribute to the technical equipment of the economy and to the modernization of technological processes and are in great demand in foreign markets.

An important target is the intensive and multilateral development of agriculture, the growth of plant and animal output. With this end in view the Socialist Unity Front will focus its efforts on the further equipment of agriculture with new, modern machines and equipment, on the extension of irrigated areas which should reach one million hectares by 1970.

The economic and organizational strengthening of the agricultural production cooperatives is a cardinal task. These will enjoy State support in the future as well so that they may further develop economically, securing increas-

ing incomes to their members and contribute, to a growing extent, to the country's economy.

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The Socialist Unity Front will continue to focus its attention on the progress of education, science and culture. This year already, 10-year schooling will be introduced, and the network of specialized secondary schools will be extended. Thousands of class-rooms, new hostels and refectories will be built. Substantial funds will be earmarked for expanding the material basis of scientific research. Important cultural projects now under construction, including the Bucharest television centre and National Theatre and the Craiova and Tîngu Mureş State theatres, will enrich the cultural landscape of the country.

THE SUPREME GOAL

The supreme goal of the programme put forward to the electorate by the Socialist Unity Front — proclaims the Manifesto — is the improvement of the material and spiritual living standards of the people.

Let us pick out a few pledges: The action for raising wages and salaries and the application of the new wage system in all spheres of activity will be completed by the end of this year. In this way real wages will increase by the end of next year by 20—25 per cent over 1965. The number of flats to be built this and next year will be 50 per cent greater than envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. In 1969 alone, in addition to the 90,000 flats to be built by the State, 25,000 privately-owned flats will be built in towns.

In the next two years it is expected that the peasantry's real earnings will go up by 20 per cent compared with 1965. The re-development of villages with a view to introducing new elements of civilization in the rural environment will proceed faster than so far.

As for social-cultural outlays effected by the State and benefiting each and every citizen, they will amount by 1970 to 5,300 lei per family.

SOCIALISM AND DEMOCRACY

The Socialist Unity Front pledges to campaign tirelessly for further strengthening the socialist system — the most valuable gain of the Romanian people. At the same time, the Manifesto states that "proceeding from the idea that socialism and democracy are inseparable and that society can and is in duty bound to

secure the broadest rights and liberties, the Romanian Communist Party promotes a policy of expanding and perfecting socialist democracy". Pointing out that a most important aim of the Grand National Assembly during its future term of legislature will be an even broader exercise of its constitutional responsibilities and powers, the Manifesto gives expression to the pledges of the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front "to see to the strict observance of the country's laws, of the democratic rights and liberties".

The candidates of the Socialist Unity Front will campaign, in the spirit of the Romanian Communist Party's policy, for the further strengthening of brotherhood between the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities, so that they may work, side by side, for the blossoming of their free and independent common socialist homeland.

FOREIGN POLICY

The Socialist Unity Front, its candidates — the Manifesto states — stand for the electors with the programme of the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of our State, which expresses solicitude for the interests of the homeland, for the cause of socialism and peace.

The period of the last legislature of the Grand National Assembly was characterized by a keen and fruitful activity of Romania for the development of international cooperation, for peace and friendship among peoples. Numerous contacts, exchanges of visits, talks with heads of State and Government, with outstanding personalities of a great number of countries took place. Never before has our country had such broad international relations, never has it had so many friends in the world as it has today. The Socialist Republic of Romania has diplomatic links with 90 states — compared with 66 in 1965 — economic relations with over 100 countries, and cooperates in the sphere of culture with states on all meridians.

The Grand National Assembly discussed in this legislature the foreign policy of our socialist State, sanctifying the directions of its international activity. The foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania is focussed on friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, to which we are linked by the community of social system, by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, by the unity of aims and fundamental aspirations, by the struggle against imperialism, for the defence of the revolutionary gains of our people, for the triumph of socialism and peace in the world. The Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Front express their determination to steadily develop the friendship and alliance with all the socialist countries, to actively contribute to the

strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system. We shall act henceforth too for a broad collaboration and cooperation with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and of the Warsaw Treaty, with all the fraternal socialist countries. The strength and durability of the relations among the socialist countries lie in the development of these relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism, on the observance of sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights, reciprocal advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

The candidates of the Socialist Unity Front pledge to militate for the policy of the Romanian Communist Party of strengthening the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, founded on mutual confidence and esteem, on the observance of the right of each party to independently establish its home and foreign policy according to the concrete social and historical conditions.

The Socialist Unity Front will militate for strengthening active solidarity and cooperation with the peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, for the observance of the right of all peoples to freely choose the path of their social and political development, to organize their own life in keeping with their aspirations and interests, without any outside interference.

The Socialist Unity Front will make its full contribution to the development of socialist Romania's relations with all countries, irrespective of their social-political system, based on the observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage. The founding of inter-state relations on these principles, that are imposing themselves more and more in international life, is an objective necessity of the evolution of the contemporary world, a demand of the intensification of exchanges of material and cultural assets, of rapprochement and understanding among peoples, of detente, of guaranteeing international peace and security.

The Socialist Unity Front, the Romanian people will continue to unfold tireless activity against the aggressive actions and the policy from the position of strength promoted by the imperialist circles, will campaign for the elimination of the sources of tension and conflicts among states, for preventing a new world war. We shall resolutely militate for the cessation of the war in Vietnam and for the observance of the right of the Vietnamese people to solve its own problems, without any outside interference, for an end to the tension in the Near East — in the interest of the peoples in that region, in the interest of general peace.

In her foreign policy Romania gives prime of place to the implementation of European security, to establishment of good coexistence relations and broad cooperation among the states

of our continent — essential factors for improving the international political climate, for strengthening peace in the whole world. The road to peace, security and detente in Europe is not that of straining the international atmosphere, of strengthening military blocs and stepping up the arms' drive but that of cooperation and mutual confidence among states. In this direction of utmost significance is the recognition of the existence of the two German states, of the present frontiers of the European countries, including the Oder-Neisse frontier, of all the changes that have taken place on this continent after the Second World War.

The departure from Europe of the non-European military forces, the withdrawal of all the troops from the territories of other states within their national frontiers, the dismantling of foreign military bases and the liquidation of military blocs would have positive effects. In this spirit, together with the other socialist countries, as already shown in the Declaration of the July 1966 Bucharest Conference, Romania speaks up for the abolishment of the aggressive NATO Pact and concomitantly of the Warsaw Treaty. Romania will persevere in her efforts for disarmament, for the promotion of measures that should ensure guarantees for the security of the non-nuclear states, should lead to the elimination of atomic weapons, to the removal of the atomic danger.

As a member of the United Nations Organization, Romania will continue to make every effort for the observance in international relations of the principles laid down in the UN Charter, for whose translation into life the UN has particular responsibility to the peoples. In the present epoch each state, big or small, is responsible for the fate of general peace, for the defence of the norms of international law in the relations among countries.

The Socialist Unity Front, the whole Romanian people, reassert their firm conviction that

the forces of peace, democracy and socialism are able to thwart the actions of the aggressive imperialist circles, to establish a lasting peace in the whole world, to open new paths of progress and prosperity.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN CANDIDATES AND ELECTORS

The publication of the Manifesto of the Socialist Unity Front was followed by citizens' meetings held throughout the country. In these meetings candidates and electors discussed problems now facing the country as well as matters pertaining to the development of counties, towns and villages. This is the second stage of the election campaign and obviously the most interesting one, thanks to its scope, to the criticism and suggestions made by the masses of the people. The total number of citizens participating in such meetings is expected to reach more than a million.

At the meetings, Party and State leaders are enlarging upon the major tasks aimed at raising socialist Romania onto new steps of progress, at safeguarding peace and promoting collaboration among peoples.

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In order to "guarantee that the election returns truly express the will of the people, and according to the electoral system of Romania, elections in a constituency are declared valid only in case the majority of electors have cast their votes. Otherwise the elections have to be repeated at the latest in two weeks. It should be mentioned, however, that no such cases occurred so far. A particularly massive participation of the citizens in the March 2 elections is expected.

National Conference of the Teachers of Romania

A National Conference of teachers was held in Bucharest between February 5 and 7. The Conference was attended by more than 3,000 delegates — elected in meetings of teachers in the pre-school, general-culture, vocational and technical educational network as well as in meetings held in higher learning establishments — and by guests. Preceded by a series of measures worked out on the basis of the Directives of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of all-round development of education, the Conference occasioned a comprehensive exchange of experience and views concerning some of the most important matters in this field.

More than a hundred delegates took the floor following the report delivered by Academician Stefan Bălan, Minister of Education.

The debates of the Conference and those preparing it offered an opportunity to review the achievements obtained up to now in Romanian education which is general, compulsory and free of charge. In this respect a few data are quite telling: one of every five inhabitants of the country is learning; in the current school-year there are more than 4,272,000 pupils and students.

General-culture schooling was greatly extended, including some 15,000 schools, attended by about 3,300,000 pupils.

The number of general-culture and specialized high schools has also substantially increased. There are 568 general-culture lyceums, 165 specialized lyceums and 50 teacher-training lyceums and sections.

Vocational schooling numbers 250,000 pupils, 6 times more than in the 1938—1939 school-year. Some 145,000 pupils are learning in specialized lyceums, in technical schools and post-lyceum courses.

The day, evening and extra-mural courses of the 47 higher-education establishments with 187 faculties located in 16 university centres are attended by over 150,000 students. Mirroring the nationalities policy of the Party and State, more than 2,000 school units have been opened in which over 240,000 pupils belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities are learning.

It is obvious that such a large-scale development of schooling asked for great efforts on the part of the State, which in the last 10 years alone spent 56,000 million lei for this purpose. The weight of State expenditure for education

The Conference debated the methods for generalizing 10-year compulsory schooling, endorsed the draft rules of the teaching staff, adopted measures for modernizing schools of all levels and voiced the determination of the country's 200,000 teachers to raise education onto a higher stage, responding to the demands of Romania's continuous progress.

On the last day, the Conference proceedings were attended by Party and State leaders headed by Nicolae Ceaușescu who conveyed to the Conference the greetings of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government and made an ample speech (See supplement no. 2 of February 10 to our Bulletin).

as related to the national income is of 4 per cent. In this respect Romania ranks among the most advanced countries in the world, and her schooling index for the population aged between 7 and 19 is among the highest. Ample school construction work is now under way to provide, in the course of the next Five-Year Plan, new schooling space, laboratories, clinics, a.s.o. to the value of over 1,500 million lei.

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The impetuous development of education is also illustrated by the growth in the number of teaching staff from 55,000 in the 1938—1939 school-year to nearly 200,000 at present. The teaching staff is today the most numerous detachment of the Romanian intelligentsia.

"I would like to stress once again — said Nicolae Ceaușescu in his speech — that the Party and Government hold in high esteem the school-masters and teachers throughout the country, their responsible work for teaching and educating the youth of our homeland, and the important contribution they make to the advance of Romania on the road of socialist civilisation."

Added to the other measures that have been taken with a view to harmoniously and multilaterally developing education, to raising the living standard of school-masters and teachers and to enhancing their interest in continuously improving their professional knowledge, a recent Decision of the Council of Ministers provides for an average 19.1 per cent salary increase for the teaching staff, starting from January 1, 1969.

The scientific nature of the new wage system, the judicious remuneration of teachers according to their function and training, to length of service, to the quality of their instructional-educational activity, to their didactic rank and specific conditions of activity, are contributing to raising the qualitative level of the educational process.

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Ten-year compulsory schooling, legislated by the Grand National Assembly in the spring of 1968, was largely debated upon by the Conference, as it is the keystone of the renewing measures that brought about the present upsurge of education in Romania. Both the Minister of Education in his report and the more than 100 speakers dwelt upon this stage of the general compulsory schooling. Its carrying into effect will start in September 1969 and it will become general by 1973.

Among the most complex problems in this respect the Conference analysed some data in relation to schooling starting at the age of six, examined the necessity of reorganizing the lyceums — which should have more sections and a more rational distribution of the disciplines — of improving the action for helping the young people to choose a profession when still at school. In view of the importance of a fast generalization of ten-year schooling, the modernization of its contents and, implicitly, of the textbooks and teaching methods, almost all speakers proved high exigency in this respect considering the rate at which the measures are being applied unsatisfactory.

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The Conference debates spotlighted the fact that the number of pupils attending vocational and technical schools is too small when compared to the need for skilled technical personnel in the national economy. A some sixfold increase in the number of pupils in vocational and technical schools as against 1938 does not meet the requirements of industry. To improve this state of things it was envisaged, among other things, to reduce the duration of vocational training and to lay more stress on the disciplines on which depends the thorough mastering of the respective trade, to print text-books matching the present level of the equipment of industry,

to build school-workshops and to equip them adequately, a.s.o.

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The existence of 170,000 specialists with higher training and the ratio of 75 students per 10,000 inhabitants are unquestionable achievements of higher learning in Romania. The need for skilled personnel is felt, however, at this high level, too, particularly in the modern branches such as automation, the use of computers, nuclear power, a.s.o. In addition to the modernization of the teaching process and its closer linking to everyday requirements, the enriching of the curricula in various specialities and a reduction in the number of specialities are the guidelines along which higher education will develop in the near future.

The Conference made known the recommendation of the Party leadership to the effect that the central planning bodies and the Ministry of Education should study the demands for personnel in the various fields of activity and a long-range schooling plan should be worked out accordingly.

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The Conference debated at large the draft rules including the rights and duties of the teaching staff. After the examination of the proposals put forward by the delegates and guests during the Conference, the final form of the draft rules will be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for endorsement. The rules will guarantee a unitary methodology in the organization and unfolding of the activity of teachers of all grades, categories and education levels. By defining the general tasks of education and the rights and duties of teachers, the rules will harmoniously blend the interests of education with the interests of those who have been entrusted the lofty mission of bringing up the younger generations.

Better than all previous documents, the draft rules regulate the matters linked to the continuous improvement of the skills of teachers in general-culture schools and the technical and economic knowledge of teachers in specialized lyceums and in technical and vocational schools. The rules include also provisions on the distinctions and rewards granted to teachers who obtain outstanding results and carry on a meritorious social-cultural activity: orders, medals and titles awarded at the end of the school-term and exceptional bonuses given in the course of the year.

Twenty Years of Agricultural Development

The Plenary Meeting of the Council of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives recently took place in Bucharest. It analyzed the activity of the cooperatives in recent years, the results obtained in their economic and organizational strengthening, and their contribution to the development of the national economy. Decisions were endorsed concerning the ensuring of conditions for the implementation of the 1969 plan tasks, and so were the regulations on the application of the statutory norms of organization and remuneration of labour in the agricultural production cooperatives.

The speech made on the occasion by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, was followed with keen interest. He referred to the fact that it will soon be 20 years since the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took the decision on the socialist transformation of agriculture. In the light of this anniversary, Nicolae Ceaușescu amply described the development of agriculture in Romania in the last twenty years and dwelt at length on the tasks now facing the country with regard to raising agriculture onto a higher stage.

Within the general picture of Romania's economic development under the current Five-Year Plan, the results obtained in agriculture — branch that employs more than half of the country's population — show that the targets set by the long-range plan, whose guidelines have been established by the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, are successfully implemented. In the first three years of the Five-Year Plan, the average gross agricultural output was some 24 per cent bigger than in the 1961—1965 period. The grain harvests reaching 13,200,000 tons a year topped the plan provisions and exceeded by 2,400,000 tons the yearly average obtained in the period of the previous Five-Year Plan. Substantial increases have been obtained in the cultivation of industrial crops and vegetables, in wine-growing, fruit-tree growing and animal husbandry.

Now, on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the endorsement of the RCP Central Committee's Resolution on the socialist transformation of agriculture, we are in a position to examine the results obtained in their historical perspective. Thus, the recent plenum of the Council of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives drew up a balance-sheet of the entire cooperativization process, i.e. of the 20 years in the course of which agriculture covered the road from small-scale commodity production — unable to ensure a better life to the peasantry and the development of the national economy — to large-scale socialist farming, which proved capable of securing growing incomes for the peasantry and of making an increasing contribution to the growth of the national wealth, to Romania's advance on the road to socialism.

Of course, the completion of cooperativization was but a premise that made it possible to unfold a sustained activity for modernizing agriculture, increasing output and improving life in the villages. That is why the State has made and continues to make great efforts for providing an adequate technical and material base to the cooperative-socialist form of large-scale property — a form that is objectively necessary for organizing the peasantry's labour under socialism.

The changes that have occurred in agriculture in the last 20 years as regards mechanization represent a genuine technical revolution. Mechanic power accounts for over 90 per cent of the power used in agriculture (50 HP per hectare). This year nearly 100,000 tractors are working in agriculture, i.e. one tractor for some 100 hectares as against one tractor for 2,493 hectares in 1938.

The problems of mechanization of cereal cultivation have been solved in the main. Efforts are now focussed on extending mechanization in vegetable, fruit-tree and wine growing as well as on sloping ground. With this aim in view the machine-building industry has assimilated for manufacture 6 new types of 40 HP wheel and caterpillar tractors, suitable for the cultivation of vegetables, for orchards and vineyards, as well as for hilly land.

The production of chemical fertilizers witnessed lately a rapid development. From 71,000 tons in 1960 and 293,000 tons in 1965 the output of chemical fertilizers increased twofold in the first years of the Five-Year Plan and exceeded 600,000 tons in 1968.

Investments amounting to 4,200 million lei were made by the State in the fertilizers industry between 1966 and 1968.

According to the plan provisions this year the output of chemical fertilizers will stand at 859,600 tons active substance. The output of weed and pest killers, biostimulants and phytopharmaceutical substances will also go up.

The implementation of the Five-Year Plan provisions for such products will bring about the settlement, by and large, of the problems of chemicalization in agriculture — an important factor making for the modernization of the technical and material groundwork, for an increase in agricultural output.

In addition to mechanization and chemicalization, the progress of Romania's agriculture largely depends on irrigation developments. At present irrigated areas amount to over 530,000 hectares and at the end of the current Five-Year Plan period an area totalling one million hectares will be irrigated. In the next ten years the irrigation of some three million hectares is envisaged by the use of the waters of the Danube and of inland rivers. The main trend is to lay out big irrigation systems on the basis of modern, highly efficient technological and construction methods.

A new element that is taking shape in the country's agriculture is the transition from traditional methods to advanced technologies of an industrial type. A start has been made in this respect by the setting up of State agricultural enterprises consisting of tens of industrial-type units for the raising and fattening of animals and for poultry breeding. The greater part of the egg and poultry meat output of the State agricultural enterprises as well as the output of milk, pork and beef are produced in modern, highly mechanized and automated units.

Advanced technology penetrates into a number of branches of plant production as well. More and more automated and semi-automated hothouses for vegetable-growing are being built and intensive vine and fruit-tree plantations are extended. The qualitative change of the technical base and technological methods will make it possible for the growth rate of agricultural production to come closer to the steady development rates of the other branches of the national economy.

Besides the development of the technical-material base, a positive influence on the growth of output has been exerted by the measures adopted by the Party and Government with a view to improving the forms and methods of organizing agriculture. Under the current Five-Year Plan the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the county unions have been set up. In this way a more suitable organizational and institutional

framework has been created for dealing with matters pertaining to the cooperative sector of agriculture. Inter-cooperative associations and enterprises have been set up, whose role is to ensure the collaboration of a number of cooperative farms both in production and in the sale of products.

A number of other measures have also been applied with a view to improving the management, planning, financing and organizing of the State agricultural units. Beginning 1968, the enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture have been reorganized upon the principle of economic self-management. At the same time the State farms and enterprises have been turned into large-scale socialist farming units. With every passing year these obtain better and better results in increasing output and profitability, making a growing contribution to meeting the needs for agricultural foodstuffs. In 1968 these units obtained average per hectare yields amounting to 2,400 kg. wheat and rye, well-nigh 2,900 kg. maize, over 6,300 kg. grapes, a.s.o. Their share contributed to the central fund of agricultural produce amounted last year to nearly 40 per cent for wheat, 30 per cent for sunflower seed, 32 per cent for meat, a.s.o.

Thanks to their area and their share in production the cooperative farms hold the most important place within Romania's agriculture. In the seven years that have passed since the completion of cooperativization, they scored remarkable successes in increasing output and their commonly-owned property, in ensuring growing incomes to the cooperative farmers. In 1968, in spite of unfavourable natural conditions caused by the drought of the first six months, the cooperative farms obtained higher average harvests than those achieved in the first year after the completion of cooperativization (1963). Average per hectare yields within the cooperative sector have gone up as follows: wheat — from 1,250 kg in 1963 to 1,580 kg in 1968; maize — from 1,750 kg to 2,000 kg; sunflower-seed — from 1,020 kg to 1,270 kg; sugar beet — from 13,000 kg. to 20,000 kg. It goes without saying that there are possibilities at hand to obtain even greater yields in step with the development of the technical-material groundwork of cooperative agriculture. With this end in view the State supports the cooperative farms by making available to them growing numbers of tractors and modern farm machines, as well as increasing amounts of chemical fertilizers, by extending irrigations, by giving technical assistance, a.s.o. Every year cooperative farms benefit by State loans amounting to 4,000—5,000 million lei, most of them interest-free.

The development of the technical and material groundwork, the growth of plant and animal



A modern livestock farm.

output enhance the economic might of the cooperative farms. During the period that has passed since the completion of cooperativization, the value of commonly-owned property per 100 hectares has gone up by nearly 70 per cent. Between 1963 and 1968 the total value of the work-day unit has increased by 23 per cent. Money payments made to the cooperative farmers have grown by some 54 per cent.

An important contribution to raising the living standard of the cooperative farmers is made by the State expenditure for social and cultural purposes materialized in the expansion of the

educational and health assistance network in the countryside, in the building of cultural establishments. Elements of urban civilization penetrate more and more into the villages of Romania.

The achievements made by socialist agriculture are a powerful illustration of the correctness of the agrarian policy pursued by the Romanian Communist Party, and convincingly point to the realistic nature of the measures that have been adopted for the further advance of agriculture in step with the country's general progress.

Ion CERNEA

Cultural Dialogue with the Countries of the World

This year, too, Romania works for expanding and diversifying her scientific, cultural and artistic links with other countries. She sets herself the aim of contributing, according to her possibilities, to the acceleration of the exchange of values, to the permanent expansion of international collaboration in those fields.

Romania has relations of cooperation in the field of science, culture and the arts with 70 countries on all continents; she considers that the spiritual dialogue with the peoples of those countries is an efficacious means for mutual knowledge, for establishing a climate of fruitful cooperation, for understanding and rapprochement.

In other fields, too, Romania campaigns for collaboration with all countries, irrespective of their social-political systems, in the spirit of observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage — principles that have become a supreme desideratum in international life and fully respond to both the interest of the Romanian people and that of the international community in peace, friendship and collaboration.

Nowadays, collaboration has become an absolute necessity rooted in the acute needs of contemporary mankind. The noble and generous actions directed towards collaboration, towards mankind's welfare and progress enjoy unreserved prestige everywhere.

THE PRESENCE OF ROMANIANS IN INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EVENTS

In 1969, Romanian scientists, artists and men of culture will attend many events to be held in a great number of countries.

Romanian scientists, researchers and specialists will pay documentary visits to many countries; they will deliver courses and lectures abroad and will attend hundreds of international meetings, bi- and multilateral symposia. Their participation in such events has earned, more than once, general acknowledgement, reflected in the election of Romanian delegates on the leading boards of international cultural and scientific organizations and of meetings of the latter. In the last few years, one hundred Romanian scientists have been awarded foreign academic and scientific titles.

Romanian culture and art also have their say in international life.

In many European capital cities — Berlin, Moscow, Prague, Sofia, Warsaw — so-called "days of Romanian culture" will be organized which, by their interesting programmes, will enable the inhabitants of those cities to get a better insight into Romanian spiritual life.

Productions in the realm of fine arts, both classical and modern, and of folk art dating from the remotest times up to our days will be

displayed in 100 exhibitions to be opened in cultural centres in Europe, Africa, Asia, North and South America.

Valuable artistic ensembles and solo performers will be the guests of renowned stages abroad. The Madrigal Choir will give concerts in England, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Norway, Sweden; the Bucharest Opera company will be the guest of Italy; the "Lucia Sturdza Bulandra" Theatre has been invited to participate in the season of the Paris Théâtre des Nations; the "George Enescu" Philharmonic orchestra gave concerts in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the Netherlands at the beginning of the year; the Bucharest National Theatre will tour Czechoslovakia and the Cluj philharmonic orchestra Poland; the Craiova and Jassy National Theatres will be the guests of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic; the "Tândărică" puppet theatre will give shows in Burma, India, Iran, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic.

Romania will also participate in international book fairs and exhibitions to be held in Leipzig and Frankfurt am Main, in some 40 international film festivals, in the Sao Paulo Biennial, in the International Exhibition of Young Artists to be opened in Paris, and in a number of famous international contests of music performers in whose previous editions Romanian

competitors won numerous prizes. In this respect Romania ranks third in the world.

ROMANIA WILL PLAY HOST TO THE MESSENGERS OF WORLD CULTURE AND ART

Romanian cultural and artistic life turns a ready ear to the humanistic message of world art and culture. In 1969, Bucharest and other Romanian towns will be the venue of important events featuring the art and culture of other peoples. In Bucharest "days" of Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, German Democratic Republic, Polish and Soviet culture will be organized. Exhibitions of paintings and sculptures from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, the Soviet Union, the United Arab Republic, USA and Yugoslavia will be opened, as well as exhibitions of modern decorative art from Japan, folk art from Albania, tapestry from Cuba, drawings from Italy. Romania will play host to the French radiotelevision orchestra, the Vienna Burgtheater, the Weimar theatre, the Havana ballet, the Warsaw philharmonic orchestra and to other famous theatre companies, musicians, ballet and folklore ensembles from Great Britain, Spain, the USSR, a.s.o.

In March, the second edition of the "Gold Stag" international light music festival will be held in Braşov, the city in the mountains, to be attended by performers from over 20 countries. A few months later, in August, an international folklore festival will be held in Bucharest.

EFFICIENT PARTICIPATION IN UNESCO ACTIVITY

"Romania is a member of international organizations with a view to ensuring peace and understanding among the peoples" — reads the Constitution, the country's basic law. In the spirit of this provision, Romania makes her active contribution to the work of 21 international bodies of a cultural-scientific nature, to which she is affiliated.

This year, Romania will take part, through her representatives, in all important events organized and sponsored by UNESCO. Up to now she has announced her participation in the session of the International Oceanography Commission, in the meetings of experts to be held in Paris in order to discuss problems related to the education of youth and contemporary social development; increase of the population; use-

fulness of contacts between scientists; outer space communication; the role of mass media in our days, a.s.o.

A meeting of rectors of the European universities will take place in Bucharest. The organizers — the Bucharest University and the National Commission for UNESCO — expect the participation of some 50 personalities in the field of culture and science from all university centres on our continent. The agenda of the meeting will also include the examination of possibilities for expanding European inter-university cooperation.

This event was included in the UNESCO programme following the proposal made by Romania at the 15th session of this Organization. The meeting is appreciated by UNESCO circles as a positive factor making for the development of European cultural and scientific contacts; it will continue, along other coordinates, the Vienna Conference of ministers of education and will prepare the meetings of ministers on problems of culture and science to be held in 1970.

Also in 1969, Romania's capital city will be the venue of an international colloquium on the hydrology of delta regions.

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH 40 COUNTRIES

The rapid and complex evolution of cultural exchanges and relations made it necessary to create for them a broader juridical framework. That is why Romania concluded in the last few years cultural and scientific agreements with some 40 countries. The provisions of those agreements are carried into effect, every year, by new programmes and plans of cultural collaboration.

In 1969, Romania will sign plans and programmes of cultural collaboration for the next period with Albania, Belgium, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, France, Iran, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia, the Vietnam Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia. With a number of countries — Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Soviet Union and the USA — such documents have been signed last year. On the basis of these agreements, Romania's cultural and scientific relations with other countries are ceaselessly expanding, in the interest of each and every country separately and in the interest of the general cause of international collaboration and understanding.

UNESCO Recommendations for 1969

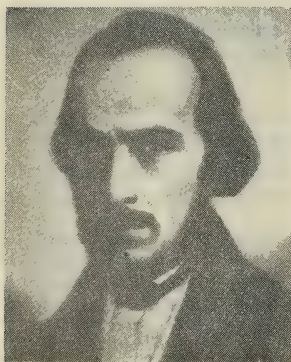
Commemoration of Romanian Scientists and Writers

Among eminent personalities of various domains of science and culture included in the UNESCO commemoration programme for 1969 there are some illustrious figures of Romanian culture: the historian and 1848 revolutionary Nicolae Bălcescu; Gheorghe Asachi, who gave up poetry for the sake of engineering and was the founder of the first Romanian technical schools; the folklorist Anton Pann; writers and poets Nicolae Filimon, Alecu Russo and Dimitrie Bolintineanu.

We present below some data on three among the Romanian men of culture and science to be commemorated in the course of this year.

NICOLAE BĂLCESCU

(1819 — 1852)



He was born in Bucharest and learned in the best school of the time, the Sf. Sava College. He revealed a passion for the history of the Romanian people while still very young.

Besides studying history he learned French, Latin and English, languages which he succeeded in mastering perfectly.

He was not yet 20, when, together with outstanding writers of the time, among whom Alexandri, Negruzzi and Kogălniceanu, he started fighting for the overthrow of the feudal system. He was among the founders of the Literary Society of Bucharest (1845). This society

set itself the aim of developing and encouraging Romanian literature and, above all, of promoting the ideas of democracy and achieving national unity.

Nicolae Bălcescu played an outstanding role in drawing up the programme of the 1848 revolution in Wallachia as well as in organizing and leading the revolution. He was the leader of the radical current which resolutely spoke up for giving land to the peasants, for universal suffrage and for a democratic republic.

For a very short time he was a member of the provisional revolutionary government that was formed in June 1848. After the revolution was suppressed he emigrated to France, where he continued the theoretical and organizational work for preparing a future revolution that had to carry out the social reforms inscribed in the 1848 programme.

Nicolae Bălcescu died at an early age at Pelarno, shortly after he was compelled to leave his country.

He wrote a great number of historical works such as *The Armed Forces and Military Art since the Beginnings of the Principality of Wallachia down to Our Days*; *Preliminary Study on the Origins of the Romanians' History*; *On the Distribution of Land to the Peasants*; *Question économique des Principautés Danubiennes*. His most important work, though unfi-

nished, is *History of the Romanians under Prince Michael the Brave*, which holds a place of its own in the history of Romanian literature, thanks to the advanced ideas it contains, its scientific and yet lively style.

In this work which deals with the epoch of Michael the Brave's rule (1595—1601) and the heroic struggles waged by the Romanian people under his leadership for national independence and unity, Nicolae Bălcescu featured the whole economic and social make-up of the time.

Bălcescu was one of the founders of modern Romanian historiography. A profound thinker, in his works he put forward the idea of progress as a necessary law of history. He attributed an outstanding importance to the masses as the makers of history.

He was the first Romanian scientist to multilaterally analyse the forms of feudal exploitation in the fourth and fifth decades of the 19th century. Part of the data he analysed and of the conclusions he reached was used by Karl Marx in volume one of *The Capital*.

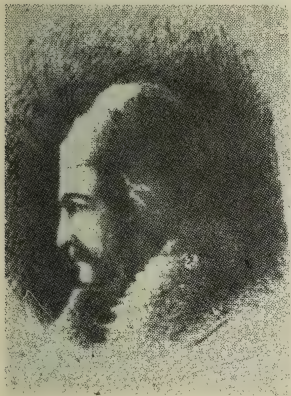
Nicolae Bălcescu largely contributed to enriching the Romanian language with a comprehensive social-economic terminology. He also used numerous popular expressions and words as well as neologisms of a French origin, many of which are still in use.

In his work on Michael the Brave, the description of battles and of the masses' actions is made with excellent craftsmanship. Bălcescu was also a keen investigator of people's psychology, a fact which made his description of Michael the Brave's personality so successful. Bălcescu's literary mastery was pointed out by Mihai Eminescu, the greatest Romanian poet and a fervent admirer of the great historian.

ANTON PANN

(1794 — 1854)

At the beginning a church singer and music teacher, Anton Pann asserted himself later as a writer, translator, publisher (he had a printing press of his own) and folklorist. He published numerous books, especially on church music in which he adapted the Greek melodical line to the Romanian text. His most valuable creations, however, are those inspired by folklore. Anton Pann's original talent found the most striking expression in his *The Story behind the Saying*, a small textbook on ethics, a guide to behaviour in life, in which he made use of the people's age-old experience and wisdom.



Anton Pann rewrote in a most original manner a great number of old folk tales, both Romanian and foreign, making them accessible to the reader of his time. Among such works the most successful is a collection *The Doings of Nasreddin Hodja*, in which this popular hero represents the satirical spirit of the people. He mastered a picturesque language in which neologisms, archaisms and idioms of slang are suggestively blended. By his vast work, Anton Pann contributed to the development of the literary language.



NICOLAE FILIMON

(1819 — 1865)

Nicolae Filimon is regarded as the creator of the Romanian novel.

He was born in Bucharest. He made his début with a volume published following a trip abroad, *A Trip in South Germany. Artistic, Historical and Critical Recollections*, an excellent feature report. An adept of the ideas of the 1848 revolution he published two romantic short stories in which the main characters are fighters for freedom.

The main work of Nicolae Filimon is *Upstarts Old and New* or *Like Father Like Son* (1863), the first successful realistic novel in Romanian literature, remarkable for the keen

social criticism, and the writer's vigorous evocative power and portrait painting. Based on a very rich documentation the novel describes the people, facts and manners of the Romanian society in the first quarter of the 19th century. Dinu Păturică, the principal character, is the prototype of the self-seeker.

Nicolae Filimon reconstituted the setting of the main plot with the help of a rigorous documentation, making minute descriptions of interiors, costumes and customs, all designed to indirectly set off the moral profile, the social status or the aspirations of his heroes.

Nicolae Filimon also published music reviews in newspapers of the time. These were the first articles of this kind in the Romanian press.

— culture-ART-science —

PRINCIPLES AND TRENDS IN TERRITORIAL SYSTEMATIZATION

The scope acquired lately by the action for the complex systematization of Romania's territory is an outcome of the characteristic phenomena recorded in the last few years both in the social-economic and administrative-territorial spheres.

According to the latest census the country's population reached an average density of some 80 inhabitants per sq. m., 38.2 per cent living in the towns and cities and 61.8 per cent in the countryside (as against 23.4 per cent and 76.6 per cent respectively in 1948).

In the last twenty years, economy and the population's living standard have witnessed, as is known, an impressive upsurge. Substantial changes have taken place in the complex organization of the territory and in the development of urban and rural settlements. As an outcome of intensive industrialization, there is a natural trend of territorial concentration in urban centres of both production and population, with a view to achieving complex industrial units and optimum-sized settlements. This implicitly determines an organized shifting of the population from the countryside to towns.

At the same time great changes are registered in the villages. The great number of new dwelling-houses, new social and cultural establishments, the building of roads, intensive electrification, ample irrigation and land improvement works, the building of the necessary material groundwork for the production and sale of agricultural produce — are the main aspects of an ample process of change in the looks of the Romanian village.

Under such circumstances it is but natural that great attention is paid to territorial systematization, to the rebuilding of towns and villages. Which are the principles underlying this action?

In the first place it is aimed at securing a correlation of the economic development plans with those of the territorial systematization, both being regarded as parts of a single process.

Throughout Romania work is going on at present for establishing the indices for the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and for defining the main guidelines of development in the 1970—1980 period. This work goes hand in hand with the activities of specialists concerned with systematization.

In the light of tomorrow's requirements of society, a trend is manifest to avoid rigid forms in town-planning, and to promote solutions that should permit their continuous transformation

and adaptation to the life of the continuously developing society.

Another preoccupation is that of most intensively using the urban territory, avoiding the extension of present perimeters, so as not to reduce the agricultural area.

The systematization studies also promote new forms of settlement, the "locality" being replaced by the idea of "a system of settlements". This system would mean a new stage in the field of systematization and would ensure the active collaboration of neighbouring settlements — both urban and rural — in the joint solution of some problems of territorial equipping which exceed the capacity of each settlement taken separately. Such a collaboration would engender a number of systems of a higher level and suited to the social and economic conditions prevailing in Romania. In this way the development of some settlements at the expense of others could be avoided and the setting up of unitary and harmoniously balanced units favoured.

As for the very important problem of locating industrial units, specialists hold the view that the progress of technics and science, of automation, the use of new power sources, the improvement in the building and assembly process will lead to a change in the present usual criteria. Thus the possibility of removing industrial noxiousness and the advantages offered by close and multilateral collaboration between production and residential areas favour the integration of industrial units in towns. Other factors, however, such as the progress of transports will make for the formation of industrial centres in separate areas. The view is held that within the social order of this country there is every possibility at hand to solve the contradictions that could arise through the concomitant action of those two opposed trends.

Following the great number and importance of the problems that arise, the research work concerning systematization is not an easy one. In any case, as soon as solutions are found, their application is immediately started, enriching the experience in this vast activity.

N. IORGA : HISTORY OF THE ROMANCE LITERATURES

The exact title reads : History of the Romance Literatures. Their Development and Links. This work of synthesis of the great Romanian scholar, Nicolae Iorga, was recently issued by the Bucharest Publishing House for World Literature. It has three volumes : the first volume is

devoted to the Middle Ages, the second one to the modern epoch up to 1600 and the third to the period since 1600 down to our days.

This vast history of French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian literatures is not a portrait gallery or a collection of literary studies but a comprehensive history of culture. In 1921 Iorga published his work *Elements of Unity of the Mediaeval and Modern World* in which he aimed at rendering the ligaments of European history.

The history of the Romance literatures had to serve this idea by presenting, through the prism of literature, a history of the "European mentality". In literary works the historian detected some states of mind in a given period, their transformation, and the causes of their transformation. Analysing the literary work as a historical document, Iorga considered it as a social product. He established a most interesting relationship between writers and society, while he defined that what is representative in literary creation depending on this relationship.

In his vast work *History of the Romance Literatures* Iorga dwelt on those pages in which he found an authentic form of expression, a correct narrating of the facts and events, a keen perspicacity in contemplating nature and human life, a link with folk creation. It is along these coordinates that he made that ample synthesis. It should be mentioned that all the works investigated by Iorga were read by him in the original. Part of them, however, were translated by the scholar into Romanian. In addition to reading the texts he studied a wealth of reference material and it is in this way that the history of the Romance literatures from their beginnings up to our days took shape.

The Romance literatures are not featured isolated from the other European literatures. There are frequent references to English literature and to German literature in its *Sturm und Drang* period. It is however obvious that in his work Iorga aimed at revealing a certain feature, i.e. the continuity and evolution of the European "spiritual mood" in various periods.

Between the first chapter dealing with the *Chansons de geste* and the last one devoted to the last 30 years of the 19th century, the work includes 63 chapters, some of them being entirely dedicated to the most outstanding figures of world literature. Dante, Petrarca, Boccaccio, Rabelais, Montaigne, Cervantes, Shakespeare (in a study on the link between Shakespeare's works and the Romance literatures), Corneille, Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau and Diderot, Goethe and Schiller, Manzoni and Leopardi, Victor Hugo are all portrayed with spiritual verve, in a vision contributing new elements and viewpoints in this vast field of research.

BOOKS IN THE VILLAGES

In the course of February a cultural event that enjoys great success is taking place in all Romanian villages. It is "The Month of Books". On the occasion the most interesting, recently published books are made available to the villagers in the book-shops and in public libraries. Rural libraries boast nowadays 3,500,000 permanent readers, and the number of books borrowed from these libraries in 1968 top the 30 million mark.

These data go to prove that among the factors of civilization that penetrated into the villages in the course of the last 20 years, the book holds a foremost place. This fact is not only an outcome of the great efforts made by the State for the dissemination of science and culture, but also of the endeavours of the schoolmasters, the growing numbers of intellectuals in the countryside, the librarians in the village cultural houses and clubs.

The month of books occasions, this year too, a great number of cultural events, among which most popular are the meetings of the writers with their readers. In spite of the heavy snowfall this winter, the houses of culture are always crowded whenever the author of some successful book is expected.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Communiqué

Iosip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid a visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania over February 1 and 2, 1969, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

President Iosip Broz Tito saw round on the occasion Timișoara town, where he met workers, intellectuals, heads of local Party and State bodies and went on a hunting party, organized in his honour by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council. The working people of Timiș county gave the distinguished Yugoslav guest a warm reception, expression of the traditional friendship and fraternal relations between the peoples of the two socialist neighbour countries.

During the visit talks were held in Timișoara between Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Iosip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, that were attended:

On the Romanian side by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Emil Bodnăraș, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, Chivu Stoica, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Manea Mănescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Economic Council, Corneliu Mănescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Foreign Affairs Minister, Vasile Vlad, head of section of the CC of the RCP, and Aurel Mălănașan, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side by Mialko Todorovich, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the CC of the LCY, Kiro Gligorov, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and member of the CC of the LCY, Vladimir Popovich, Principal Private Secretary to the President of the Republic, member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Misho Pavichevich, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Jaksha Petrich, Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Romania.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, opinions were exchanged on bilateral relations and current

matters of international relations and of the communist and working-class movement, and information was mutually exchanged on socialist construction in the two countries.

The two Presidents noted once again, with particular satisfaction, that the friendship and cooperation relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia are successfully developing in all spheres in the spirit of full confidence, esteem and mutual understanding.

Speaking up for the deepening of the many-sided development of the relations between the two countries, they decided that new measures be taken for expanding collaboration, especially in the domain of industrial, technical and scientific cooperation. The two Presidents emphasized that the steady strengthening of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, of the cause of socialism and progress and signifies an active contribution to strengthening peace and advancing international cooperation.

During the exchange of views concerning the present-day international situation and the communist and working-class movement, the two Presidents noted the identity or closeness of the points of view of the two Parties and Governments on the main problems that were approached during the talks.

The two Presidents reasserted the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to make further efforts for safeguarding and strengthening peace, for the establishment of an atmosphere of understanding and broad international cooperation, stressing the particular importance in this respect of the consistent observance in the relations among all states of the principles laid down in the UN Charter, and first of all of the principles of independence, sovereignty, full equality of rights and non-interference in internal affairs.

In this connection, the two sides paid particular attention to the situation in Europe and emphasized the importance of the activity of all states on the line of promoting good neighbour and cooperation relations in conformity with the resolution unanimously endorsed by the 20th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The two Presidents stressed the determination of the two Parties and Governments to act henceforth too on the line of developing relations of friendship and cooperation, on the basis of equal rights, with the socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with all progressive and democratic forces, which is an important factor for ensuring peace and progress in the world.

From day to day ♦ From day to day

● The Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP gave a banquet in honour of Emil Bodnaraş, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, on his 65th birthday, on February 10.

Nicolae Ceauşescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, heartily congratulated Emil Bodnaraş for the manner in which he served along many years the Romanian people in its struggle for social and national liberation and for building socialism in Romania.

In his reply, after having thanked for the good wishes extended to him, Emil Bodnaraş stressed that the Romanian Communist Party has today the strongest collective leadership it has ever had. Under the leadership of this collective, the Party has been able, after the Ninth Congress, to engage with still more determination in completing socialist construction. After having referred to the style of collective work consistently established within the Party leadership, Emil Bodnaraş said:

"Certainly, in this context of assessment one cannot fail to refer to the personality of the General Secretary of our Central Committee. In our setup, Comrade Nicolae Ceauşescu expresses two extremely valuable things: his past linked him from the onset to the oldest cadres of the Party and put him into touch with the most difficult period in our Party's growth, and this enabled him to acquire a rich experience. At the same time, he is youthful enough to have courage to espouse the new without prejudice, harmoniously combining all the elements needed for taking decisions which are the nearest to what we call just".

The Party and State leaders heartily congratulated Emil Bodnaraş, wishing him good health, happiness and working power in the service of the Party and of the Romanian people.

● The 21st anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, document of great importance of reciprocal fraternal links, was marked in Romania by a festive meeting and articles published by the press.

● Under a decree of the State Council, Titus Sinu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Arab Republic of

Yemen and to the People's Republic of South Yemen, with headquarters in Cairo.

● Corneliu Burtică, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Malta, presented his letters of credence to Sir Maurice Dorman, the Governor-General of Malta, on January 28, 1969.

● The proceedings of the 10th session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for technical and scientific cooperation were held in Belgrade, between January 27 and 30.

● The proceedings of the Meeting of Travel Offices from Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Korean Democratic People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia took place in Bucharest on January 28 and 29.

● Pierre Pelen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented his letters of credence to Nicolae Ceauşescu, President of the State Council, on January 30. In the speeches made on the occasion Ambassador Pierre Pelen and President Nicolae Ceauşescu stressed the fact that the Romanian-French cooperation relations successfully meet the major imperative of contemporary international life, that these relations are developing many-sidedly and fruitfully on the favourable ground provided by progress achieved in both countries, their common interest in contributing by all means to the establishment of a climate of peace and international good understanding.

● At the end of January, Emanuel Treu, Chairman of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, visited Romania at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

During his stay in this country he was received by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister. The Chairman of the UN Economic Commission for Europe had working meetings and talks with Adrian Georgescu, Deputy Minister of Electric Power Industry, Chairman of the Electric Power Commission of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, with Filip Toiuşescu, Deputy Minister of Forestry,

Chairman of the European Forest Commission of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and with Vasile Răuţă, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister.

● Pursuant to negotiations held in Bucharest, the protocol on goods exchanges for 1969—1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Denmark was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, on January 31.

The protocol provides for Romanian exports to Denmark to include chemicals, tractors, electric machines and equipment, other machines and equipment, ready-mades, knitwear, footwear, paper, furniture, farm-food produce, and imports from Denmark to include installations, machines and equipment, naval equipment, chemical products, animals for reproduction, and farm-food produce.

The protocol was signed by Constantin Rădulescu, a director of the Foreign Trade Ministry, for Romania, and by Jorgen Abrahamson, a director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for Denmark.

● A trade agreement was signed in Rangoon for developing the economic relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Burma. The agreement was signed by Gheorghe Popescu, the Romanian Ambassador to Burma, and by Kyaw Zaw, Secretary of the Ministry of Trade of Burma.

● Engineer Cornel Burtică, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Malta, paid a presentation call on Dr. Giorgio Borg Olivier, Prime Minister of Malta, on February 1, 1969. Problems concerning the relations between the two countries and some current aspects of the international situation were tackled on the occasion, in a cordial atmosphere.

The Prime Minister of Malta gave a luncheon for the Romanian Ambassador and his wife, during which toasts were raised to the development of the Romanian-Maltese relations, to international cooperation and peace. Ministers and other officials, as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Malta attended.

Ambassador Cornel Burtică also had meetings with Dr. Joseph Spiteri, Minister of Industrial Development and Agriculture, and with Dr. Vincent Tabone, Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, during which problems of mutual interest were discussed.



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No. 3

BUCHAREST ELECTORAL MEETING

Speech by

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the

Romanian Communist Party

President of the State Council

Chairman of the National Council of the

Socialist Unity Front

- SUPPLEMENT -

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BIG ELECTORAL MEETING IN BUCHAREST

The election campaign on which the whole Romanian political life was focused for two months, reached its climax on February 28, by a big electoral meeting, held in Bucharest.

Thousands upon thousands of citizens gathered in the Palace Square situated in the heart of the Romanian Capital, to attend the impressive electoral meeting.

The same enthusiastic atmosphere prevailed in the Palace Hall, where the meeting took place.

The attendance included representatives of Bucharest working people, servicemen of the armed forces, representatives of religious beliefs.

The meeting was also attended by members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, heads of mass, economic and public organizations, representatives of the councils of the coinhabiting nationalities, and Romanian and foreign journalists.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and the other Romanian Party and State leaders were present.

The meeting was opened by Dumitru Popa, First Secretary of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee, Mayor General of Bucharest, on behalf of the Municipal Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Speakers at the meeting included Nicolae Popa, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Machine-Tools and Aggregate Factory, Marian Avram, a worker at the "23 August" works, Academician Nicolae Teodorescu, Ruxandra Răscănu, a student of the Faculty of philosophy of the Bucharest University, and Traian Hulubescu, a pensioner, member of the Romanian Communist Party since the period of underground activity.

Received with a particular warmth by those present, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, made a speech.

After concluding his speech, Nicolae Ceaușescu and the other Party and State leaders went on the central balcony of the State Council Palace and cordially thanked the crowds for the manifestation of friendship, for their applause and cheers.

Dear Comrades,

Citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

I would like first of all to express most hearty thanks to the citizens of the Bucharest No.1 constituency, who have shown their confidence by nominating me candidate for the elections of Deputies to the Grand National Assembly. I also avail myself of this opportunity to warmly thank the working people all over the country for the confidence shown to all the Socialist Unity Front candidates. We regard this as an expression of the confidence the entire people places in the Romanian Communist Party, in its Marxist-Leninist policy, a policy that fully accords with the vital interests of our socialist nation.

Numberless meetings and rallies, attended by millions of citizens, have taken place during the period of nomination of candidates for the Grand National Assembly and for the people's councils as part of the election campaign. The salient feature of these manifestations has been the open and many-sided debating of the problems related to the advancement of our homeland, of the means and ways of steadily raising the material and cultural standards of the people. One may state that the whole election campaign has turned into a huge expression of our people's unity around the Party and Government, of the steadfast determination of all working people to unflinchingly carry out the Party's domestic and foreign policy.

The criticism levelled at the activity of some of the people's councils and of other State and public

institutions, and the proposals put forward on the occasion, are as many proofs of the preoccupation of the broad mass of the people to ensure the firm implementation of the Party policy. The Grand National Assembly and the people's councils which are to be elected, all the Party and State bodies are in duty bound to most carefully consider the problems brought up in the public debates during the election campaign and to take the necessary measures for their adequate solution.

Now, when the election campaign is drawing to an end, we may note with satisfaction that it has occasioned an ample confrontation of opinions concerning all the present-day economic and social problems of the country, the activity conducted for translating into life the programme of the country's manysided development.

The election campaign has been characterized by the profound democratism of our new system built on the foundation of the revolutionary gains of the working people, of the measures taken by the Party and the State for ensuring the necessary conditions for an all-round participation of the mass of the people in the country's government. Our socialist democratism is finding these days a powerful expression in the fact that the working people are debating the chief aspects of our domestic and foreign policy which are related to the homeland's present and future, are consulting with the Socialist Unity Front candidates, to whom they are to give on March 2 the mandate of their representatives in the bodies of State power - the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils - about the problems of administration of the country, of the towns and of the communes, in the fact that they are freely expressing their opinions, their will and aspirations. The climate of intensive social and political activity prevailing

throughout the country demonstrates that our people is truly free and master in its homeland, sovereign in exercising the power, that it is deciding on its fate by itself, in accordance with its supreme interests. This provides to each and every citizen, irrespective of social category, profession or nationality, the conviction that he may freely assert himself in social life, that he may freely manifest his energy, capacity and talent in the service of the homeland, of Romania's progress along the path of socialism.

Comrades,

This year marks 25 years since our country's liberation from the fascist yoke ; this confers special importance and significance on the elections of March 2, 1969. These elections occasion a rich sum-up of achievements, of remarkable successes won by the Romanian people under the leadership of the communist party, along the road of building socialism, of the homeland's flourishing, of welfare and happiness.

Elder people will remember the condition of our country 25 years ago. Subordination to nazi Germany, participation alongside of the Hitlerite forces in the war against the Soviet Union, and the plundering of the country's riches by the German armies had pushed Romania to the brink of national catastrophe. Under those conditions, proving itself up to its revolutionary, national responsibility, the Romanian Communist Party acted with firmness in unity with working-class, democratic, national forces for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship, for withdrawal from the anti-Soviet war and our country's joining the anti-Hitler coalition in the fight for the homeland's complete liberation and the final crushing of fascist Germany.

The course of events is well known and I do not want to dwell on this matter now. However, I want to

stress it that without carrying through the historical act of August 23, 1944, Romania would have been in a situation hard to imagine. I consider that I am fulfilling a sacred duty on expressing, on this occasion too, the gratitude of our whole people to those who fought for the country's liberation and are no longer in our midst.

I also want to stress it on this occasion too, that our people assess highly the decisive contribution the Soviet Union, the Red Army have made to the defeat of fascism and the complete liberation of Romania. The fight waged in common by the Romanian soldiers and the Soviet soldiers has laid the foundations to the new-type friendship between our peoples.

I also consider it my duty to further recall the contribution made by the soldiers of the other allied countries to the crushing of fascism. I want to stress at the same time the importance of the heroic struggle waged by all the invaded peoples, headed by the communist parties, against Hitlerism. The fight waged by the patriotic forces against the fascist invaders played a particular part in the winning of victory, demonstrating once more that there is no force in the world to bring to their knees the peoples determined to defend their liberty at the cost of the greatest sacrifices.

I have conjured up all this in order to highlight still more the deep-going changes carried out during the 25 years elapsed since the country's liberation. The carrying through of the historical act of August 23, just as all the great transformations occurred up to now in the structure of our society, in the mode of life of the people, are due to the Romanian Communist Party which has proved itself up to its grand historical mission, up to its responsibility to our nation,

to the cause of socialism and communism.

Comrades,

During the four years elapsed since the previous elections, all the creative energies of our people have been channelled to the fulfilment of the programme adopted by the Ninth Party Congress. The results achieved during the first three years of the Five-Year Plan and the provisions for 1969 are higher than planned ; they are a proof of the realistic character of the Congress Directives, making us to believe that the Five-Year Plan will not only be fulfilled but also exceeded. The annual rate of growth of industrial output during these three years was of over 12 per cent ; in chemistry, this rate was 21 per cent, in machine-building of 16 per cent, in electric power of 20 per cent, in the light industry of 12 per cent. Special stress has been laid on the production of machine-tools, on electrical engineering and electronics, branches for which special programmes were drawn up whose provisions for development were much higher than those included in the Five-Year Plan.

A series of measures have been adopted in recent years with respect to a better labour organization, a more rational use of production capacities, lower material production expenditures and to higher economic efficiency. The positive results achieved in this respect at many enterprises spotlights the great resources existing in our industry.

In the sphere of agriculture, in spite of the unfavourable climatic conditions of 1968, output during the last three years has gone up by about 12 per cent, so that the population's supply with farmfood produce has been ensured in good conditions. Worthy of stress

are the positive results obtained by the State agricultural enterprises in consequence of the measures taken for their improved organization of production activity. The recent plenary meeting of the leading body of the cooperative unions has also spotlighted the progress achieved in the economic consolidation of an increasing number of agricultural production cooperatives. Our socialist agriculture - both cooperatives and State-run units - has proved its vitality and superiority to the full.

In the course of these years, the State has earmarked over 160 thousand million lei for investments, the bulk of the material and financial resources being channelled to the growth of the technical and material groundwork of industry and agriculture. About 700 large industrial capacities have started operation in the last three years. Appreciable funds were earmarked for the advancement of education and scientific research. At the same time, the State has paid increased attention to housing construction, to the building of hospitals, crèches and other premises for social and cultural purposes.

During the period I refer to, the national income has risen by about 8 per cent annually, which has made it possible to set aside increased funds for accumulations - some 30 per cent of the national income - as well as for a steady improvement of the living standards of the working people. As you know, as early as 1967, i.e. one year ahead of provisions, the lower wages were increased; over one million employees benefited by these rises. The pensions have been increased by about 30 per cent, while this year the wages and salaries of working people in all branches of activity are being raised. True, at the

same time, some prices have been corrected in respect of rise; these measures were determined by the fact that the activity in the respective sectors showed deficit. Parallel to this, however, the prices of a series of products were reduced. There is a positive balance-sheet of the measures taken in the sphere of the living standards; the real incomes of the employees increased by over 14 per cent in 1968 as compared with 1965; during the same period, the real incomes of the peasantry went up by about 13 per cent. In this way, conditions are at hand so that following the wage rises the provisions of the Ninth Congress concerning the growth of the living standard of the working people be achieved in 1970. Bearing in mind that the wage earners with smaller incomes and with children have more difficulties in the living standard, the Executive Committee has decided that starting March 1, 1969, children allowance be increased by 30 per each child for wage earners with wages up to 1,300 lei. In this way, this section of the population will benefit annually by additional incomes of about 700 million lei.

The tempestuous development of the national economy has ensured the creation of numerous new work-places, with the number of wage and salary earners rising by nearly half-a-million. Consequently, the wage funds, too, increased on the whole by over 14 thousand million lei. As a result, the stock of commodities sold through the State and cooperative trading network was by 28.8 per cent bigger in 1968 as compared to 1965.

These synthetic data tellingly point to the consistency with which the Party and Government are implementing the programme of raising the material and cultural level of the people - which is the supreme target of our policy, of our entire activity. Certainly, while speaking about the growth of the living standard we do not forget for any moment that there are still numerous working people families which have low incomes and face difficulties in satisfying their everyday wants. We must say that we still have much to do in order to ensure an adequate living standard for all the citizens of our homeland. That is why it is necessary for us to concentrate all efforts on an increasingly

fast growth of the national economy and on this basis to create the necessary conditions for increasing the incomes of the working people, for raising the material and cultural standards of the whole people.

Likewise, while laying stress on all our great achievements, we should not overlook the fact that there have also been shortcomings in the activity carried out during this period. In some branches and sectors, at some enterprises and institutions, in the activity of some Party and State bodies drawbacks do persist, which are reflected in the economic life, in the results obtained in production. The material and financial resources are not always used rationally and economically. We still have production capacities which are not yet used to the full. According to rough estimates, by a better organization of production and labour, by an integral use of the capacities in existence and by further technical and organizational measures, an about 15-20-per cent production rise could be obtained without additional expenditures. A negative impact on the even run of the production process is also entailed by the shortcomings still manifest in the matter of technical and material supplies of the enterprises.

I am laying particular stress on these deficiencies because their removal must focus the attention of the Party and State bodies, of all collectivities of working people at enterprises.

We also have great reserves in the sphere of investments ; in spite of the lower costs achieved in the last 2-3 years, we are still building expensively ; the tendency of grandomania is still prevailing here and there ; symptomatic in this respect is the fact that the press and the television feature especially the architectural and not the functional facet of constructions, not the economic efficiency of the investments

which primarily depends on endowment with machinery and plant, on an adequate use of the new technology. Neither is the tempo of execution of some investments yet satisfactory. The question of carrying out investments on time and in the best of conditions must become a major, constant preoccupation with all departments, all enterprises, all Party and State bodies.

I have made a number of critical remarks in connection with certain aspects of our economic activity with the belief that the working people - the masters of all the riches of the country - understand the fact that it lies within our power to do away soonest with the shortcomings, to ensure the rapid progress of completing socialist construction in Romania.

The great achievements in the economic and social development of our country have required great efforts from the people. Yet, every citizen has the satisfaction of being able to state that these efforts were not in vain : Romania has in a historically short period become a country with a strong industry in the full tide of development, and with an agriculture in the full process of modernization, with an advanced science and culture. In achieving this remarkable progress, the great efforts of the Romanian people have been blended with the positive effects of the development of economic and technico-scientific cooperation with the socialist countries. We appreciate the important role of economic cooperation with the member-countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and with the other socialist countries; and are determined to act henceforth, too, for the development of these relations. We see in this cooperation the safe road of progress

for each socialist country and, at the same time, of the growth of the economic might of the world socialist system as a whole - which can only be based on the economic and social thriving of each socialist state.

At the same time, important for our country have been and continue to be also the relations of economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation with the more advanced capitalist countries as well as with the developing countries. We proceed from the unquestionable reality that under the conditions of the tremendous technico-scientific progress in our days, the fast progress of each country is linked to active participation in the international division of labour. Isolation of any kind can only lead to stagnation, to lagging behind, with deep-going repercussions throughout the economic and social development of the respective country. That is why, our country will in the future too, develop relations of many-sided collaboration and cooperation with all countries, whatever their social system, on the basis of mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs.

Dear Comrades,

Everything the Romanian people has carried out during this quarter of a century, demonstrates the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist policy of our Party which has creatively applied the general laws of socialist construction to the concrete conditions of

Romania. Along the path of all-round construction of socialism in our homeland great efforts are still needed in all spheres of activity. In order to ensure the realization of the programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress and of the decisions of the National Conference of the Party we have to further fulfil the plans for the years 1969 and 1970. We have every condition at hand for the attainment of the great targets the Party has set to our people. We are convinced that by the enthusiastic labour of the working class, of the peasantry, of the intelligentsia, of all working people, irrespective of nationality, we shall translate into life the current Five-Year Plan of many-sided development of our homeland. The Socialist Unity Front pledges to do everything in order to ensure Romania's increasingly firm advancement along the path of progress and socialist civilization.

Parallel to the intensive activity carried on for the fulfilment of the current Five-Year Plan, on the basis of the decision of the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee, the Five-Year Plan is being worked out for the 1971-1975 period and the guidelines of the programme of development of Romania until 1980. I make a point of stressing the special importance of the next two five-year plans of our country, their decisive role for the many-sided and all-round construction of socialism in Romania, for the creation of the necessary conditions for gradual transition to communism. The fundamental objective of these five-year plans will be the achievement of a modern, mighty industry and of an advanced agriculture to ensure an abundance of farm-food produce -, and the ensuring on this basis of the conditions for a most complete satisfaction of the

material and spiritual demands of all the members of society. At the same time, by the all-round construction of socialism, the justest and most humane system ever known by mankind so far we mean the ensuring, on a national scale, of social equality and equity, the development of socialist democracy in all spheres of activity, the creation of conditions for mass participation, at all levels, in the elaboration and implementation of the decisions concerning the unfolding of the whole of economic and political life.

The next Five-Year Plan, as well as the guidelines of development until 1960, will focus our economic efforts on the continued sustained rate of industrialization of the country. We intend in this period to largely liquidate the lag in relation to the countries having an advanced industry and to approach their level of development from the point of view of per capita output, of labour productivity as well as of the national income, hence also from the point of view of the material and cultural standards. The attainment of these objectives is decisive for the all-round construction of socialism in our country. In order to achieve it we shall channel the efforts to the following main directions ; high-grade use of domestic raw materials ; priority development of the power basis and of electric power output ; development of iron and steel production by turning out in 1975 about ten million tons of steel and by an increased weight of high-quality alloy steels ; diversification and improvement in the technical quality of the output of the machine-building industry with greater attention paid to the production

of high standard machine-tools ; ensuring a higher rate of development to the electrotechnical and electronic industry ; a continued accelerated development of the chemical industry for which we have the necessary raw materials and, especially, of the plastics and man-made fibre production ; an increase in and the diversification of the building materials needed for the fast development of all economic and socio-cultural sectors as well as for the satisfaction of the citizens' requirements ; a sustained rate of development of the light and food industry in order to ensure an increasingly wide range of consumer goods.

Parallel to the efforts for raising the capacity and standard of our industry, the key-branch of the national economy, special attention will be paid to agriculture, so that it should ensure the achievement of a production of cereals, industrial crop and vegetables on a par with the production of the countries having an advanced agriculture. To this end we shall augment the output of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides, and shall ensure the complex mechanization of farming operations ; we shall intensify land improvement and irrigation work so that by 1980 we should be able to carry out irrigation on about 3.5 million hectares of land ; special heed will be paid to zootechny, as concerns the increase in the number of animals and poultry as well as the improvement of breeds and their higher productivity.

In keeping with the Directives of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, the next Five-Year Plan will see an intensified rate of housing construction and an expanded material basis of education,

science and health protection. Taking into account the growing role of science in economic and social development, we shall intensify research activity, placing in the forefront the solving of the problems on which the fast and multilateral progress of the homeland hinges. The action of perfecting and modernizing education will have to be continued in order to ensure the training of the necessary cadres of engineers, technicians and qualified workers for all sectors of activity. Due attention will also be given to the development of cultural and artistic activity, to creating conditions for a constant rise of the cultural level of the whole people.

In order to grasp the scope of Romania's development under the next Five-Year Plan, I am citing a few concise data : from preliminary surveys related to the programme of national economic development under the next Five-Year Plan it issues that the volume of material production to be obtained in the 1971-1975 period will be bigger than the one achieved throughout the first three five-year plans, namely the 1951-1965 period.

It is envisaged that industry - the key-branch of economy - should ensure under the next Five-Year Plan an 1.5 times higher output than the industrial output of fifteen years (1951-1965).

Important rises are envisaged for the basic industrial products. Thus, for instance, the output of steel, electric power, lorries and furniture will be about two times higher than the one achieved throughout the 1951-1965 period. The output of coal, methane gas, tractors, cement, footwear, meat and edible oil will under the next Five-Year Plan be higher than the total output of the first three five-year plans.

On this basis, a sustained rate of increase of the social product and of the national income is envisaged ; their volume under the next Five-Year Plan will

be bigger than the one obtained in the course of 15 years (1951-1965).

In consequence of the country's higher economic potential, the volume of investments meant for the development of the productive branches and for social and cultural activities will be 1.5 times bigger as compared with investments in 1951-1965.

The growth of material production and the fast increase of the national income will allow for a relevant rise of the population's living standard. The wages fund and the volume of retail sales to the population through the socialist trading network under the 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan will be bigger than the wages fund and the retail sales to the population throughout the 15-year period of 1951-1965.

Two times more flats than under the first three five-year plans will be built out of State funds and on the basis of loans.

Comrades,

In order to complete the picture of the domestic activity carried out by the Party and Government, I shall refer in brief to the measures taken on the line of improving the planning and management of economy, of social life as a whole.

As you know, in keeping with the decisions of the Ninth Congress and of the National Conference of the Party, the Central Committee and the Government have carried out an intensive activity with a view to constantly improving the organization of our society. On undertaking these measures, our Party set off from the fact that the changes occurred in the social structure of Romania, the fast development of the productive forces demand, as an objective necessity, the perfecting of the organizational, planning and managerial patterns of the entire economic and social activity. Life demonstrates it constantly that what has been adequate under certain conditions, in a certain stage of development, does no longer correspond to the present stage, that in order to advance one must replace everything that has become obsolete and must adopt new organizational forms and methods of work which accord with the concrete conditions of today.

One of the major aims of the measures adopted in recent years has been the perfecting of the entire superstructure of our society, the creation of an adequate framework for a more active and more direct participation of the broad mass of the people in debating the fundamentals of domestic and foreign policy, in working out the decisions and measures related to the continuous progress of Romania along the path of socialism. We hold that the gist of the steady development of socialist democracy is the people's participation in the running of all State activities. The socialist rights and liberties of the masses were laid down in the new Constitution of the country, adopted after the Ninth Congress, which practically guarantees by all its provisions the exercise of State government by the people. A central place within the measures taken along this line is held by the new territorial-administrative organization of the country, the granting of a broad autonomy and of expanded powers to the people's councils at all levels. Moreover, along the line of deepening our socialist democracy, new laws have been promulgated, the Penal Code included, steps have been taken for an improvement of statal organization, for perfecting the activity of the Grand National Assembly, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers. These steps are aimed at strengthening socialist legality, at creating the adequate legal framework for the unfolding of social life in the best of conditions, for the elimination of any kind of abuses and illegalities, for guaranteeing de facto the civic liberties and rights.

Highly important has also been the setting up during this period of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, meant to ensure the organized participation of the cooperative peasantry in the management of agriculture and of social life as a whole. On the line of the advancement of civic life has also been the heightened role of the trade unions in our society, the establishment

of the participation of trade union representatives in the activity of all economic and State bodies. There has also been an enhancement of the role played in our social life by the youth and women's organizations, by the associations of scientific workers, by the unions of creative workers in the sphere of literature and the arts, and by other public organizations.

The decisions of the Party Congress and National Conference with regard to the introduction of the principle of collective leadership into all spheres of activity, in the life of the Party and State bodies, of public organizations, and of the collectivities of working people has had a powerful impact on the democratization of our whole society. In this connection, the inauguration of management boards at enterprises and the institutionalization of the general meetings of employees, although living now their first year of activity, have proved particularly efficacious in drawing the specialists, the broad mass of employees into the management of enterprises.

In the course of this year and in 1970 the indications of the National Conference will be carried out to the full, with regard to perfecting economic planning and management and the organization of social activity. Certainly, this preoccupation will not cease after 1970 either; on the contrary, the problem of perfecting social organization will permanently focus the attention of our Party and State leadership, requiring new organizational and political measures in accordance with the demands of life, with the demands of the development of our socialist society.

The adoption of the set of measures I have referred to, does not lead to a diminution, but on the contrary, to the enhancement of the role of consciousness factor in social development, of the function of the central plan, of the State's role in planning and conducting the socialist

society. At the same time, these measures aim at a harmonious combination of central management and the broad autonomy of the local bodies and economic and social units, ensuring the consistent application of the principle of democratic centralism underlying the entire organization and activity of our State.

The steady growth of the productive forces, all the transformations which have taken place in our society have led to a strengthening of the many-sided cooperation between the working class and the cooperative peasantry, have raised to a higher stage the revolutionary alliance of these two great classes making up the majority of our society. Concomitantly, has developed the alliance of the workers and peasants with the intelligentsia, with all working people, regardless of nationality. We may state that during these years the unity of the whole people around the Romanian Communist Party and the Government has cemented ceaselessly, growing into a huge motive force of our socialist society.

A brilliant result of our Party's Marxist-Leninist nationalities policy is the realization of the fully equal rights of all citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality. This is reflected first of all in the industrialization of all regions in this country, in ensuring training in the mother tongue, in the providing of the necessary conditions for the active participation of non-Romanians in the entire social activity. The implementation of this policy has been conducive to the constant strengthening of the fraternal friendship between the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities in the joint striving and work for the building of socialism in Romania. The setting up of the councils of the coinhabiting nationalities has been a fresh expression of the Party's care for ensuring the increasingly active participation of working people of other nationalities in the entire social activity in our homeland.

The most telling expression of the unity of our entire people is the recently created Socialist Unity Front - a social-political organization, rallying, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, all the public organizations and social forces in our country, ensuring an adequate organizational framework for the active participation of the broadest masses of working people in political life.

The natural outcome of the country's advancement along the path of socialism is the entire people's heightened confidence in the Romanian Communist Party, its unanimous recognition as the leading political force of our socialist society. This is due to the fact that all working people have got convinced by their own experience that the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Romanian Communist Party fully accords with the vital interests of our socialist nation.

On providing a concise account of the great changes come about in our country, of the successes won in implementing the programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress, and on featuring the prospects of the future, we may most firmly state that socialism in Romania is in safe hands - in the hands of the Communist Party, of the working class, of the entire people; there is no internal force capable of endangering in any way the cause of socialism in Romania. Would anybody try to attempt on the revolutionary gains of our nation he would get the firm and resolute riposte of the entire people.

The question might be put whether there is a possible danger on behalf of reactionary forces from the outside. We do appreciate that at the present moment there is no such danger; however, I want to declare that would anybody try to touch our socialist gains he would come up against the resistance of a 20 million-strong, closely united people, determined to fight with all its energies and

abnegation, with every means available to it in defence of its new life, of its sacred right to liberty. We know that in such a fight we would not be alone, that we would have the help of the socialist countries, of the communist and working-class movement, of all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world. At the same time, our Party holds that it is its duty to do everything for continuously strengthening the defence capacity of the homeland. We have paid and shall continue to pay due attention to the endowment of our armed forces, to enhancing their fighting capacity; our people's army is ready at any moment to fulfil its obligations to the homeland, to our allies, to the cause of socialism.

That is why, on coming forward to the masses in the elections and on asking them to cast their votes for the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front, we solemnly assure our whole people that we shall spare no effort for carrying out the responsibility we have been entrusted with, that we shall do everything for the continuous development of our socialist system, for the attainment of the ideal of prosperity and liberty of our nation.

Dear Comrades,

During the four years elapsed since the last elections, the Party's Central Committee and the Government of our country have carried out an intensive activity internationally as well, on the line of expanding cooperation and friendship with all the peoples of the world. Underlying our policy is the conviction that there is a dialectical unity between the national and the international tasks. While concerning ourselves with the country's economic and social progress we do not forget for any moment our duty of actively contributing to the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

As a socialist country, Romania focuses her foreign policy on the friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, on strengthening the cohesion of the world socialist system which only in union can exert an ever increasing influence on the contemporary international life. We maintain that the differences of views and the divergencies existing at present in connection with some problems of socialist construction and of international life are of a transient character, and that it is the duty of each government party to act for getting over them, for the normalization of the relations and the strengthening of the unity between ^{all} the socialist countries. To this end it is necessary, however, that we see to it that the Marxist-Leninist principles are strictly implemented in the relations between our countries, namely equality of rights, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual comradely assistance and socialist internationalism. It is only the unity among equals in all spheres of activity, that ^{can} stand up against any storms, it is only such a unity between the socialist countries that can entail a heightened influence and prestige of socialism in the world. On the contrary, any transgression of some of these principles can only harm the unity of the socialist countries, the influence of socialism on a world scale.

It is an unquestionable truth that no socialist country can isolate itself, can act single-handed without prejudicing its own development. But equally unquestionable is also the truth that any limitation of the independence of a socialist country, any outside interference in its internal affairs, does not only fail to signify help but causes serious damages to both socialist construction in the respective country and socialism in general. That is why the Party and Government in our country have militated and continue to militate steadfastly for the development of collaboration and cooperation between the so-

cialist countries, on the basis of the aforesaid principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I want to assure our friends in the socialist countries that the Romanian people is firmly determined to do everything for the triumph of socialism, that there is no force in the world able to divert it from this path. We shall always fulfil our internationalist duties to the peoples of all socialist countries as well as the obligations devolving from our state alliances.

We nurture the warmest feelings of friendship towards the peoples of the Soviet Union - our great neighbour -, towards the Soviet communists; we shall do everything for the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties. We are also animated by the sincere wish to make the relations with the peoples and the parties of the socialist neighbour states - Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary - grow ever stronger. We have the same feelings also towards the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Albania - socialist countries with which we wish to develop the best relations of cooperation and friendship. We are linked by a warm friendship to the people of China - the great socialist country of Asia - to the Chinese communists and we wish to increasingly develop the friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries. We nurture the same feelings towards the peoples of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic - socialist countries of Asia to which we are linked by good relations of friendship and cooperation, which we want to develop in the future as well. For Cuba, the first socialist country on the American continent, we equally nurture a sincere comradely sympathy and we wish that the relations between our parties and peoples may steadily develop. We extend to all the peoples in

the socialist countries the heartiest good wishes of success in the work they are carrying on for building the new society, for the attainment of the masses' ideals of progress, for the cause of socialism and communism. The successes of each socialist country in building the new social system enhance the might of the world socialist system as a whole, augment the prestige of socialism in the world.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Government of our country, the Socialist Unity Front pledge themselves to the entire people to steadfastly militate henceforth, too, for the development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, for the strengthening of the cohesion of the world socialist system.

Dear Comrades,

Romania conducts an active foreign policy of development of the relations of cooperation with all the world states, regardless of social system. We have now diplomatic relations with 90 countries and cooperate economically with more than 100 states on all continents. We note with satisfaction that we enjoy the esteem and friendship of many peoples towards which we, in our turn, have the same feelings. We wish to develop in the future too, the best relations with all the peoples in the world, based on the principles that are asserting themselves increasingly powerful in international life; respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, observance of every people's right to decide on its fate, to decide on the path of its social and political development.

The Romanian people watches most sympathetically the efforts the countries recently liberated from the yoke of imperialism are making for an independent economic and social development; we want to further entertain with these

peoples an ample cooperation in all spheres of activity. We express our solidarity with the peoples which are still in colonial bondage and fight for shaking off the yoke of foreign oppression, for national and social emancipation.

Increasingly strongly asserting itself in the world today, as a decisive factor of the entire social development, is the international working class headed by the communist and workers' parties. In order that this tremendous force should ever more actively exert its role in both national and international life, it is necessary to achieve the unity of action of all working people, of the communist and working-class movement - a unity that can only be achieved on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism to ensure the full equality of the parties, the right of each to shape its political line by itself, both in internal and international problems. Our Party will continue to develop, based on these principles, relations of close cooperation and international solidarity with all communist and workers' parties, will act for getting over the present divergencies, for the strengthening of the unity of the communist and working-class movement, of all anti-imperialist forces.

Being a European country, Romania is vitally interested in the achievement of relations of cooperation and friendship among all states on our continent, in excluding the use of force under any form from inter-state relationships. We consider that the course of detente must be continued by intensifying the struggle against the reactionary, revenge-seeking forces opposing the cause of European security. In order to attain this desideratum, it is necessary to set out from realities, to recognize the existing frontiers, to recognize the existence of the two German states and to establish diplomatic relations with them. The Romanian Government will continue to work for the development of relations of many-sided cooperation with all European states, for the strengthening of mutual respect and trust among peoples, convinced as it is of the existing possibility of achieving security and peace on our continent and the world over.

Romania appreciates that efforts should be intensified for the achievement of understanding among all the Balkan states, for making the Balkans a zone of peace and cooperation. The peoples of the Balkan countries should not forget that the dissensions among them have always served only the interests of the big imperialist powers. The implementation of peaceful cooperation among the Balkan countries does not harm anybody, it serves both the peoples in this area and the cause of European and international peace.

At the same time, convinced as we are that all the peoples want peace, we shall henceforth too act for the development of cooperation with the countries on the other continents, with a view to ensuring peace and relations which should facilitate the unhampered progress of each nation.

We are worried by the fact that in various parts of the world hotbeds of war, sources of danger to world peace continue to exist, that in the stead of reason force is still acting, although it is known that force has never ^{been} conducive to the resolving of disputes between states. While expressing full solidarity with the fight of the Vietnamese people, we are expressing the hope that the Paris negotiations will lead to the cessation of the war and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Vietnam, so that the Vietnamese people be allowed to solve its problems by itself, without any outside interference. Likewise, we consider it necessary that, based on the Security Council resolution of November 1967, a most speedy solution should be reached of the conflict in the Middle East and the full restoration of peace in that part of the world.

We are aware of the fact that acting in the world are imperialist and reactionary forces which may unleash a new world war. That is why it is more than ever necessary to intensify the fight of the peoples against imperialism, for peace. It is necessary that new efforts be made along the line of carrying through disarmament, by undertaking concrete measures such as : the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other states to within the national frontiers ; the dismantling of the military bases sited on the territories of other countries ; the achievement of denuclearized zones ; the abolition of NATO and, concomitantly, of the Warsaw military pact. It should be understood that without concrete measures to create a climate of trust no progress can be achieved along the path of disarmament, of removal of the danger of a new world war. The interests of mankind demand the abandoning for good and all and de facto of the cold war policy, of the rattling of arms, of the demonstrations of force like military manoeuvres on the territory or at the frontiers of other states, and of threats - which only intensify mistrust and international tension. Romania maintains that the governments of the European states would do a great service to the cause of security and peace on the continent and in the world if they would take the decision of refraining from organizing military manoeuvres and other demonstrations of force at the frontier or on the territory of other states. The peoples nowadays do not content themselves any longer with mere talks about good intentions, with general talks about peace, but expect concrete actions and facts conducive to détente, to the development of

cooperation and peace among peoples. It is along this line that we consider all the peoples, big or small, should act, as the responsibility for the cause of peace equally rests with all the world states.

Against the policy of the imperialist circles and for the defence of peace there are rising today huge forces : the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties, the national liberation movement, the anti-imperialist movement, all the peace-loving peoples.

If these forces will act in union there is no doubt that they will be able to ensure peace in the world. Romania will spare no effort for making her active contribution to their victory in the struggle for peace and the peoples' happiness.

The Socialist Unity Front calls the entire people to express, on going to the poll on March 2, their wish for friendship with all the peoples, the wish to unremittingly fight for ensuring world peace. We call upon you, dear comrades, to approve by your votes the foreign policy promoted until now and to express at the same time your firm determination to support henceforth, too, this policy which fully accords with the interests of our people, of the cause of socialism and peace.

Dear Comrades,

I have outlined the activity conducted by the Party and Government for the materialization of the programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress and of the decisions of the National Conference for the all-round construction of socialism in our homeland. Likewise, I have referred to the guidelines of both the policy of economic and social development and foreign policy,

on the basis of which our Party commits itself to lead the country in the ensuing years. The achievements recorded until now in all spheres of activity serve for the most telling proof that the words and deeds of the communists are in perfect harmony, that for the Romanian Communist Party there is nothing greater than ceaseless service of the interests of the Romanian people, of the cause of socialism. The broad mass of the people is fully aware of the fact that by unflinchingly implementing the Marxist-Leninist policy of our Party it secures Romania's ever firmer advancement along the road of socialism, contributes to the triumph of peace and cooperation among peoples.

Citizens of socialist Romania, the poll on March 2 must be a confirmation of the unity of the entire people around the Romanian Communist Party, a substantial expression of endorsement by the masses of its domestic and foreign policy, and at the same time, a demonstration of the unanimous determination of all working people to place all their working capacity in the service of the steady development of the socialist homeland.

By casting your votes on March 2 for the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front - the candidates of the people - you will vote, comrades, for the attainment of your own ideals and aspirations for the establishment of the landmarks of a new period of fruitful work and creative upsurge, a period of great achievements in the material and spiritual advancement of the homeland, in the raising of the living standards of the masses.

The Socialist Unity Front calls the entire people - workers, peasants, intellectuals, men, women, young

and old , Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities - to reassert its confidence in all the candidates at the March 2 polls. This vote will affirm the determination of our entire nation to steadfastly go ahead, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, in the great Socialist Unity Front, towards completing the majestic socialist construction in our homeland, towards the attainment of the lofty ideals of liberty, social justice and welfare for which many generations have fought, towards paving the way that leads to the golden future of mankind - the communist society.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, united within the Socialist Unity Front, let us advance to fresh victories in the all-round building of socialism !

May our dear homeland - socialist Romania , - ceaselessly flourish, free and independent !

May the friendship and unity of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties, of all anti-imperialist forces steadily develop !

May cooperation and friendship among all the world peoples strengthen, and peace triumph on Earth !





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12 elections. The Party and State leaders, at head with Nicolae Ceausescu
1 Gheorghe Maurer are cheered by the public on leaving the polling booth

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Election of Deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils

Significance of the March 2 Ballot

On March 2, elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the municipal, town, county and communal people's councils were held in Romania. The number of citizens who cast their votes amounted to 13,577,143 — almost the total of the electorate. These returns point to the greatest participation in elections since August 23, 1944, the day of the country's liberation.

The 13,543,499 votes that have been given to the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front account for 99.75 per cent of the total votes cast. This percentage represents a record in the annals of Romanian elections. In the Bucharest constituency where Nicolae Ceausescu was the candidate for the Grand National Assembly, all the 30,974 electors

included in the electoral list came to cast their votes for the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP. There was no vote against and no vote cancelled.

The significance of these figures consists of the impressive unanimity by which the Romanian people has re-asserted its full approval of the country's home and foreign policy.

By virtue of its sacred right to decide its destinies by itself, in keeping with its own will, the people again entrusted to the Romanian Communist Party — the unanimously recognized leading force of the Romanian society — the mandate for implementing the programme it put forward to the electorate.

The election campaign, in the course of which thousands of civic meetings were held in towns and villages, occasioned a broad exchange of views on the activity carried on in all fields of social and economic life.

Spotlighting the successes won in the economic uplifting of the country, in the constant conso-

lidation of the State system and in the deepening of socialist democracy, as well as the prestige earned by Romania in the world arena thanks to her foreign policy aimed at peace and international collaboration, the thousands of speakers — workers, engineers, scientists and cultural workers, cooperative farmers and agri-



At the conclusion of the election campaign, Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council made an extensive speech. In the picture: Tens of thousands of citizens listen in the Republic Palace Square to the speech made by Nicolae Ceausescu

cultural experts — at the same time put forward proposals concerning the respective field of activity. One of the first tasks of the newly elected deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils will be to carefully examine the problems raised at the public meetings and to suggest corresponding measures.

At the big public meetings that were held throughout the country in the week preceding the elections the floor was taken by Party and State leaders, candidates of the Socialist Unity Front for the Grand National Assembly. Thus, Ion Gheorghe Maurer attended the meeting in Cluj, Gheorghe Apostol that of Galați; Emil Bodnaraș went to Jassy, Chivu Stoica to Ploiești, Paul Niculescu-Mizil to Timișoara, Virgil Trofin to Pitești, Ilie Verdeț to Hunedoara, a.s.o.

The speech made by Nicolae Ceaușescu at a big Bucharest public meeting closing the election campaign and attended by tens of thousands of citizens, aroused a strong response in the ranks of the masses (*see supplement no. 3/1969 to our Bulletin*).

Nicolae Ceaușescu and the other Party and State leaders stressed in their speeches the strong feeling of confidence inspiring the Romanian socialist nation, a feeling that springs from the fruitful balance-sheet of achievements obtained up to now.

The energy and enthusiasm evinced by the entire people in the implementation of the programme drawn up by the Ninth Congress and the National Conference of the Party have been pointed to by the speakers, and significant data on the growth of material production and quality have been revealed, a growth that contributed to the assertion of Romania as a country with an economy in full swing of modernization and development. It has also been stressed that the rapid implementation of the policy of socialist industrialization, the line traced by the Party concerning the development of industry in step with the requirements of the world technical scientific revolution are underlying all the successes recorded in raising the economic potential of the country.

One of the new elements of utmost importance pointed to by Nicolae Ceaușescu in his speech was the fact that in the next Five-Year Plan the volume of material production will exceed the achievements obtained throughout the first three Five-Year Plans (1951—1965).

The fundamental aim of the programme of Romania's development up to 1980 — said the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, the President of the State Council — is the realization of a modern, powerful industry and of an advanced agriculture capable of securing an abundance of farmfood products and the crea-

tion, on this basis, of conditions for the fullest satisfaction of the population's material and spiritual needs.

Particular importance was given in the speeches to the materialization of the Party's concept according to which socialism and democracy are indivisible and to the matters linked to the continuous improvement of the social organization and State administration, of legislation, to the creation of a suitable framework for encouraging the energies and creative initiative of the masses, for their increasingly active participation in running the State, for the unhampered assertion of the human personality, for exercising the broadest civil rights and liberties.

Nicolae Ceaușescu — the same as the other Party and State leaders — dwelt at length in his speech on the problems of international life. The fact was stressed that Romania's foreign policy is focussed on the development of friendship and alliance with all the socialist countries, on the expansion of collaboration with the CMEA and Warsaw Treaty member states on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of the observance of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage.

At the same time reference was made to the constant concern of Romania to develop relations of economic, political, cultural and social collaboration with all peoples of the world, irrespective of the social system, on the basis of the unanimously acknowledged norms of international law, and it was shown that this is an objective necessity of the evolution of the contemporary world, and responds to the wish for intensifying exchanges of material and spiritual values, for rapprochement and understanding among peoples, for improving the international climate with a view to safeguarding and consolidating peace.

☆

The campaign for the March 2 elections was another expression of the climate of intensive social and political activity going on in Romania.

"This climate" — said Nicolae Ceaușescu in his speech — "shows that the Romanian people is truly free and master in its homeland, sovereign in exercising power, that it decides its destiny by itself, in accordance with its supreme interests".

Regarded from this viewpoint, the returns of the March 2 elections, the almost unanimous vote cast for the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front, of the Romanian Communist Party, are of outstanding significance.

VOTING



- Participation in the vote in the March 2 elections was particularly heavy throughout the country. Almost all the registered electors went to the polls
- Thousands of young people, aged 18, exercised for the first time and with emotion their natural civic rights
- The same emotion on voting was experienced by very old people as the one shown in our picture who was 90 years old recently
- The family spirit could be seen at numberless polling booths, where whole families came to vote, as can be seen in the picture on the left



For the Grand National Assembly

March Two E

13,543,499 Votes For The

On checking the minutes drawn up by the election commissions in the constituencies and by the election commissions of the polling stations in connection with the returns of the March 2, 1969 elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly, the Central Election Commission has established the following:

13,582,249 citizens had been registered in election lists.

13,577,143 of the total number of registered electors cast their vote, i.e. 99.96 per cent.

13,543,499 votes were for the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front, i.e. 99.75 per cent of

the total number of electors who went to the polls.

Voting against were 30,748, i.e. 0.23 per cent of the total number of voters.

2,896 votes were declared null according to Law, i.e. 0.02 per cent of the total number of the votes cast.

The county election returns for deputies to the Grand National Assembly are as follows:

COUNTY	Total registered electors	Total votes cast		Votes for candidates of Socialist Unity Front		Votes against		Votes annulled	
		total figures	%	total figures	%	total figures	%	total figures	%
ALBA	259,040	258,963	99.97	257,447	99.41	1,515	0.59	1	—
ARAD	376,095	376,021	99.98	375,204	99.78	803	0.22	14	—
ARGÈŞ	372,523	372,432	99.98	371,665	99.79	733	0.20	34	0.01
BACĂU	370,524	370,445	99.98	370,073	99.90	370	0.10	2	—
BIHÖR	428,859	428,673	99.96	427,767	99.79	865	0.20	41	0.01
BISTRIŢA-NĂSĂUD	175,365	175,510	99.97	174,340	99.33	1,113	0.64	57	0.03
BOTOŞANI	288,014	287,928	99.97	287,736	99.96	127	0.04	5	—
BRAŞÖV	338,800	338,362	99.87	335,769	99.23	2,426	0.72	167	0.01
BRAILA	237,426	237,356	99.97	237,205	99.94	151	0.06	—	—
BUZĂU	333,251	333,067	99.94	332,693	99.89	348	0.10	26	0.01
CARAS-SEVERIN	268,855	268,771	99.97	268,442	99.88	316	0.12	13	—
CLUJ	455,953	455,527	99.91	452,705	99.38	2,597	0.57	225	0.05
CONSTANŢA	352,227	352,089	99.96	351,357	99.79	628	0.18	104	0.03
COVASNA	125,772	125,729	99.97	125,297	99.66	422	0.33	10	0.01
DIMBOVIŢA	297,899	297,809	99.97	297,408	99.86	385	0.13	16	0.01
DOLJ	500,696	500,551	99.97	500,109	99.91	399	0.08	43	0.01
GALAŢI	334,219	334,134	99.97	333,881	99.92	253	0.08	—	—
GÖRJ	216,420	216,356	99.97	216,029	99.85	327	0.15	—	—
HARGHITA	197,459	197,423	99.98	197,130	99.85	292	0.15	1	—
HUNEDOARA	340,566	340,491	99.98	339,025	99.57	1,415	0.41	51	0.02
IALÖMIŢA	237,821	237,812	99.99	237,722	99.96	67	0.03	23	0.01
JASSY	405,444	405,767	99.98	405,181	99.86	491	0.12	95	0.02
ILFOV	539,340	539,233	99.98	539,057	99.97	152	0.03	24	—
MARAMURES	268,492	268,322	99.94	267,469	99.71	697	0.24	156	0.05
MEHEDINTI	224,635	224,615	99.99	224,416	99.91	160	0.07	39	0.02
MURES	362,450	362,336	99.97	361,024	99.66	1,312	0.34	—	—
NEAMŢ	307,007	306,940	99.98	306,720	99.93	220	0.07	—	—
ÖLT	334,357	334,226	99.96	334,058	99.95	122	0.04	46	0.01
PRAHOVA	511,354	510,744	99.88	508,039	99.47	2,571	0.50	134	0.03
SATU MARE	239,952	239,882	99.97	239,504	99.84	144	0.06	234	0.10
SÄLAJ	177,207	177,160	99.97	176,937	99.88	215	0.12	8	—
SIBIU	294,489	294,330	99.95	292,520	99.39	1,705	0.58	105	0.03
SUCEAVA	376,705	376,578	99.97	376,175	99.89	367	0.10	36	0.01
TELEORMAN	377,390	377,279	99.97	377,232	99.99	43	0.10	4	—
TIMIS	488,348	488,260	99.98	487,392	99.82	811	0.17	57	0.01
TULŢEA	152,459	152,750	99.93	152,595	99.90	118	0.08	37	0.02
VASLUI	264,074	263,998	99.97	263,888	99.96	89	0.03	21	0.01
VILŢEA	266,859	266,779	99.97	266,385	99.85	362	0.14	32	0.01
VRANCEA	231,226	231,172	99.98	230,932	99.90	230	0.10	10	—
BUCHAREST MUNICIPALITY	1,211,677	1,211,325	99.97	1,204,911	99.47	5,387	0.45	1,025	0.08

No contestation was lodged with the Central Election Commission as to the work of the constituencies' election commissions.

The Central Election Commission, registering

the returns in the 465 constituencies, has confirmed the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly under Art. 22, item d of Law No. 28/1966.

Socialist Unity Front

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania announces that on March 2, 1969, elections were held for 39 county people's councils, for the People's Council of Bucharest Mu-

nicipality and for its eight districts, for 16 municipal people's councils, 189 town people's councils and for 2,706 communal people's councils.

According to the centralized data of county, of Bucharest Municipality and its districts, of municipal, town and communal election commissions, the election returns for deputies are as follows :

People's councils	Number of electors	Votes cast		Votes for Socialist Unity Front Candidates		Votes against		Votes annulled	
		Total figures	%	Total figures	%	Total figures	%	Total figures	%
County People's Councils	12,368,429	12,363,677	99.96	12,327,577	99.71	33,618	0.27	2,482	0.02
Bucharest Municipal People's Council	1,207,087	1,206,858	99.98	1,200,800	99.50	5,063	0.42	995	0.08
People's Councils of Bucharest Municipal Districts	1,113,567	1,113,217	99.97	1,103,911	99.16	8,012	0.72	1,294	0.12
Municipal People's Councils	3,039,396	3,037,996	99.95	3,019,437	99.39	17,056	0.56	1,503	0.05
Town People's Councils	1,642,099	1,641,267	99.94	1,634,460	99.58	6,429	0.39	378	0.03
Communal People's Councils	8,295,565	8,292,681	99.97	8,251,875	99.50	38,607	0.47	2,199	0.03

A total number of 165,060 deputies, candidates of the Socialist Unity Front, were elected. Of these, 7,818 deputies were elected to county people's councils, 369 deputies to the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality, 7,358 deputies to municipal people's councils, 1,208 deputies to the people's councils of the districts of Bucharest Municipality, 11,375 deputies to town people's councils and 136,932 deputies to communal people's councils.

Six candidates for communal people's coun-

cils were not declared elected as they did not get half plus one of the total votes cast.

In 12 constituencies elections did not take place : in two communal constituencies because of the withdrawal of the candidatures ; in a county constituency, in two municipal constituencies and in seven communal constituencies because of the death of the candidates.

Fresh elections will be held in the constituencies left vacant, within the time limit stipulated by Art. 85 of Law No. 28/1966.

Convening of the Grand National Assembly

According to a Decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Grand National Assembly was convened in its

first session of the sixth legislature, for March 12, 1969, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Socialist Republic of Romania in International Life

by **Corneliu MĂNESCU**
Minister of Foreign Affairs

It is an unquestionable fact that in the last 25 years we have been the witnesses of far-reaching changes on the political map of the world, changes that have been characterized by the establishment of the socialist system in a series of states in Europe, Asia and America, by the emergence of an impressive number of new states which, by their struggle and endeavours, have won national independence, as well as by the scope, weight and constantly increasing influence of the progressive forces throughout the world. A logical, natural consequence of these social, political and economic changes — the expression of an objective process of the peoples' rebirth and national assertion — is the considerable increase of the number of states, members of the international community, and the growing importance of the part they are playing in the settlement of issues the community is faced with. This is a process which by its scope, intensity and complexity by far surpasses the one that bestirred our continent at the appearance of the first national states.

Developments in the contemporary world — characterized by differentiations and contrasts — spotlight two indissolubly linked trends which focus the major hopes of the nations: peace and socialism. It is obvious that in the technological stage reached today by mankind, there is an interdependence between these two trends.

It is in this context that the international vocation of contemporary Romania as a socialist country becomes conspicuous. If in the past Romania — the same as many other countries in Europe — experienced the bitter fate of underdevelopment, dependence and foreign domination, under socialism — when our people, guided by the Romanian Communist Party, has won full liberty and independence — she can freely express her will to contribute to international peace and cooperation. It goes without saying that it was not on a virgin soil that Romania's role has asserted itself in the concert of nations. It has its origins in our progressive traditions and is deeply rooted in Romania's historical and social past and above all in the changes that marked, in the first half of the 19th century, her entering the ranks of the countries of the modern world. However,

it was only our option of socialism — an unanimous option mirroring the will of the entire people — that made it possible for the Romanian nation to assert, with unprecedented vigour, its creative force, talent and energy, to pursue in the world arena a foreign policy that earned international prestige.

The present moment in our political life — the end of the term of legislature and the eve of the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the local bodies of State power — offers an opportunity to review the deep-going changes come about in the Romanian society, the remarkable achievements of our people in all fields of activity and, at the same time, to clearly outline the vast programme of developing socialist Romania. Life shows the close interdependence between the vital interests of the Romanian people and the general interests of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism. The dialectical unity between the domestic task of the Party and Romanian State — that of constantly strengthening the material and spiritual might of our people — and the international task of promoting a foreign policy based on friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, with all peoples of the world, on solidarity with all anti-imperialist forces, is brought into bold relief.

It is in this spirit, that the Romanian Communist Party — the unanimously acknowledged leading force in all fields of our social life, the supreme political authority of the nation — has always carried on its activity. The principles laid down by the Ninth Congress of the RCP and by the National Conference and reasserted by the Grand National Assembly in its sessions of July 1967 and August 1968 are the guidelines governing the whole international political activity of Romania. Recently a document of exceptional value, the Manifesto of the Socialist Unity Front — by its double virtue of presenting not only a balance-sheet of past achievements but also a programme for the future — gave a new expression to the consistency and firmness in the implementation, step by step, by the Party and Government, of the home and foreign policy. Moreover, the Manifesto once again brought out the profoundly scientific and

creative character of the RCP policy, the realistic manner in which the complex problems raised by the completion of socialist construction are approached.

Inbued by the awareness of a high responsibility for the building up of the new system and for the general cause of socialism and peace, the policy of our Party and State enjoys the unanimous approval of the Romanian nation, is a natural outcome of the vital requirements and desiderata of the whole people. The experience of our socialist democracy points to the fact that the broadest masses of the people participate in the working out of this policy, in the taking of all major political decisions. Indeed, consultation with the people on all issues of paramount importance — both internal and external — has become, particularly during the last term of legislature, a current practice with our Party and State.

Based on the supreme guarantee of national unanimity, the foreign policy of Romania and her international relations follow a line that lends distinctiveness and continuity to her position. The foreign policy of our country is focussed, as a constant concern, on friendship, alliance and fraternal collaboration with all socialist countries, to whom we are linked by the identity of social system, by the Marxist-Leninist ideology and philosophy, by our fundamental aims and aspirations.

Working for the steady development of relations between the socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of each state's sovereignty and independence, of respect for equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely inter-assistance, Romania has spoken up and continues to speak up for the expansion and intensification of collaboration and comradely mutual assistance in all fields of political, economic, social, cultural and scientific activity. We are confident that by the application of these principles socialism is capable of providing for inter-state relations a vast field of expression, a fertile ground for cooperation between countries belonging to a community of free and independent states, entrusted by history with the lofty mission of showing in practice the superiority of their social system.

Guided by these basic requirements, Romania, as a component part of the world socialist system, voices her determination to ceaselessly develop friendship and alliance with all socialist countries, to devotedly fulfil her duties as a member of the CMEA and of the Warsaw Treaty in the spirit of the rules and principles jointly agreed upon when setting up these bodies. Within the framework of the economic relations, the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded between our country and the other socialist countries offer vast possibilities for the exchange of goods, for the joint accom-

plishment of economic projects, for the expansion of cooperation in the field of production and in technical and scientific activity. It is but natural for the continuous intensification and improvement of relations between the socialist countries to lead to the advance of each and every country separately, in keeping with the imperatives of its own development, in this way enabling it to contribute to the strengthening of the whole world socialist system.

At the same time, proceeding from the fact that there are countries with different social systems, Romania upholds that the development of normal relations with all states, the expansion of the exchange of material and cultural assets, of cooperation with a view to solving the major issues of our time, to safeguarding peace and security, are imperious demands of the world today. It is on this line that Romania carries on intensive activity for cultivating and expanding relations with all states, irrespective of their social systems.

Romania's international relations witnessed in the last few years an impetuous development. Thus, between 1965 and 1969 diplomatic relations have been established with further 20 countries, so that now Romania has diplomatic relations with 90 states. The economic relations of our country, its trade exchanges and technical-scientific cooperation with other countries follow the same ascending line. In the period since the previous elections new agreements have been signed with many countries in the world. Nowadays, Romania has economic and trade relations with more than 100 countries.

The Romanian State grants particular attention to the relations of friendship with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, to the latter's efforts for the independent advance of their economy and culture on the road of social progress and peace. We consider that every effort is necessary for doing away with the gap existing between the underdeveloped countries and those with a higher development level.

A positive evolution has been witnessed by Romania's relations with a number of advanced Western countries, among which those of Europe hold an important place.

In exercising her international role, Romania pursues an active policy of developing collaboration and strengthening mutual confidence among states, a policy favouring rapprochement and friendship among the peoples. Romania has consistently worked for translating into life this line. I do not deem it necessary to feature here in detail Romania's relations with various countries. I would like only to show that in the last few years direct contacts between Romanian statesmen and those of socialist and non-socialist countries have intensified considerably. A great number of foreign government delega-

tions visited our country. No less numerous were the Romanian delegations that were present on almost all continents. The negotiations that were held led to many positive results and agreements.

Besides her rich political and diplomatic activity Romania carries on a vast activity in the field of economy as well. Her foreign economic policy aims at her growing participation in the world economic circuit and in the international division of labour. Thanks to the remarkable development and diversification of the national economy, our foreign trade increased, between 1961 and 1967, at a rate of 11.8 per cent per year, a growth rate which is higher than that of the world trade as a whole. Noticeable changes as to quality took place in the pattern of Romania's foreign trade. Exports of machines and equipment, chemicals and industrial consumer goods that accounted for 24.6 per cent of the 1960 exports, represented 34.5 per cent in 1966 and are rising continuously.

Bearing in mind the cause of safeguarding peace and mankind's progress, of creating a climate of understanding and cooperation between all peoples of the world, Romania speaks up for the strict observance of a set of principles as a basis to all political and diplomatic actions in inter-state relations, in the states' foreign policy. *"The whole international life"* — stressed Nicolae Ceaușescu — *"shows that one of the essential conditions of progress on the road to enhancing confidence and collaboration among nations is the firm establishment of inter-state relations on the durable foundation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. The strict observance of these principles, of the sacred right of each and every people to decide its destinies by itself, to independently choose the path of its development, to exercise the prerogatives of national sovereignty, is an essential prerequisite for an efficient and fruitful collaboration that guarantees the consolidation of peace in the world"*.

The course of international events after the Second World War testifies to the fact that the main source of tension and crises that cropped up was always the transgression of one or the other of these principles. It has been demonstrated in practice that peace, international collaboration and security depend to the greatest extent on the observance of these principles by all states, so that the development of each nation should proceed from the recognition of the rights of the other nations, from the exclusion of any frustration of these rights.

As shown by the whole development of the contemporary world, the progress of each and every people must be the outcome of its own endeavours and must express its profound aspirations in forms and modalities which correspond to its peculiar qualitative features and

which offer it the possibility of using unhampered its material and spiritual potentialities. The concept of nation not only did not become obsolete but acquired a richer and more complex content, asserting itself as a dynamic factor having inexhaustible resources for a long time ahead. Alongside of the older and more mature nations, tens of new nations, born in the struggle for national liberation, voice their right to an independent existence.

Since democracy and progress are necessary and authentic desiderata, these enforce, on a world plane, the need for observing the will of each nation, its right to choose its path of evolution, to develop its capacities on the geographic area it lives in, to be regarded as a partner with equal rights in the solution of issues of general interest to the international community. In other words, respect for the legitimate interests of the peoples requires that international relations should be ruled by international ethics, by the unanimously recognized principles of international law.

Romania pays due respect to these principles in her entire international activity. The positive implications of these principles are practically unlimited. They provide a safe, durable foundation for the peaceful and active coexistence of countries having different social and political systems, and offer the sole acceptable framework for solving any crisis and divergency that may crop up in international relations, an unlimited field for developing inter-state relations, for extending and encouraging the circuit of material and spiritual values.

The Romanian State and Government grant outstanding importance to the development of normal relations of peace and cooperation between the European countries, the only realistic way for the achievement of lasting security on our continent. In the view of the Romanian Government — and proved by events — the road to attaining European security is the furthering of efforts devoted to the steady improvement of relations between the European countries in all fields, on the basis of mutual confidence and advantage, of non-interference in internal affairs. This presupposes the removal of all survivals of World War II, of the baneful consequences of the cold war period, of all anachronistic states of things that engender tension, unrest and mistrust between states. It also calls for the recognition of the present-day political realities in Europe, i.e. the recognition of the two German states and of the inviolability of the existing frontiers, including the Oder-Neisse frontier. Romania declares herself for the abolition of the NATO bloc and, concomitantly, of the Warsaw Treaty, for the dismantling of military bases on foreign territories, the withdrawal of all armed forces within their national frontiers.

A realistic examination of political life in Europe today leads to the conclusion that the creation of an atmosphere of real and equitable collaboration between sovereign states with equal rights excludes any action of a nature to hamper the law-governed evolution of the continent towards detente. Everybody knows that the imperialist, revenge-seeking circles oppose the normalization of inter-state relations, create hotbeds of tension, try to "revitalize" the NATO military bloc — actions which are incompatible with the general interests of Europe. Historical experience spotlights the fact that detente and the achievement of security, the normalization of inter-state relations are incompatible with the policy of force under any form, exclude the demonstrations of force, the carrying out, with the participation of a number of states, of military manoeuvres on the territory of other states or at the frontiers of other states. The development, in the last few years, of a wide European consensus favouring the creation of a climate for fruitful and equitable collaboration between the countries of our continent, as well as the steady intensification of inter-European contacts and exchanges, strengthen our conviction that those actions can be thwarted, that by tireless efforts, tact and many endeavours the normalization of inter-state relations will become an irreversible process, the major political feature in Europe. All countries, big and small, of our continent are called upon to make their contribution to the accomplishment of this noble desideratum of international life.

Following the actions of the imperialist forces, some areas of the earth continue to be the scene of crises which lead to armed conflicts that arouse the profound anxiety of world public opinion.

Voicing her full solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people to whom she has granted and will continue to grant her full moral, political, material and diplomatic support, Romania holds the view that everything must be done for an end to be put to the US aggression in Vietnam, for the Paris negotiations to lead to the peaceful settlement of the conflict. At the same time we consider that the Vietnamese issue can be given a lasting solution only by the recognition of the sacred right of the Vietnamese people to decide the path of its future development by itself, without any outside interference.

Another serious issue arousing growing anxiety on the part of world public opinion is the situation in the Near East. As is known, as far back as the outbreak of the conflict in that region, Romania has expounded her position in keeping with the fundamental requirement of contemporary international life, a requirement also laid down in the UN Charter, i.e. that the

differences between states have to be settled by negotiations and not by means of arms, that all peoples have to be secured the right to existence and development, that force does not create rights, that territorial conquests are inadmissible. In the view of the Romanian Government, the normalization of the situation in the Near East calls for the undelayed application of the resolution of the UN Security Council, which stipulates the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, the solution of the problem of the Arab refugees, providing conditions for the free existence and unhampered development of all states in that region.

Romania is willing to make her contribution to the solution of any international crisis, if this contribution can be an effective help and is in accordance with the principles underlying her foreign policy.

An examination of our country's participation in various international bodies spotlights a rich activity and the fact that the Romanian initiatives are based on the wish to cooperate with other countries with a view to finding suitable solutions to present-day international issues. As is known, Romania grants particular attention to the United Nations Organization. She declared and continues to consistently declare for that Organization to become — by the consistent observance of the Charter — an instrument in the consolidation of peace and security, in favouring inter-state cooperation, to become a truly universal body within which the nations should cooperate for the benefit of general peace, of progress.

A number of initiatives put forward by Romania within the UNO are well known and I would like to mention here but a few of them. For instance the Resolution entitled "Actions on a Regional Plane with a View to Improving Good Neighbourly Relations between European States Belonging to Different Social and Political Systems" includes basic ideas and principles for the development of inter-European relations, for strengthening peace and security on our continent. I would like to also mention Romania's concern for the working out of a statement laying down the principles of international economic collaboration, materialized in the closing act of the first UN Conference for Trade and Development. The same concern is manifest in the resolution endorsed in 1965, following the proposal of Romania, by the Economic and Social Council on the utilization of human resources in the process of development. The "Statement on the Promotion in the Ranks of the Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding among Peoples" unanimously endorsed, on the initiative of Romania, in the 20th session of UN General Assembly aroused particular response.

Aware of the responsibility incumbent on her as a member of the Eighteen-Nation Committee, Romania has carried on a rich activity in the course of the working out of the Treaty of Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons both within the Committee and at the UN General Assembly. She worked consistently to make this treaty an efficient instrument in guaranteeing the security of each signatory state, in removing in fact the nuclear threat. This first step being made, Romania works for the banning of the use of nuclear weapons, for an end to be put to all nuclear weapon tests, for the cessation of the production of atomic weapons, for the reduction and, eventually, the elimination from the national arsenals of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons and of the means of transporting them to the target. The creation of nuclear-free areas in various parts of the world is also part and parcel of the actions backed by Romania meant to lead to general disarmament.

The fact that our country was entrusted, by a wide consensus, the presidency of the UN General Assembly, most tellingly proves that the states of the world recognize the constructive nature of Romania's foreign policy, her contribution to enhancing international confidence and cooperation, her wish to promote relations of close cooperation and understanding with all peoples. At the same time it means the recognition of the prestige and influence of socialism in the world arena. I have had many an opportunity to see the particularly favour-

able echo aroused by the achievements obtained by our people in its peaceful work as well as by the proposals and initiatives put forward by Romania in the field of international life. I was also able to see the esteem and prestige enjoyed by our country in the ranks of her numerous friends abroad.

In closing this brief survey of socialist Romania's international activity in the period since the previous elections, we have to stress that by her foreign policy our country gives a rich and constructive content to her desire for collaboration and peace, a content matching the lofty responsibility that devolves on each and every state in the solution of the issues of international life. The international prestige and authority of Romania — as shown in the Manifesto of the Socialist Unity Front — have grown as a result of her economic and social achievements, of her consistent foreign policy aimed at strengthening friendship and alliance with the socialist countries, at developing collaboration with all countries, irrespective of their social systems, as a result of her active contribution to the settlement of the problems facing mankind today, to the safeguarding of the cause of socialism, peace and the peoples' freedom and independence.

Article published in the weekly Lumea of February 27, 1969.

Directives on Improvement of Medical Assistance to the Population

The "Directives of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee on improvement of medical assistance to the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania" were recently published.

Appreciable funds have been earmarked every year from the State Budget for the expansion of the health network and the improvement of medical assistance to the population, with the relevant budget expenditures increasing from 644.5 million lei in 1950, to 6,147.6 million lei in 1969, i.e. about 9.5 times. The state is expending today for medical assistance a per capita over 300 lei annually on an average. Out of budget appropriations, numerous medical services, both curative and prophylactic, are being ensured free of charge to the population.

An ample system of health units, including dispensaries, policlinics and hospitals, has been brought into being during the period of socialist construction, their material endowment has been improved securing ever better conditions for medical services to the population. There are now medical dispensaries in the towns, in all communes and in many of the villages. Compared with the 1,239 district and enterprise dispensaries in existence in 1938, there are now some 4,700 such units, including about 3,000 in the rural environment. Medical assistance at the place of work has been ensured by an extensive network of dispensaries and medical services at enterprises and on building sites.

Specialized medical assistance for outpatients is now ensured by 414 policlinics as against a merely 37 in 1938. As many as 60 modern policlinics, equipped with a great number of consulting rooms and specialized apparatus and instruments were built from 1960 to 1968 alone.

The network of health units for inpatients counts at present 158,577 beds, 4.7 times more than in 1938; the bulk of them are in new or modernized hospitals providing conditions for most efficient treatment. The number of hospitals and sections streamlined to various medical specialities has also grown during this period.

The concern of the Romanian State for mother and child protection is illustrated by the growth of the number of hospital beds for children, which stands now at about 26,000, compared to only 1,350 in 1938; the number of hospital beds for women stands now at some 33,000 as against a merely 2,100 in 1938. Moreover, compared with the past when there were no lying-in homes at all in the communes

and villages, these localities benefit at present by over 1,800 such units.

A sanitary and epidemics-fighting network, equipped with the necessary means of epidemiological investigation and of hygiene, and enabling prompt action throughout the country's territory has been brought into being. Active and systematic medical control of groups of the population has been organized. Besides the compulsory medical check-up of employees on engagement, periodical medical control is ensured to workers employed in production sectors where factors that are harmful to health may act. Ample medical-sanitary actions have been organized for combating and preventing diseases which in the past played havoc among the population, such as malaria, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, typhoid fever and tetanus.

Compared to the year 1938, the number of doctors at health units has increased from 8,234 to 31,000, while that of medium-trained health personnel and of other auxiliaries — from 11,360 to some 90,000. Significant is the fact that there is now one doctor for every 636 inhabitants, as against one for every 1,895 in 1938.

Compared to the year 1938, the general death rate has decreased by more than a half, while the infant mortality rate by over three times. The average expectation of life has risen from 42 years in 1932 to upwards 68 years now.

Particularly appreciated is the activity of the scientific workers, of doctors and of medium-trained health personnel, of everybody active in the health services.

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The Directives recall that on examining the problems of public health in relation to the demands, and in relation to the latest world medical gains as well as to the possibilities ensured by the expansion of the material basis and the increase in the number of medical personnel, the plenary meeting of the Party's Central Committee of October 1968, laid bare a series of shortcomings and drawbacks in the activity of the ministry of health and of the health units, in the whole activity of the health care network. These shortcomings included a lagging behind the stage of development reached internationally in the sphere of fighting certain

diseases as well as an inadequate distribution of medical personnel throughout the country's territory.

In consequence of an irrational use of both the material basis and cadres, as well as because of an exaggerated and at times abusive consumption of medicines, there is a high cost of medical assistance — which in Romania is borne by the state —, and a trend of further rise is manifest. Besides these more general shortcomings there are also some negative expressions occurring in the moral and professional attitudes of some medical and sanitary cadres, as well as a diffusion of the research potential in the medical sphere, and there is also the fact that many research themes did not focus on requirements related to improving the population's health condition; there have been frequent cases when the results of scientific research were not applied in medical practice.

In connection with these shortcomings the Directives point to the means and ways of their elimination. The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party maintains that all material, human and organizational conditions are at hand to determine an appreciable improvement in the activity of all health units and personnel, for perfecting and raising onto a higher level the whole activity of public health protection in Romania. Hence, in order to ensure a natural growth of the population in harmony with the prospective development of the Romanian people, further complex measures will be taken on the line of consolidating the family, stimulating the birthrate and decreasing the deathrate and especially the infant mortality rate.

With this end in view, another 9,000 places in creches, 4,000 places in kindergartens in the urban environment will be ensured by 1970, and provisions will be made for the development plan for the period until 1980 to include a substantial growth in the number of places in creches, kindergartens and children's homes.

In the framework of the agricultural production cooperatives there will be an expansion of the network of seasonal nurseries and kindergartens, where some 150,000 places will be ensured during the period of farming operations.

Further regulations will be introduced to eliminate the causes which are still generating many losses of foetus or premature births.

For the study of demographic phenomena and their social-economic consequences, as well as for drawing up measures of a legislative, economic and socio-cultural character aimed at maintaining an adequate birthrate, the C.C. of the R.C.P. decides that a National Commission of Demography be set up to function under the direct control of the Council of Ministers.

The Directives further give indications as to measures for the prevention and adequate

treatment of cardiovascular and neuropsychological diseases, of cancer and of nutritional and professional diseases.

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The CC of the RCP — the Directives point out — considers that medical scientific research should be channelled first of all to the solving of the essentials of health protection, that such research activity be tied up to man, to the wants of the people's health, and should lead to results which may be applied in medical practice.

With a view to improving the organization of medical scientific research activity, the CC of the RCP decides that an Academy of Medical Sciences be set up, to concentrate all medical scientific forces in Romania, and to provide single guidance to all the medical research institutes, to organize, guide and control the entire scientific medical activity. The Academy of Medical Sciences will function under the Ministry of Health to which it will be answerable for the unfolding of medical scientific research and its uses.

A better organization of health protection will be ensured by measures to allow for adapting medical assistance to prevailing conditions and requirements.

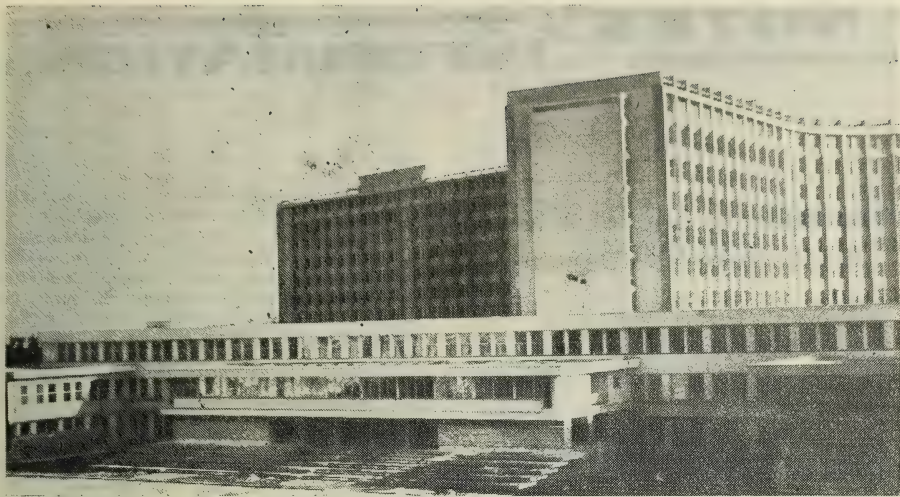
With the aim of coordinating and improving medicines production, the Industrial Medicine Central will be set up.

The Directives also specify measures aimed at a most rational employment of the medical and sanitary personnel, at the constant improvement of their training, at a better correlation of the salaries of medical and sanitary personnel with those of other personnel having similar training.

With a view to preserving and reinforcing the prestige of the body of doctors, to promoting principles of high professional ethics and to ensuring a qualified and comprehensive control of medical practice, and also by continuing a fine tradition of the doctors in Romania, collegiums of doctors and pharmacists will be set up, whose members will be elected at general meetings, from among cadres with a high moral standing. In their capacity of bodies of professional discipline, these collegiums will analyse any transgressions of medical practice and moral standards, in conformity with the deontological code of doctors and pharmacists, and propose punishments that may go as far as suspending the right to exercising the profession.

The order and medal "Sanitary Merit" will be instituted, and also "Health Day", to be observed every April the 7th.

Further measures set forth in the Directives refer to continued construction of hospitals, policlinics and other health units in the 1971—1975 period, the development of sanitary equip-



A new hospital in Constanța — one of the large medical establishments built in recent years

ment, instruments and materials output, a most efficient administration of the material and financial resources made available by the State to the medical and sanitary network, and to the perfecting of the organization and improvement of the activity of the leading bodies of health care.

In order to ensure a more thorough tackling of the gist of issues and, to draw highly experienced and qualified specialists into examination of the long-range direction of health protection activity, the CC of the RCP decides

that a Higher Sanitary Council be set up, formed of the most valuable medical cadres in this country. This council is meant to analyse, — at least once a year, the general aspects of health protection and to draw up measures with regard to the major questions of medical activity. Likewise, the CC of the RCP holds it necessary for the Ministry of Health to elaborate and put forward, by cooperation with a broad number of specialists, a draft bill on health protection in the Socialist Republic of Romania, which will be submitted to public debate.

The Building Site of a New Bridge over the Danube

Intensive building work on a new bridge over the Danube is going on between Giurgeni and Vadul Oii.

Romanian bridges spanning the old river could be subject to interesting historical and technical studies. It is known that traces of a stone bridge built by Apollodorus of Damascus can be still seen near the town of Turnu Severin. The famous master-builder of Antiquity used the technique of turning the course of the river from one bank to the other and of creating small isles.

Many centuries later, one of the most outstanding representatives of Romanian technique, civil engineer Anghel Saligny built a bridge between Fetești and Cernavodă, using for it, for the first time in Europe, new steels.

The bridge at Giurgiu, linking Romania with the friendly neighbour country, Bulgaria, is a victory of modern technique in the epoch of the great constructions of socialism.

Why has the building of a new bridge over the Danube become necessary? The bridge between Fetești and Cernavodă is destined only for railway traffic and it is only by ferry that motor vehicles can pass from one bank to the other. This is the explanation for the construction of the new bridge between Giurgeni and Vadul Oii. Its length will be 1450 m. and its width 16 m. It will be provided with four traffic strips and two sidewalks for pedestrians. The bridge will have a height over water of 30 m. and will be built of concrete and metal on pillars with two and three m. diameter, with foundations 42 and 56 m. deep under the river bed. Ships will pass under three central openings of 160 m. each and two lateral ones of 120 m. each.

Some of the building elements and technologies are used for the first time in Romania: prefab-precompressed beams with a 46 m. opening and a weight of 140 tons; Romanian-made anchors and cables of 100 tons; pillars with 3 m. diameter introduced by vibration into a depth of over 40 m. this being an outstanding achievement even on a world level; pillars with 2 m. diameter introduced by drilling into a

depth of 47 m.; the superstructure of the bridge proper will be entirely made by welding.

The silhouette of the huge construction can already be seen from afar. At the end of this year the steel and concrete structure will link the two banks and the ferry will become a thing of the past. The bridge will not only secure permanent traffic on the highroad between Bucharest and Constanța but also an increase of road transports to the greatest seaport of Romania.

Brief History of a Big Works

One of the best known industrial units in Romania — on account of both its products exported and of the great number of tourists that visited it — is doubtlessly the "23 August" works. Nowadays it turns out more than one third of the capital city's industrial output, an output which in its turn is the greatest when compared to the other industrial centres of Romania.

A brief survey of the history of this works reveals rather interesting data.

The "23 August" works has played a part of its own in Romania's industrialization, a process that has been going on in the last 25 years. It was present with its products on the big building sites of the Hunedoara and Galați iron-and-steel works, of the chemical combines of Pitești, Craiova, Rimnicu Vilcea, of the Oradea alumina works, on all Romanian oilfields (by the 450—1000 HP Diesel engines) and on building sites of the light industry. Mention should also be made of the furnaces and travelling cranes produced for the heavy machines industry, parts for the Diesel-electric locomotive manufactured at Craiova and of the hydraulic Diesel locomotive, today one of the main products of the works. In the last ten years alone, this works has made a substantial contribution to equipping 70 industrial projects that sprang up on the map of Romania.

At the same time this big Bucharest works has been and continues to be a school for engineers, technicians and foremen, as well as a testing place for the latest technological processes.

Let us deal in brief with the works' plans for this year. First and foremost it will continue the action for the scientific organization of production and labour, an action which will lead to an increase of the utilization index of machines and equipment over 1968.

On the drawing boards of the works' designers a new type of 6 and 12 cylinder engine with higher parameters to be used for drilling rigs, locomotives and river-going craft is taking shape, as well as innovations regarding the 250 HP hydraulic Diesel locomotive much in demand in lumbering and in many tropical countries. It is also planned to modernize and make resistant to the tropical climate the press for the furniture industry produced in the works. For its own purposes the works will turn out materials and parts which were imported up to now, a five-ton electric oven, a.s.o.

Thanks to its achievements the "23 August" works is of the greatest importance for Romania's industrialization.

factors. Pilot plants for testing some new products are under construction.

A Work on Social Insurance in Romania

Among the great gains of the Romanian people confirmed by the Constitution is the right of all citizens to social insurance entirely paid for by the State.

The Publishing House of the Academy has recently brought out a volume signed by University lecturer S. D. Bistriceanu, Doctor in Economics, in which the social insurance system in Romania is presented both from a theoretical viewpoint and from that of its practical application. The work is based on rich documentation and contains a bibliography of foreign reference material.

Stressing that the wide scope of this system is rooted in the conception on labour and on its protection and security prevailing in the Romanian society today, the author first presents to the reader the history of Romanian social insurance from its beginnings down to our days, the place it holds within the financial and credit system of the national economy, its economic content and the principles governing its functioning.

Then follow chapters which deal with the sources of the funds set aside for social insurance, the forms of protecting pensioners, wage earners and their families — pensions, grants, the providing of treatment and rest in health resorts and spas; the way the amount of social insurance is established and paid; disability pensions, grants paid in case of labour accidents and accidents outside work; pensions granted to members of handicraft cooperatives, cooperative farmers and their families; the obligation assumed by the socialist State to provide to all these people conditions for a dignified life worthy of the level reached by Romanian society in the present historical stage. A special chapter is devoted to the social insurance budget which is a component part of the State Budget.

Petrochemical Processing

Petrochemical processing is one of the youngest branches of the Romanian industry and also one with the highest economic efficiency. In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan investments in petrochemistry accounted for 55 per cent of all investment funds set aside for the chemical industry.

The progress as to quality and quantity that has been recorded is mirrored in the fact that at present all petrochemical works and combines are profitable and bring to the country substantial incomes.

This year, the fourth of the Five-Year Plan, it is planned for overall marketable output to grow by nearly 50 per cent over 1968 achievements. Stress will be laid on the growth of the output of plastics, synthetic resins, yarn and fibres. Also this year 15 great projects will be commissioned including the Pitești and Rîmnicu Vilcea chemical combines.

Three scientific research institutes are devoting their work to petrochemical processing and there are also laboratories in the big combines. This year research work will be aimed at the manufacturing of new types of plastics with greater resistance to mechanic loads and thermic

The work, the first of its kind in the Romanian specialized literature, is of outstanding interest for the teachers and students of the law faculties thanks to the wealth of problems it deals with. It is also very useful to economists and jurists and to people called upon to apply the legal provisions in the field of social insurance.

V. Brăiloiu

Electrification of Railways

In the course of February the electrified railway line Bucharest—Braşov was inaugurated in Romania. The first electric train included in the railway time-table left the Bucharest North Railway Station.

This line is but a start in the implementation of the general plan of the railways' electrification. The reason for which this action started with the Bucharest—Braşov line is that traffic on this line is some four times bigger than the average of the whole railway network. The construction of this line, 167 km. long, required the systematization of 24 stations, the electrodynamic centralization of 1023 switches, a.s.o.

The electrification of railways is a new stage in the action going on in Romania for modernizing railway traffic and will have a positive



Work on the large Iron Gate hydropower site is at an advanced stage. In the picture: "The main line" in the waterlock

effect both from the technical viewpoint and from the economic one.

Electrification will bring about an increase in the number of passenger trains which will travel with a speed of some 140 km/h. Freight trains of international traffic will have a speed of over 80 km/h.

At present the electrification of the Craiova—Caransebeş—Reşiţa railway line is under way.

Personalities of Romanian Culture

To Be Commemorated This Year upon UNESCO

Recommendation

We continue the presentation of some illustrious figures of Romanian culture (see our Bulletin no. 3) who will be commemorated this year upon the recommendation of UNESCO.

GHEORGHE ASACHI

(1788—1869)

He studied at Lemberg and became a doctor in philosophy and a graduate engineer. After a short stay at home, he left for Vienna to study mathematics. Then he settled in Rome where he remained from 1808 to 1812. In this period he was a passionate student of philology and started to publish poetry.

Back at Jassy, Gheorghe Asachi founded a school for engineers, the first higher technical school with tuition in Romanian. Here he delivered lectures on mathematics, geodesy and architecture. He also lectured on the history of art.

Asachi founded also other Romanian schools (up to then tuition in schools was given in Greek), including a seminary and a teacher-training school. Of the greatest importance, however, was the setting up of the Mihăileana Academy, the first university at Jassy. At the beginning it had three faculties: philosophy, law and theology.

Parallel to this intensive activity of creating and organizing Romanian schools, Asachi published short stories and historical dramas, ballads and fables which bore the stamp of classicism and preromanticism. Under the influence of Petrarch he wrote the first Romanian sonnets.

Asachi's endeavours in the field of the theatre are also noticeable. Among his translations of works belonging to the world dramaturgy, of great importance is that of the bucolic play *Myrtille et Chloé* as it was the first play staged in Romanian.

Asachi played an outstanding part in the development of modern Romanian culture during the first 40 years of the 19th century. He was

a "man of the Renaissance" and remarkable both as a pioneer in the fields of the school, the theatre, the press, the arts and technique and as a poet whose talent earned him a place of honour among his contemporaries.

DIMITRIE BOLINTINEANU

(1819—1872)

He made his studies in Paris where he was present at the outbreak of the 1848 revolution. After his return to the homeland he became, together with Nicolae Bălcescu, Grigore Alexandrescu and other intellectuals, a campaigner for the revolution in Wallachia.

A gifted poet he published a cycle of poems *Historical Legends* in which he mostly drew on the country's past. He masterfully evoked the heroic figures of Romanian princes such as Mircea the Old, Stephen the Great, Vlad the Impaler and others. He also rewrote in verse various legends.

In Bolintineanu's poetry the narrative, descriptive and rhetoric elements combine to bring out the poet's patriotic feelings which are typical of his whole creation. He wrote two novels *Manoil* and *Elena* that mark the beginnings of this genre in Romanian literature. In these novels he lashed at the morals of the time. His travel notes from Bulgaria, the Near East and Macedonia were very successful on account of both the picturesque descriptions and the interesting comments of an ethnographic nature.

Bolintineanu was a minister during the time of Alexandru Ioan Cuza's reign (it was under this prince's rule

that the union of Moldavia with Wallachia in a single state ROMANIA was accomplished in 1859). In this capacity he contributed to the working out and application of the law on the secularization of monastic properties.

ALECU RUSSO

(1819—1859)

He studied in Switzerland and in Vienna. After his return to Moldavia he actively participated in the struggle against feudalism alongside of M. Kogălniceanu, V. Alecsandri and C. Negri. He wrote two satirical plays (today lost) staged at Jassy, whose contents aroused the wrath of the Moldavian prince who exiled him to the Soveja monastery. Here, in the Vrancea mountains, Alecu Russo discovered the *Miorița* (Ewe Lamb) ballad, the finest Romanian folk poem. After the suppression of the 1848 revolution in Moldavia Russo left for Paris where he joined the political fight of the Romanian emigrants headed by Nicolae Bălcescu. In 1851 he returned to Jassy where he contributed to various periodicals, asserting himself as a leading campaigner for the union of Moldavia with Wallachia. His first writings in French (translated later into Romanian by such writers and poets as V. Alecsandri, A. Odobescu, M. Sadoveanu) were memoirs. They include a number of travel notes which evince a remarkable gift for describing nature. The most successful among his works was *Ode to Romania*, a poem in prose, first published in Paris in the magazine *Future Romania*. In *Ode to Romania* he evoked the history of the homeland conceived (under the influence of Vico and Jules Michelet) as a cyclical succession of periods of oppression and freedom. The poem expresses the idea of national dignity and is a violent protest against feudal oppression. The solemn melody of the language and the romantic antitheses make of this poem, in which folklore elements are blended with strong prophetic accents, a most outstanding artistic achievement.

Alecu Russo carried on an intensive journalistic activity. In his articles he voiced the ideas of his generation on the need for a literature inspired by the nation's life and on the aesthetic and documentary value of folklore as "an exemplary, inexhaustible model for cultured literature".

ROMANIA — FACTS AND FIGURES

Under the above title an interesting book was published on the eve of the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils which took place on March 2. It features with the help of telling facts and figures the evolution of the Romanian society in recent years.

The work covers all fields of activity. Here are a few figures in relation to art and literature:

● Between 1965 and 1968, 1370 works written by Romanian authors were printed in 15 million copies, as well as 960 juveniles in 38 million copies.

● In the same period the best works of contemporary Romanian writers have been translated in 30 countries. Readers everywhere were offered 120 works by Romanian authors — novels, short stories, poetry, critical essays.

● A characteristic feature of Romania's cultural life is the wide dissemination of the literary heritage. No less than 174 works by classical writers have been printed in 7.6 million copies.

● The creative activity of contemporary Magyar, German and other writers living in Romania is reflected by more than 300 books printed between 1965 and 1968 in 5.8 million copies.

● We should like to add but one figure which is typical of Romanian cultural life today: there are 25,000 public libraries (one library for 352 readers on an average).

NEWS IN SCIENCE

At the research centre of the Timisoara branch of the Academy the first Romanian device for cutting with plasma has been built and the achievement of the first device for welding with plasma is under way. New technological methods for cutting steel, aluminium, copper and other non-ferrous alloys have been worked out and a new method for welding stainless steels is under study. This year about 40 installations for cutting with plasma will be delivered to various enterprises throughout the country.

★

At the same branch of the Academy agglomerated plastics, more resistant to friction and wear and having a suitable thermic stability, have been obtained. Such plastics have already been used for producing brake shoes to be used at railways and tramways.

★

The Bucharest centre of physics and chemistry of the Academy signed 17 collaboration agreements on the use in production of the results obtained by the researches into catalysts and the fight against corrosion.

★

The Bucharest Physics Institute worked out the laboratory prototype of a lamp filled with iodine vapours. This lamp will make it possible to introduce in production new sources of radiation which will be more durable and will have greater luminosity.

TREASURES OF FEUDAL ART

The mural paintings which for 400 years decorate the outer walls of Romanian churches built by ruling princes in the north of Moldavia are among the great artistic discoveries of our days. It is a well known fact that lately these churches have been visited by numerous specialists and researchers in the field of art as well as by thousands of tourists. Art critics from many countries devoted comprehensive studies to these treasures and UNESCO published a remarkable volume of reproductions accompanied by explanatory texts.

Among the painted churches that of the Arbore village is particularly beautiful. Built in 1504 by the hetman Luca Arbore, its inner and outer walls were decorated in 1545 with paintings which testify to the genius of the artist, namely Dragoș Coman, the son of a Jassy priest. He was a forerunner of Romanian art.

The names of most Romanian artists from the feudal period sank into oblivion. They are mostly unknown, only their work survived. Dragoș Coman is one of the few exceptions, thanks to a stone placed near the southern entrance to the church bearing an inscription with the name of the artist. In this way one of the great forerunners of Romanian art is revealed to us.

Recently the Meridiane Publishing House brought out a fine volume of reproductions in black and white and colour of the Arbore wall paintings. The text signed by art critic Vasile Drăguț features the personality of the artist by making a deep-going analysis of his work as regards both style and iconography.

Characterized by the subtle harmony of design and colours, the Arbore paintings are a synthesis of the traditional elements of Byzantine art and of those belonging to Western art, all grafted on the powerful background of the Moldavian school of painting.

The volume contains 70 reproductions, and is supplemented by annotations referring to works dealing with Moldavian culture and art as a whole and with the Arbore paintings in particular.



Fragments of an exterior fresco: Legend of St. George

MIHAI CIUCĂ, A ROMANIAN SCIENTIST

The noted Romanian scientist Mihai Ciucă, member of the Romanian Academy since 1939 as well as of a number of other academies and international societies died on February 20, 1969.

He was born in August 1883 in the village of Săveni, Botosani county. He attended secondary school at Jassy and studied at the Bucharest faculty of medicine. He carried on a fruitful scientific activity at the Paris and Brussels Pasteur institutes.

In 1920 he discovered, together with J. Bordet, the lysogenic phenomenon in bacteria, on the basis of which molecular, viral and bacterial genesis is mostly developed today. He made important studies on bacteriophage and on phenomena of bacteriophage.

Concomitantly, Mihai Ciucă carried out important research work in the field of the epidemiology of malaria, the biology of parasites, the immunity and therapy of this disease.

In acknowledgement of his vast erudition, in 1924 Ciucă was coopted as an expert to the Commission of Hygiene and Paludism under the League of Nations. In this capacity he was entrusted various missions in the study of the epidemiology of diphtheria, of typhus fever and of morbidity in some countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

As Secretary General of the Commission for Malaria under the League of Nations between 1928 and 1938, he worked for a wide international collaboration in the fight against malaria and in scientific research meant to substantiate theoretically this fight. Consequently he is regarded as one of the founders of international collaboration in the field of public health in general and malaria in particular. It was under his guidance that the vast action aimed at eradicating malaria in Romania was carried out.

An eminent professor, M. Ciucă contributed to the training of numerous generations of specialists at the Bucharest and Jassy faculties of medicine. He actively participated in organizing various international courses in the fields of hygiene, public health, microbiology, microbiology, epidemiology and the treatment of infectious diseases.

As a recognition of his outstanding scientific, teaching and civic activities, Mihai Ciucă was awarded various high orders and medals of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He was also the holder of high foreign distinctions such as the French Legion of Honour, Universalia Meritis and others.

Trained in the school of the great professor Ion Cantacuzino which he served until the end of his life, he was one of the outstanding representatives of this school.

"LENAU" INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

This year the city of Timișoara, which half a century ago organized the first event dedicated to poet Lenau, will be the venue of the session of the "Lenau" International Society. Literary historians and Germanists both from Romania and abroad will read papers dealing with the work and life of the great poet.

Nikolaus Lenau (1802—1850) was born, as is known, in the neighbourhood of Timișoara in the village of Lenuheim. The house in which he was born is now a museum.

In the studies on comparative literature published in the last 50 years, references were often made to the closeness of Lenau to the greatest Romanian poet, Mihai Eminescu. The first more ample studies "Eminescu and Lenau" by Raicu Ionescu-Rion and "A Romanian Lenau, Eminescu" by Mite Kremnitz were published in the literary magazine Junimea, one of whose founders was the critic and philosopher Titu Maiorescu. It was stressed that profound lyricism, love of nature, criticism of social injustice were the similar elements in the work of the two poets.

Eminescu translated Lenau's Das dürre Blatt published in 1879, and Bitte published in the same year. Panaitescu Perpessiciu, a fervent investigator of Eminescu's work stressed in his volume Eminescu, Posthumous Poems, Critical Edition (1958) that the great Romanian poet took great interest in Lenau's work. In this respect it was shown that the poem Bitte was translated by Eminescu in two variants. The similarity between the two poets and the specific nature of their work was thoroughly analysed by Tudor Ūiamu in his study The Pattern of the Motif in Eminescu's Poem 'Oh, Mother' (1946).

The volume containing the translation into Romanian of Lenau's poem Die Albigenser includes an interesting introductory study by S. Baer-Răducanu, lecturer at the Bucharest Foreign Languages Institute. By the ardent aspirations for freedom expressed in it, this poem influenced the work of many a poet in the second half of the 19th century.

It is expected, that the session of the "Lenau" International Society to be held in Timișoara will enrich with new elements the study of Lenau's work and of the similarities with Eminescu.

R. Gross

Excerpts From The Press

The General and the Particular in Socialist Construction

The Romanian Communist Party firmly believes that there is absolutely no contradiction between the national and the international interests of the socialist countries, that the successes won in socialist construction by each country contribute to strengthening the world socialist system as a whole — writes University Lecturer Dr. Gheorghe P. Apostol in "Contemporarul", a political, social and cultural weekly appearing in Bucharest.

Recalling that the scientific substantiation of this standpoint lies in the fact that, as Lenin specified it, the general and the particular form an indissoluble dialectical unity, that by its definitional essence communism is concomitantly national and international, that there does not exist a national communism and an international communism, the author of the article writes: Some philosophers and economists do very often conceive the general, the international, either as an abstract entity, divorced from the particular, from the national, or as the general being allegedly embodied by one country or several countries, and if someone tries to have his own standpoint, in the spirit of what is natural to be the meaning of the national, he is termed nationalistic, autarkical. It is in this way that, in the name of a certain manner of conceiving the general, scientifically ungrounded theses are set forth, which do not accord with realities in our days, about an alleged necessity of the "integration" of the CMEA member-countries and the investing of this organization with superstatat attributions, or about a "voluntary" acceptance — by virtue of membership in an international political body — of a limitation of sovereignty.

Life has demonstrated that a viable existence of the general depends on the viable existence of the particular. The strength of the international communist and working-class movement is determined by the fact that each of its detachments expresses the fundamental interests of the masses it is representing and, implicitly, the general interests of the working people. The lasting character of the world socialist system is based on the lastingness and might of the social and state system in each socialist country. By building socialism, each people concomitantly fulfils not only a national but also an international duty.

The socialist countries are indestructibly linked to each other by the community of social system, by the common Marxist-Leninist ideology which is underlying their activity, by their supreme aim — socialism, and by the struggle for strengthening the cohesion of the world socialist system. But this does not signify that the diversity of conditions in which each country and each communist party carry on their existence and activity could be denied or underrated, that a leading centre, a leading country or a single model to which all the other countries should "align" could be accepted "tacitly", informally.

Socialism is not a very general model lacking concretization, a general pattern which must be identically applied everywhere, as the bourgeois ideologists often try to present it. It has in every country its certain qualitative specific, being intrinsically tied up with an array

of features proper to the respective country, some of a material character, while others of a social, national character, to the formation of which a multitude of factors and circumstances have contributed. That is why nobody else than the Party and Government of the respective country can best know what is right and progressive at a given moment in the immediately ensuing as well as long-range period.

Taking account of prevailing conditions, of the national specific is an obligatory requirement for carrying out a principled, correct policy, an essential requisite of the victory of socialism.

We consider as erroneous — Dr. Gheorghe P. Apostol writes — those views, stated with ease in some publications abroad, which give priority to the external factor and underrate the internal factor, as well as those theses which are contrary to the Marxist-Leninist principles, such as the theses on "limited sovereignty". Disregard of analysis of and the concrete situation has gone sometimes as far as demanding from socialism in another country what socialism was actually lacking in the country the author of the respective statement was living in, as there is also the fact that preoccupations concerning the improvement of social life in other countries give rise to "anxiety" while in the countries too, where such authors live, measures are undertaken, on the selfsame Marxist-Leninist basis, for improving various facets of economic and social life. The fact that socialism is being built under specific, concrete conditions is an expression of the general, for the general does only exist through the particular.

It is by proceeding precisely from responsibility to one's own working class, to one's own people, that one can prove responsibility to the international working class, to the peoples the world over. It is only by taking into account these inseparable facets that one may speak about an allround manifestation of proletarian internationalism. It is precisely by applying them creatively, contingent upon the country's concrete situation and particularities, that the party's loyalty to the general principles of Marxism-Leninism is manifest.

The Romanian Communist Party has asserted itself as leading force of the people, has augmented its leading role in the many-sided development of the national economy, thanks to its receptiveness to the new, thanks to the scientific spirit it is consistently promoting in industry, in agriculture, in economic planning and management, in the democratization of economic life, in all domains of socialist construction, by the manner in which it is acting for eliminating obsolete practices and petrified attitudes which hamper the march onward.

The communist party's role of organizer and leader of the Romanian society — the article in "Contemporarul" winds up — consists precisely of ensuring the constant improvement of economic and social life, of realizing the organic synthesis between the generally-valid laws of socialist construction and the concrete historical, social and economic realities of the country, of ensuring the active participation of the broad mass of the people in the whole of economic and social life.

Coordination of National Economic Development Plans — A Chief Cooperation Pattern for the CMEA Member-Countries

Sterian Gheorghiu, Secretary of the Romanian Government Commission for economic and technical cooperation, signed an article in the No. 6 issue of the Bucharest

weekly "Viata Economica" (Economic Life), in which he spotlighted the significance of the coordination of the development plans of the national economies of the

CMEA member-countries as a main form for carrying through the socialist international division of labour and for the development of the economic links between these countries.

The significance of plan coordination — the author writes — results from the influence this activity can exert in the matter of each country specifying and including in their national plan the economic objectives and links with the other socialist countries, both for immediate stages and, especially, for a longer period of time. Such significance and influence result from the fact that the aim of coordinating plans is to blend international specialization of production with the complex and multilateral development of each socialist country's economy, the elimination of the differences between their economic levels taken shape in the course of history, primarily through the industrialization of the countries with a relatively low economic development level, the fast growth of material production in each country and throughout the world socialist system.

That is why — Sterian Gheorghiu writes — we maintain that the basic function of coordination must be the encouragement of intensified economic cooperation between countries, which allows for taking into account the domains considered by the respective countries as essential for their economic development. In this connection, the coordination of plans can contribute to tackling the most varied problems of the links between the national economic complexes and can become an efficient instrument of dynamizing foreign economic relations acquiring a concrete economic meaning and aiming steadily at promoting patterns of international economic cooperation based on the observance of sovereignty, and equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual comradely assistance.

The consolidation and diversification of the national economies of the socialist countries on the basis of plans guarantee the continuity of the process and actions of economic cooperation, ensuring also the possibility to each country, of selecting the optimum variants within its activity of knowing and directing its foreign economic relations for long periods of time.

For the present development stage of the CMEA member-countries, the coordination of plans is an objective necessity which clearly outlines itself as the main means of the individual countries for knowing and determining the possible solutions and the foreseeable means of participation in international economic cooperation. That is why, it is both necessary and recommendable to view the coordination of plans as a system which should gradually become one of successive analyses of the variants of economic cooperation, gradually formulated by the countries with a view to seeking out rational, efficient and mutually advantageous modalities for the expansion of relations in all spheres of interest for their economic development.

Hence, in keeping with the very objective essence of the coordination of plans, the object of this activity is the multilateral prospecting by the countries of the supplementary possibilities of mutually meeting, with the

help of foreign economic relations, the development targets established by each country in keeping with the realities of its economy and with its national interests.

The coordination programme for the 1971—1975 period, unanimously agreed upon by the representatives of the relevant bodies of the CMEA member-countries, is, in the opinion of the author of the article, an adequate stage for ensuring the bringing to the fore of suitable solutions for perfecting the economic relations between countries in those problems which derive from the requirements and options needed for their economic development and whose solving is of mutual interest and advantage.

In choosing and channelling the guidelines of the future improvement of coordination of plans — the author underlines — one should proceed from the objective necessity of consolidating the concept of national economic plan, of enhancing its role in guiding the process of socialist reproduction in each country.

These fundamental conditions demand that approaches by setting out from premises springing from the concept, invalidated by life, on the development of countries on the basis of a single plan should be avoided in plan coordination activities. One may consider that any tendency to use coordination along lines which might lead to "unification of the planning and management methods of the national economies", to the "joint establishment of the guidelines of the economic development of countries, for obtaining in the first place a development optimization of the countries as a whole", or to "drawing up joint plans for the expansion of some branches or sub-branches of industry and agriculture", etc., could change the real character of this activity and substantially diminish its efficiency and possibilities.

The economic plan is an embodiment of the determination of each nation, the essential attribute of the national sovereignty, and therefore it signifies a primordial reality which is independent of the activity of coordination of plans. It results objectively that the planning of the national economy in each country determines the contents of the coordination of plans, its guidelines being completely dependent on the targets of the national plan. This is due to the fact that the economic relations of a country, those derived from the coordination of plans included, are determined by the prevailing conditions of its own economy and by the necessities of equilibrium of its own plan, an equilibrium which takes account of the multiple, possible and necessary links of economic, technical and scientific cooperation and collaboration.

The choosing of the options and objectives of the plan of economic and social development in each country is a sovereign attribute of each Party, of each socialist State. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for the further improvement of the coordination of plans — the author concludes — to be channelled in such a manner that the amplification of the coordination actions should not lead to a diminution of the individual countries' liberty of decision-making on a national level concerning the problems of their own development.

From day to day ♦ From day to day

● Adam Kruczkowski, Polish Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister, paid a visit to Romania following the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The guest had an exchange of views with Corneliu Mănescu, Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister, on some current matters of Romanian-Polish bilateral relations as well as on the international situation.

● A protocol on Romanian-Hungarian economic and technical-scientific collaboration in the field of agriculture for the 1971—1975 period was signed in Budapest on February 15.

● Emil Bodnaraş, Vice-President of the State Council, received on February 15 Dr. M. V. P. Peiris, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ceylon to Romania, who presented his credentials.

● A collaboration agreement between the Romanian and Soviet radio-television organisations was signed in Bucharest.

● Between February 5 and 18 a delegation of the "Guwe" Foreign Trade Company of Venezuela visited Romania. The delegation had talks with executives of the Chamber of Commerce and of Romanian foreign trade companies.

● On February 18 a trade protocol was signed at Ankara establishing the list of goods that will be traded between Romania and Turkey during the April 1, 1969—March 31, 1970 period. According to the protocol, which provides for a further increase of goods exchanges, Romania will deliver to Turkey machines and equipment, drilling rigs, electric motors, oil products, synthetic yarn and fibre, plastics, building materials, paper, a.s.o., while Turkey's supplies to Romania will consist of citric fruit, tanning material, olives, cotton, various fabrics, a.s.o.

● A Romanian-Austrian trade protocol has been signed in Bucharest on February 19 for the year 1969, as part of the long-term trade agreement concluded for the 1966—1970

period. Romania's exports to Austria will include chemicals, oil products, textiles, iron and steel products, farmlfood produce, timber goods, a.s.o. Austria's deliveries to Romania will consist of plant, machines and equipment, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, iron and steel goods, a.s.o.

● An agreement between the Bucharest University and the Amsterdam University on mutual exchange of professors, lecturers and students for specializing in various domains was signed on February 19.

● Nicolae Ceauşescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on February 19 I. I. Jakubovski, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Supreme Commander of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and V. V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR. The talks were attended by Corneliu Mănescu, Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister, Ion Ioniţă, Minister of the Armed Forces, Lt.-General Vasile Ionel, Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces, as well as A. V. Basov, Ambassador of the USSR to Romania, General-Colonel G. P. Romanov, representative of the Joint Command of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

An atmosphere of warm friendship prevailed during the talks.

● The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, that attended the proceedings of the 12th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, returned home on February 21. During their stay in Italy, the delegation had meetings with Luigi Longo, Gian Carlo Pajetta and Carlo Galuzzi, with Enrico Berlinguer, Armando Cossutta, and with leaders of the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity —

Dario Valori and Vincenzo Ansanelli. The RCP delegation paid a visit to the communists of the Castenaso commune and of Parma. Paul Niculescu-Mizil had a meeting in Bologna with Even Erban, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The RCP delegation visited San Marino, where they met Ermenegildo Gasperoni, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of San Marino, and other officials of the Party.

● A programme of cultural and scientific exchanges for the years 1969 and 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Algerian Democratic People's Republic was signed at Algiers.

● A protocol on Romanian-Bulgarian technical and scientific collaboration was signed in Bucharest on February 20.

● A collaboration agreement for the years 1969 and 1970 was signed in Bucharest by the Union of Writers of Romania and the Union of Writers of Yugoslavia.

● A protocol on scientific and technical collaboration in the field of agriculture between Romania and the German Democratic Republic was signed at Berlin, for the 1971—1975 period.

● The exchange of the ratification instruments of the trade agreement signed by Romania and Canada on March 1968 at Ottawa took place on February 25 in Bucharest, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

● Following an invitation from Ion Mănescu, the Minister of Metallurgy, the Minister of Mines, Metallurgy and Potassium of the German Democratic Republic paid a visit to Romania. The guest saw the iron-and-steel works at Galaţi and Hunedoara, and other factories. He had talks with representatives of the government on some matters pertaining to the development of technical and scientific collaboration in the field of metallurgy between the two countries.



ROMANIAN
NEWS
AGENCY

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ROMANIA

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No. 4

- JOINT MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
- of April 10, 1969 -
- DECISIONS ENDORSED AT THIS MEETING
- SPEECH BY PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUSESCU AT THE JOINT MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

— SUPPLEMENT —

MEMORANDUM

[The body of the memorandum contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and illegible due to the low resolution of the scan. The text appears to be organized into a standard memorandum format with a header, a main body, and a footer, but the specific content cannot be discerned.]

JOINT MEETING OF THE STATE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL
OF MINISTERS OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF
ROMANIA

A joint meeting of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania was held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, on April 10, 1959.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented a report on the proceedings of the Budapest Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Next, the report of the Grand National Assembly's Commission for Defence Problems, delivered by its Chairman Vasile Parvulescu, and the report of the Grand National Assembly's Foreign Policy Commission, delivered by its Chairman Mihail Balce, were heard. The two commissions, which under instructions from the State Council had examined the documents endorsed at the Budapest Meeting, advised on them favorably.

Speaking were also the General Secretary, Vasile Măduca, Ion Stănescu, Ion Iliescu, George Apșa of the Press Secretary.

After the discussion, the State Council and the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the activity carried on by the General Secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council Nicolae Ceaușescu, by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and by the other members of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Budapest Meeting, approving and that this activity fully accords with the Party and State's foreign policy put in the service of the international interests of the Romanian people, of friendship, alliance and many-sided cooperation with all the socialist countries, of the

cause of peace, détente and international cooperation in Europe and in the world.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers assessed highly the manner in which the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu personally, have fulfilled the mandate from the Party and State leadership.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers unanimously adopted the decision on the endorsement of the documents concerning the perfecting of the structure and of the leading bodies of the Warsaw Treaty, and the decision on the endorsement of the Warsaw Treaty member-states' Appeal to all the European states.

At the end, a speech was made by Nicolae Ceaușescu.

DECISION

THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE PERFECTING
OF THE STRUCTURE AND OF THE LEADING BODIES OF THE WARSAW
TREATY

The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, having heard the report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Iosad, and the report of the Grand National Assembly's Commission for Defence Problems presented by its Chairman Vasile Patilisei, decide to approve the activity and the conduct of the representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in Budapest, and the statute of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the new statute of the combined armed forces and of the joint command as well as the other documents aimed at the further perfecting of the structure and of the leading bodies of the Warsaw Treaty defensive organization.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers instruct the Minister of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania to take the necessary measures for the armed forces to be able to fulfil the obligations devolving on them on the basis of the Warsaw Treaty, in the case of an armed attack in Europe against a member country to the Treaty.

Setting out from the premise that as long as NATO exists the maintaining of the Warsaw Treaty is necessary, the State Council and Government of Romania express their conviction that the documents endorsed at the March Meeting will contribute to the development of the military co-operation of the Treaty member-states, to strengthening their defence capacity against an eventual imperialist

attack, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

The decision is signed by State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

D E C I S I O N

ON THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE WARSAW TREATY MEMBER-STATES'
APPEAL TO ALL EUROPEAN STATES

The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, having heard the report of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and the report of the Grand National Assembly's Foreign Policy Commission presented by its Chairman Mihai Dales, decide to approve the activity and the stand of the representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in Budapest, as well as the Appeal of the Treaty member-states to all the European states for intensifying the efforts aimed at strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe.

The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania express their agreement with regard to preparing and holding a European Conference on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe. The wide, positive response aroused by the Appeal in public opinion in Europe and in the world, its favourable reception by government circles as well as by numerous political parties, public organizations and personalities of the most different political, philosophical and religious outlooks, underscores the significance of this initiative, shows that it meets the aspirations for peace of the peoples, that it answers present-day requirements and concerns of international life. This situation in Europe entitles to the assessment that real possibilities exist for successful advancement, by joint efforts, along the path of détente, towards the achievement of European security.

The Socialist Republic of Romania appreciates that the chief modality of consolidating peace and carrying

through European security lies in the development of many-sided economic, political, technico-scientific and cultural relations among all the states of the Continent, regardless of their social and political systems. The safe foundation for the development of fruitful inter-state cooperation, for eliminating the seeds of discord and dissensions, for strengthening mutual confidence resides in steadfast observance of each people's right to decide its own fate, of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage. Romania entertains the conviction that the development of European cooperation has been and keeps being the sole real alternative to the aggressive, militaristic and revenge-seeking circles policy of tension in international relations, of maintaining Europe's division into military blocs, of continuing the arms' race.

The approach to the European problems must proceed from the post-war realities, from the inviolability of the frontiers, from the existence of the two German states and the necessity of normalizing the relations with them. Taking into account the fact that the existence of opposing military groupings is a chief source of mistrust and tension, an obstacle on the road to a broad European cooperation, Romania - together with other socialist states - declares herself, as it was shown in the Bucharest Declaration of July 1966, and as it has been reasserted in the recent appeal, against the world's division into military blocs, against the arms' race, for the dismantling of the foreign military bases, for the implementation of disarmament measures, and primarily of nuclear disarmament.

The State Council and the Government of Romania express their conviction that for preparing and for the success of the Conference of European states, which might become a milestone event in the life of the Continent, it is necessary to create a climate of mutual trust, cooper-

tion and understanding, which presupposes that all the states should refrain from demonstrating hostile acts of force, inclusive of military moves over foreign territories or at the frontiers of some states, from an action of a nature to determine a crisis in European international life. More than ever before is it not necessary for the responsible factors of the European countries to concentrate efforts on a common, wise policy, on taking concrete steps and taking effective measures for a continuation and development of the process of détente, for the intensification of contacts and cooperation in the most different domains, for the constant improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe.

The achievement of European security and the organization of a Conference of the states of this continent cannot with the interests of all the peoples; any progress along the line of preparing and organizing the Conference is of a nature to favour both cooperation among the European countries and the improvement of relations with the countries on all continents, in the interests of détente and the consolidation of peace in the world over.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is determined to make its contribution to preparations for the Conference of European states, so that it may answer the expectations and hopes of the European nations, the interests of social progress and the cause of peace in the world. The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania have instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the relevant ministries and departments to take concrete measures for continuing Romania's actions aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, of materializing the proposals included in the Appeal to all the European states.

The signatory states to the Appeal, which have put forward proposals on the means of cooperation for preparing

and convening the European Conference, have declared their willingness to discuss any other proposals along this line. The Romanian Government is ready to consider with full attention suggestions from other European states with regard to the organization of the Conference and is receptive to any proposals aiming at the achievement of security and cooperation on the Continent.

The State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania address to all the European states, to the governments, to every factor interested in ensuring peace in Europe and which are apt to help the success of the envisioned Conference, a solemn call to act with all determination for the establishment of relations of good neighbourhood, for the development of mutual trust and understanding. By the concerted efforts of all the European states, of all the peace-loving forces, let us make Europe, this cradle of modern civilization, a continent of peaceful coexistence and fruitful cooperation, in the interest of the assertion of the personality and of advancement of each nation, of consolidating peace and progress the world over.

The decision is signed by State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Mărcușe Laurer.

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU AT JOINT MEETING OF THE
STATE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

After appreciating that the joint meeting of the State Council and the Council of Ministers which debated the documents endorsed in Budapest has been of particular importance, Nicolae Ceaușescu said:

This importance lies first of all in the fact that it underscores the attention the Party, the Government and the people of Romania attach to the documents that were endorsed, to the documents concerning the perfecting and improvement of cooperation of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states as well as to the Appeal for a Conference of the European peoples; at the same time, the importance of this meeting lies in the fact that it expresses our consistency in implementing the decisions established by the National Conference of our Party, and by the Grand National Assembly. It proves that the documents of particular interest for the activity of the Party, the Government, the State and our people spring from the constitutional bodies entitled to decide and endorse such documents.

This demonstrates once more that we have put an end to the practices when such documents of major national importance were not adopted by the constitutional bodies; we shall act in this way in the future too, we shall most strictly observe the decisions established by the Party and by the Grand National Assembly - the highest body of State power - so that only the constitutional bodies should be able to decide on the problems concerning the country's security, the activity related to international policy. This is outstandingly important for the life of our nation and I make a point of stressing it that it is not a stand of conjuncture, but a permanent orientation in the activity of our State. We appreciate that the mili-

tary documents signed in Budapest accord with the principles of our policy and therefore we have considered it necessary to endorse them. These documents have formed the object of an analysis by the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP which approved them by unanimity. Their equally unanimous endorsement by the State Council and the Government of the country emphasizes once more the determination of our entire nation to see to it that these principles are most strictly observed.

Certainly, by this we bind ourselves to observe our signatures on these documents, just as those on all the treaties concluded by the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to act for the constant perfecting of our armed forces and of military cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty member-states, for raising the fighting capacity of our country, being ready to fulfil our obligations in the case of an imperialist attack against any Warsaw Treaty member-state.

As to the Appeal launched in Budapest for European security, it is particularly important, since it occurs at a moment when, in our appreciation, there are favourable conditions for achieving progress along this line. The way in which this Appeal has been received by public opinion and by many leading circles in Europe demonstrates the correctness of this appreciation of ours, demonstrates that the Appeal is welcome and that we are in duty bound to firmly act for contributing to the attainment of the desiderata it contains.

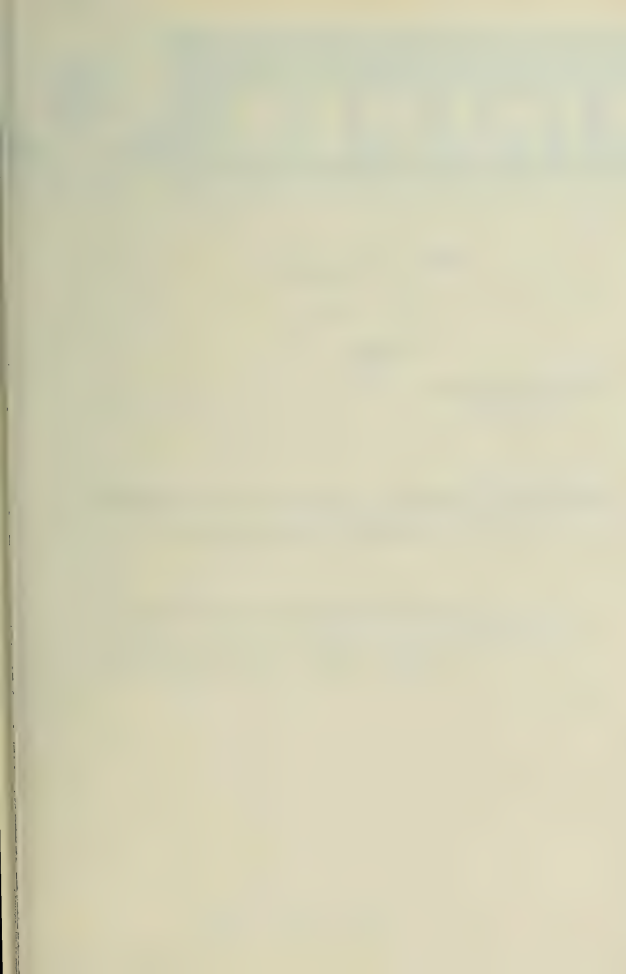
The decision taken in this respect as well by the State Council and the Government of our Republic, the solemn Appeal we are addressing to all the European governments will undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the development of cooperation among the European peoples, along the path of achieving security. This poses new tasks to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the other State bo-

dies, and we hope that they will creditably carry out these important duties.

I would like to emphasize - Nicolae Ceaușescu went on to say - that the Budapest meeting of March last has been an expression of the unity of the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, that it has demonstrated that whenever one acts in the spirit of the Marxist-Leninist principles, principles which are underlying the relations between the socialist countries, solutions can be found to all problems, even to the most intricate problems, that the realization of the socialist countries' cooperation and unity can be ensured. It is in this spirit that our Party, Government and State are determined to act in the future as well, developing the relations with the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, as well as with the other socialist countries, maintaining that in the circumstances when 14 socialist countries exist, the socialist system can fully assert its might and militancy only by the cooperation and unity of all these countries. At the same time, in accordance with our policy, in accordance with the very decision adopted on European security, we shall act henceforth too for developing cooperation with all the states, regardless of social system.

I want to apprise the State Council and the Government of the fact that during the recent visit to Turkey I have been able to note in the leaders of that country - a country with a different social system and belonging to a different military bloc - the wish to find means and ways of developing cooperation in the sphere of bilateral relations as well as in the solving of international problems, of the problem of peace in Europe and in the world. I have been able to note the same wish with other governments, too, with which I have had contacts of late, and I have reached similar conclusions also with other representatives of various states in Europe and on other continents. I have

made this remark in order to stress it once more that the adoption of the Appeal for European security, the call we are addressing to the states for peaceful cooperation, arouses positive response throughout the world and that we have chances of success along this line. The Romanian Government intends to consistently and energetically act along this line and the unanimous decision of today provides an other confirmation of the will of our State bodies, of our people, to spare no effort in the struggle for peace and friendship among the peoples - Nicolae Ceaușescu said in concluding his speech.







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CONFERENCE OF THE UNION OF STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

Speech Made by Nicolae Ceaușescu,
General Secretary of the CC of the RCP,
President of the State Council

— SUPPLEMENT —

BIOMASS

The biomass sector is a key component of the renewable energy portfolio, offering a sustainable and carbon-neutral source of energy. It encompasses a wide range of feedstocks, from agricultural residues to dedicated energy crops, which are converted into bioenergy through various processes. This sector plays a crucial role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting rural development.

Advancements in technology and policy support have significantly enhanced the efficiency and scalability of biomass energy production. Continued investment in research and development is essential to further optimize these processes and expand the sector's contribution to the global energy mix.

As the world transitions towards a low-carbon future, biomass energy stands as a promising and versatile solution. Its ability to provide a steady and renewable source of energy makes it an integral part of sustainable energy strategies.

THE 7TH CONFERENCE OF THE UNION OF STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS
OF ROMANIA

The proceedings of the 7th Conference of the Union of Student Associations of Romania took place in Bucharest, at the Palace of the Grand National Assembly, between April 16 and 18, 1969. The Conference was attended by over 500 delegates elected by the studying youth, representing over 145,000 students of the 16 Romanian higher learning centres. Participating were members of the Party and Government leadership and heads of central institutions, higher learning teaching staff, personalities of cultural and scientific life, Romanian and foreign journalists.

The Conference analysed extensively the activity carried on by the Union of Student Associations of Romania and discussed the major problems related to enhancing the contribution of the student associations to perfecting the Romanian higher education system, to the formation and thorough training of the future intellectuals for work and life. The Conference endorsed the new Rules of the Union of the Student Associations of Romania, which establishes that the student associations are organisations of the Union of Communist Youth in the higher learning system that concern themselves with all problems related to student life.

The delegates to the Conference elected the new Council of the Union of Student Associations of Romania, with Traian Ștefănescu as its Chairman.

On the last day proceedings of the Conference, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, made an ample speech.

The Conference endorsed a call addressed to all the students and a telegram to the CC of the RCP.



SPEECH BY NICOLAE CRAUSESCU

Dear Comrades and Friends,

It is a special pleasure for me to meet the representatives of our students and to attend, together with the other comrades of the Party and State leadership, the conclusion of the Conference of the Union of Student Associations of Romania. I take this opportunity to convey to you, delegates to the Conference, to all the students of the country, a heartfelt salute on the part of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Rallying the representatives of the students from all the university centres, the basic active of the student organisations, the Conference has become the most authorised forum of the Romanian students. Now, at the conclusion of the Conference, we can state with full satisfaction that its proceedings have had a profoundly positive character. A great number of students spoke during the debates, come from all the university centres and from different domains of higher education.- Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities. The ample debates that took place were pervaded with a sense of responsibility for the most burning problems of the educational process, of university and student life as well as for the problems of the whole activity of the formation of the future intellectuals of our country, builders of socialism and communism.

Many speakers justly referred at the Conference to the successes obtained in raising the level of our higher education. As is known, a series of measures have

been taken on the basis of the decisions of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee and on the basis of the Education Bill - from the endorsement and enactment of which one year has passed - that have led to considerable improvement in the unfolding of the activity at universities and higher-learning institutes. Of course, the relatively short time has not permitted to translate into life all the provisions of the Party directives and of the Education Bill; there are still many problems that have not yet been solved and which, concomitantly with the opening of the next academic year will most certainly have to be solved. Experience until now, and life have confirmed the correctness of the decisions adopted by the Central Committee, entitle us to state that the provisions of the Education Bill correspond to the demands of the uninterrupted progress of our higher training system.

I also consider fully justified the criticism made here by several student representatives in connection with aspects of the activity of the Ministry of Education and the activity of university senates and boards. The slow rate at which some problems of university education are being solved, the many changes concerning a series of facets in the unfolding of the educational process, have undoubtedly negative effects. At the National Teachers Conference I referred extensively to these shortcomings and do not wish to dwell on them here. The important place the concrete problems of education have held in the Conference debates proves the maturity of our students, the spirit of responsibility and their wish to contribute to the unfolding of tuition in the best of conditions, in order to train most thoroughly in the scientific and professional, as well as the political and ideological sphere.

It is the duty of the Ministry of Education, of the university senates and boards to pay every attention

to the timely solving of the problems raised by the Conference, to take all the necessary measures for eliminating the shortcomings that have been brought to notice, and for the continued improvement of our higher learning system. I think that in this connection greater attention must be given to ensuring the necessary textbooks to the students, to organizing field work - which still proceeds in an unsatisfactory manner. Next year it will no longer be possible to lay the blame for non-implementation of the Party Directives and of the provisions of the Education Bill on time.

It is necessary that more consistency be shown in the implementation of the provisions of the directives of the Party's Central Committee concerning the scientific level of education, the tuition of specialized knowledge based upon the most advanced gains of contemporary science and technique. The scientific revolution taking place in the world imposes that the experts of tomorrow be armed with everything that is newest in the sphere of knowledge; only in this way shall they be able to fulfil the lofty role of responsibility incumbent on them in the process of developing our socialist society.

Serious criticism has been levelled during this Conference in connection with the standing of training in the matter of social sciences, with the quality of ideological training at universities. I must emphasise on this occasion, too, that we still have much to do in this sector in order to make the respective chairs genuine centres of communist education of the new generations of intellectuals of the country. The intellectual of tomorrow, the builder of socialism and communism, has to master the most advanced science in his or her speciality as well as the most advanced science about life and the world - dialectical and historical materialism. Only in this way will he or she be able

to find answer to the multiple problems raised by life, will he be able to judge the new phenomena of reality, will become an active militant for the victory of socialism and communism in Romania. Concern for the assimilation of our communist philosophy must be closely tied up with concern for defeating the retrograde, mystic influences, for casting off the residues of backward attitudes, for the formation of the new-type intellectual, aware of his noble mission in the development of socialist progress, in evolving the ideals of welfare and happiness of the people, in the creation of the most advanced civilization in the world, the communist civilization.

In connection with the communist education of the youth, with the demands of steadily expanding its ideological and cultural horizon, I also consider fully justified the criticism levelled here at our press and radio and television bodies, especially at the students press, to the effect that they should mirror to a fuller extent and more consistently the life and preoccupations of the studying youth, to discuss more thoroughly the problems of a philosophical, ethical, scientific and professional nature that preoccupy the students, all young people. Many speakers have also referred at this Conference to the shortcomings of some of our literary-artistic productions, to the particularly important role incumbent on the arts in enriching the spiritual life of the youth, in the formation of its socialist consciousness. Gladdening is the fact that the future intellectuals of the country so seriously preoccupy themselves with the problems of the evolution of our culture. Truly, there is still little written, produced for youth, few of the works published tackle thoroughly the big social problems that are of interest to the younger generation that is training to enter life in order to further advance the great socialist oeuvre in Romania. We hope that the demands of the students will find due response in the books

of the men of art as they are a conclusive indication of the cultural preferences of today's studying youth, of what it expects from the producers of beauty. I believe that the Writers' Union and the other unions of creative workers will draw the relevant lessons, not in the way it was reflected in the speech made by the representative of the Writers' Union at this Conference, but much more seriously, so that art and literature should indeed play a more important role in moulding the socialist consciousness of youth in our homeland.

I also wish to stress the need for all our information and propoganda means, all our ideological and cultural forces to act in a concerted manner, in order to mould the materialistic-dialectical concept of the younger generation, to educate our students, just as the whole youth in the spirit of the ideas of communism, of boundless devotion to the Party, to the homeland, to the interests of the people, in the spirit of internationalist solidarity with the working people the world over.

Dear Comrades,

The question of higher education, of forming the intelligentsia preoccupy, as is known, the students in most of the countries. You know that in 1968, as well as at the beginning of this year, the students together with many professors have decided in numerous countries on a series of crucial problems linked to the development of public education and science, to the orientation of general education of the studying youth, to the democratization of higher education, to ensuring conditions that should permit to all young people, particularly the youth of the worker and peasant media, to enter the gates of higher education, to guarantees of assignment to jobs after graduation, to the certitude of young intellectuals of

becoming participants in the social life.

A general feature of these student movements is the fact that they proceed from noting the necessity of university education to be linked more closely to the general aspirations of the working people with regard to the democratization of public life, the realization of progressive transformations in the structure of society. This preoccupation highlights the wish of youth to take an active part in the solving of the most complicated problems raised by the development of human society. We appreciate this as a positive phenomenon and we have the conviction that the social movements of the youth, of the students, inspired by the wish for changing the bourgeois state of affairs, for improvement of social organization in step with the demands of progress, regardless of the existence of different orientations within these movements, are an outstanding factor in the struggle of the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces of the world, in the socialist transformation of the world.

In contrast with the situation in the capitalist world, socialism has determined in Romania a profound democratization of education at all levels, including university education, which has gone parallel with the process of an improved harmony of higher studies and the demands of our society's development, of material production and of social-cultural activity. The democratic, truly popular character of the higher school in Romania is pregnantly mirrored in the structure per social categories of students, in the fact that of all the students attending regular courses, over 55 per cent are sons and daughters of workers and peasants. This is the most telling proof that the students of Romania are today recruited from among the ranks of the two big working classes of society, from the ranks of the masses, that had formerly great difficulties and made

big sacrifices in order to send their children to higher schools. What has facilitated the penetration in the schools of the youth from the worker and peasant media was the fact that concomitantly with raising the living standard of these categories of the population, the State has ensured favourable material conditions for frequenting higher institutes to all social categories. The opening of hostels and canteens, the granting of scholarships, the actual gratuity of education - all this has made higher schools accessible to the sons and daughters of all working people in our country, irrespective of social status, of sex or nationality. This is one of the big gains of our people, an expression of the full triumph of socialism in Romania.

As you know, a series of measures concerning the improved organisation of university activity, the development of autonomy, of university democracy have been adopted on the basis of the decisions of the Party's Central Committee.

The creation of university senates and boards already exercise a positive role in the development of our education system. The participation of the student representatives in these bodies creates the possibility for the studying youth to make its effective contribution to the unfolding of university life in the best of conditions. An important role in this respect is played by the student associations that must debate more keenly the problems that preoccupy the university youth, to stimulate the ardour and responsibility of the students for good scientific training and to organize the students' participation in improving the educational process as well as in the social and cultural-artistic life of the universities. Great attention must be paid by the students' associations to the living conditions of the students, to a most efficient employment of the material resources provided to them by the State. The youth organizations at universities have still much to do so as to creditably fulfil this role devolving on them in

the student body's life. I think we may say that the debates and the decisions of this Conference will have a positive impact on improving the activity of the student organizations. The students' associations are also in duty bound to organize a more active participation of the studying youth in the work and life of our society in general, in carrying out the grand targets of socialist construction. The Union of Students' Associations' presence within the Socialist Unity Front is a telling expression of the active role university youth has to play in our society. Meritorious in this connection is the participation of the masses of students in a series of civic actions, in voluntary labour actions. I consider that the student associations have still broad possibilities of asserting themselves along such lines, of drawing our university youth, alongside of the young workers, peasants and pupils, into practical work dedicated to the progress of the homeland, into patriotic actions to serve for a contribution to the struggle of the whole people for completing socialist construction in Romania.

An important role in the life of the universities, in the activity of the student organizations devolves on the Party organizations. The latter have to carry on a more active work within the institutes and faculties, have to admit a greater number of students to Party membership, have to ensure a more expeditious guidance to the student organizations, helping them to fulfil their highly responsible tasks, giving direction to them in all their professional activities and in the activity of the communist education of youth.

I want to stress it that the decision you have adopted with respect to the unification of the youth organizations of the higher learning system, to the creation of a single organization of university youth, has been correct; it will lead to the elimination of a duplications and will lend heightened efficiency to the activity of the student

organizations. In the new conditions, the students associations - these organizations of the Union of Communist Youth in the higher education system - will have to concern themselves with all the questions related to the students live, of a professional, economic and cultural nature as well as to those pertaining to the communist education of the university youth.

I want to state it at this Conference, too, that the Party and Government assess highly the work conducted by our valuable body of university teachers and to voice my conviction that in keeping with the spirit of the Central Committee's directives, of the decisions of the National Conference, the teaching staff of the higher-learning system will henceforth too resolutely act for lifting the standard of education up to the level of world scientific progress, of the demands of the construction of socialist society in Romania. I also want to refer once more to the high appreciation bestowed by the Party and Government on the student body in our country, who by their entire activity prove to be an active factor in carrying out the general policy of building the socialist system in Romania, of carrying out the Party's domestic and foreign policy.

Dear Comrades,

This year marks the 25th anniversary of our homeland's liberation from under the fascist yoke. The entire people is meeting this historical event with great achievements in all spheres of activity. The programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress with respect to the development under the current Five-Year Plan of industry and agriculture, of the production of material assets, is being carried out successfully.

As a result of the enthusiastic labour of our working class, of the technicians and specialists, the pro-

visions of the industrial plan for the first three months of this year have been fulfilled and every possibility is at hand for the plan to be carried out in good conditions; this will mark a decisive step towards the fulfilment of our Five-Year Plan.

Likewise, in spite of the fact that because of climatic conditions this year the farm operations have somewhat retarded, they are now proceeding at a fast tempo and we are confident that the cooperative farmers, the other agricultural workers and experts will do their utmost to catch up with the delay and to ensure by diligent work propitious conditions for a good harvest.

The successful implementation is also under way of the provisions of the Ninth Congress concerning the advancement of the living standards of the working people. You know in this connection that the new wage scheme has already been introduced and wage rises have been effected in the education system, in light industry and in the food industry. The Party and State leadership has also decided that starting May 1st the new wage scheme and wage rises be effected in the local industry, the printing industry, the oil industry, the geological enterprises as well as in the building materials industry. By the end of this year the new wage scheme and wage rises will have been made general in all branches of activity. In this way conditions are being created for the Five-Year Plan provisions concerning an increase in real wages to be successfully carried out. The implementation also proceeds of the provisions in the sphere of the advancement of science, education and public health protection, in the sphere of intensified artistic and cultural activities. Our Party and Government do their utmost to ensure the requisite conditions for our people to successfully carry out the programme of Romania's many-sided development, so

as to ensure in this way our country's promotion to ever higher peaks of progress and civilization. The matter of concern for men focusses our activity, setting out from the socialist principles according to which everything that is being constructed under the new system is aimed for the happiness of man, for the welfare of all.

Of course, comrades, the tumultuous activity carried on in all sectors further calls for sustained efforts on the part of all the working people. Shortcomings and difficulties still prevail in our work. But what characterizes our social reality is advance in all spheres of activity.

The implementation of such a grand programme as the one our Party and the people have set themselves demands, however, further firm measures for the removal of shortcomings, for the best possible organization of work. Each and every citizen, at his place of work, in the factory, on the fields, in research and educational institutes, in the State apparatus, workers, peasants, intellectuals or activists with responsible jobs must exemplarily fulfil the tasks entrusted to them. Only by acting in the spirit of highest responsibility against neglect, routine and incompetence, by continuously raising the level of our general activity shall we ensure the more and more resolute advance of socialist construction, the implementation of the programme of raising the welfare of our entire people.

One of the continuous preoccupations of the Party and State after the Ninth Congress is to perfecting the whole activity of government of society. As you well know, a series of measures have already been taken along this line, while further measures are being worked out or are under way of implementation. The gist of these measures is the creation of organizational conditions for the more and more active and broader participation of the peoples' masses in government of the country's affairs, in working

out and implementing the home and foreign policy of the Party and of the State.

Setting out from the fact that socialism and democracy are inseparable, that the building of socialism presupposes the creation of the amplest conditions for the broad participation of all members of society in the solving of the multiple problems posed by life, our Party and Government concern themselves with the steady development of socialist democracy, with ensuring conditions for an all-round assertion of the aptitudes of every citizen.

An important place in improving social activity is held by fighting various unwholesome tendencies - outgrowths of the obsolete, of influences that are alien to socialism - which are still manifest in our society. Our Party constantly preoccupies itself with the promotion of communist ethics in the whole social life, with the achievement of socialist equity in all spheres of activity, with developing the socialist consciousness of the masses, actively militating against everything that is old, obsolete, for the triumph of what is new in all spheres of activity, for shaping the new man of tomorrow's society, for the victory of communism.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

The building of the socialist society is a lofty national duty and at the same time an international duty.

We view the mission of the communist party, of the communists, of the young communists and of our working class primarily as the one of ensuring the triumph of socialism and communism for good and all in Romania. By carrying out these targets we are complying with a lofty duty to our people, yet at the same time we are also fulfilling a duty towards the international working class, towards the working people everywhere; we are contributing to the

strengthening of the international solidarity of all working people, to the victory of socialism on a world level. We hold that there is a close unity between the national and the international duty and appreciate that neglect or underestimation of the tasks of socialist construction would entail serious prejudices not only for the Romanian people, but also for the world socialist system, for the international working class, for the cause of socialism.

The Romanian Communist Party - an active detachment of the international communist movement, of the great anti-imperialist front - develops active links with the communist parties in all the socialist countries and throughout the world, consistently and resolutely militates for the development of relations of cooperation with all the socialist countries, regarding this as one of the chief ways of strengthening the world socialist system.

We are firmly acting for seeking out ways of getting over the divergencies prevailing today between the countries of the world socialist system and in the international communist movement. Certainly, one cannot achieve a getting over the difficulties by ignoring them, but by tackling them in a frank and principled manner, by sincere, comradely discussions to lead to finding the means of achieving unity.

We are setting out from the fact that the Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism underlying the relations between the socialist countries ensure conditions for the achievement of fully equal rights, of observance of sovereignty, of non-interference in the internal affairs and of mutual comradely assistance. We hold that the observance of these principles may ensure the re-establishment of the unity and of cooperation among all the countries of the world socialist system. The youth organizations - the Union of Communist Youth and the Union of Students' Associations of Romania - are in duty.

bound to act most resolutely for the development of cooperation with the youth organizations of the socialist countries and the world over, for achieving the fighting unity of the world youth representing an important force of the anti-imperialist struggle.

It is a well known fact that Romania acts for the development of cooperation with all the countries, regardless of social system. It is in this spirit that the duty devolves on the communist youth, on the Union of Students' Associations of Romania to expand their cooperation with all the youth organizations, regardless of their political or religious concepts, contributing in this way to carrying through the unity of all the forces of youth in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

As I have stressed it also at the recent joint Meeting of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Romania maintains that the achievement of European security is one of the paramount tasks at present, and she is determined to act with might and main in order that the realization of a conference of the European peoples may be reached to lay the foundations to security and peace on the Continent. The Union of Student Associations has to act jointly with other European student organizations for pooling the efforts of all students on the Continent in the struggle for security, for peace.

I know you expect me to tell you something in connection with the meeting of the CMEA member-countries to take place in Moscow, on April 23. I shall refer to it briefly. The meeting intends to proceed to an exchange of views on CMEA activity, on perfecting its activity. As is known, there are many discussions are in connection with the future activity of CMEA. In some member-countries of the organization there is talk about the necessity of integration, of creating supernational bodies.

It is known that Romania wants to make her contri-

bution to the finding of ways of perfecting CMEA activity, of developing collaboration and cooperation among the member-countries, but she is not a partisan of integration and does not want to participate in joint supernational bodies. We hold that the forms of activity of the CMEA, the cooperation and collaboration of the member-countries, should be of such a nature as to favour a sustained rate of development of each member-country. At the same time, CMEA must become not a closed organisation but one open to both cooperation with the other socialist countries and with further countries wishing it. We are setting out from the fact that under the circumstances when 14 socialist countries are in existence, and when there is the prospect of further countries embarking upon the road of socialism, economic cooperation just as cooperation of another nature among the socialist countries must ensure the independent economic and social development and strengthening of each socialist state. On this basis the strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system, the heightened influence of socialism in the world can be ensured.

The Party and Government delegation of Romania goes to the Moscow meeting animated by the sincere wish to contribute to a good unfolding of the meeting, to the development of cooperation with the CMEA member-countries and with all the socialist countries. Evidently, we at the same time consider, comrades, that we must henceforth too develop the multilateral relations with all the states, regardless of their social system.

I do not intend to refer here to further aspects of international life; the standpoint of the Party and of the Romanian State on the major problems preoccupying peace-and progress-loving mankind today is well known. The Romanian Communist Party, the Government of this country are determined to actively contribute henceforth too to the struggle for the attainment of the advanced aspirations

of the peoples, to the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

In concluding I wish to express, dear students, the Party and State leadership's full confidence that the students in our homeland will in the future, too, be an active detachment of youth in the work and strivings of our whole people for implementing the home and foreign policy of the Party and State. I wholeheartedly wish you all present in this hall, all the studying youth of the homeland, ever greater successes in your noble work for assimilating science and culture, in training for life, for fulfilling the great tasks standing before you in our society, in the majestic oeuvre our entire people is undertaking under the Party's leadership of full construction of the socialist society in Romania, of building communism.

I wholeheartedly wish you much health and much happiness in life.







session of the Grand National Assembly, elected on March 2, was opened
rest. In keeping with the Constitution, the Grand National Assembly elected
e Council and the Council of Ministers. At the same time important bills
were passed.



COMMUNIQUE

on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on March 11, 1969. The proceedings of the Plenary Meeting were attended — as invited guests — by ministers, heads of section at the CC of the RCP, members of the Central Collegium of the Party, first secretaries of county Party committees, heads of state central institutions and mass and public organizations, and editors-in-chief of the leading press.

At the first item on the agenda the Plenary Meeting examined and endorsed a report on the membership, composition and organizational structure of the Party. Spotlighted were the positive results achieved in the continuous growth of the Party's ranks counting now over 1,860,000 members, in the improvement of its social and national composition, in the political and ideological training of the communists and of the other working people. The improvements made in the organizational structure of the Party in keeping with the changes come about in the administrative-territorial organisation and with the higher-qualitative demands of the present stage, have contributed to the improvement in the activity of party organizations, to the more competent solving of the tasks, to the more active mobilization of the communists, of all working people for the implementation of the Party's policy. Emphasizing the necessity for a continuous exigency towards the political, moral and professional qualities of those applying for admission to Party membership, it was recommended that in the future too the preponderance of workers in Party membership be ensured, that the most advanced working people from towns and villages be admitted, as well as the most valuable experts of economy, science and culture.

The Plenary Meeting heard and endorsed the content of the report on the composition and shift of cadres appointed to Party and State bodies. After an outline of the vast and many-sided activity carried on for the selection, training and promotion of cadres in the Party bodies and apparatus, in the State bodies and apparatus of mass organizations and in economy, it was pointed out that in the setting up of local Party bodies following the country's administrative-territorial re-organization, cadres capable of guiding in good conditions the sectors of activity entrusted to them were promoted to leadership of the new county institutions and economic units, of the management boards of enterprises.

Taking into account the complexity of the tasks posed in all domains by the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Party Congress and the National Conference and of the plenary meetings of the Central Committee, there is a need for a continuous improvement in the work of selecting and promoting cadres, of their political-ideological education and their training, for an improved guiding of the activity on a Party and State line and also of activity in all the other domains of social life.

The Plenary Meeting decided that both reports be sent to the county Party bodies and to the county people's councils, to the ministries and central economic organizations, to mass and public organizations, so that relevant measures be taken.

The Plenary Meeting endorsed the decision of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers in connection with celebration of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, and established that the decision be published in the press.

The Plenary Meeting then examined and endorsed the report on the unfolding of the election campaign for the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and for the people's councils. The March 2 elections, marking a brilliant victory for the Socialist Unity Front candidates, have powerfully confirmed the attachment of our whole people to the socialist system, its unshakeable unity around the Party and Government, its full adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party. The March 2 poll is the expression of the firm pledge of the working people in towns and villages, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities, to devote all their energies and skill to the implementation of the multi-lateral programme for the flourishing of the homeland, a programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress, of the platform with which the Socialist Unity Front had stood for the elections. Proceeding in the conditions of the application of the measures taken by the Party for the steady broadening of socialist democracy, for improving the forms and methods of governing social life, the election campaign and the poll have occasioned a powerful assertion of the profound democratism of our system. The composition of the Grand National Assembly and of the newly-elected people's councils, which include representatives of all social sections,

diligent and skilled people appreciated by the masses and with a rich experience in public activity, is a guarantee that the bodies of State power will successfully solve the tasks devolving on them in the country's economic and social development, in the completion of socialist construction.

A speech was then made by Nicolae Ceaușescu concerning some measures for improving the management activity in the economic and social life in this country. The Plenary Meeting unanimously endorsed the proposals put forward by the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The Plenary Meeting decided to submit to the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and to the Grand National Assembly proposals concerning the composition of the leadership of the State Council, of the Council of Ministers and of the Grand National Assembly.

The Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP unanimously decided to propose Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, as President of the State Council. Emil

Bodnaras, Manea Mănescu, Dumitru Petrescu and Stefan Peterfi were proposed as Vice-Presidents.

The Plenary Meeting, decided, also in unanimity, to propose Ion Gheorghe Maurer as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdeț as First Vice-Chairman. Janos Fazekas, Gheorghe Rădulescu, Leonte Răutu, Iosif Banc, Emil Drăgănescu, Mihai Marinescu and Ion Pătan, were proposed as Vice-Chairmen.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously decided to propose Stefan Voitec as Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and Mia Groza, György Kovacs, Ilie Murgulescu and Gheorghe Necula — as Vice-Chairmen.

In connection with the proposal that Leonte Răutu be elected Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Plenary Meeting decided to release him from the office of Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The Plenary Meeting instructed the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP to take all the necessary measures for the implementation of the decisions adopted.

Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu

One of the major concerns of our Party's leadership enforced by the requirements of the stage of completing socialist construction is, as is known, the steady improvement of the organization of society, of the forms and methods of management of economic and social life, of the socialist relations of production and of the relations among people. In this connection, on the basis of the programme established by the Ninth Congress and the recommendations made by the National Conference, a set of measures have been adopted of late for the improving of the organization and management of the national economy, for raising the level and efficiency of the activity of the central and local State bodies, with a view to creating a more favourable framework for the manifestation of the initiative of the masses, for the participation of the working people in the governing of this country. The Party and Government have permanently concerned themselves and continue to be concerned with the adoption of those measures which should ensure the development and steady improvement of our socialist democracy, the ensuring of conditions for the unhampered exercising by the working people of their constitutional rights and liberties, for the strengthening of socialist legality, for the multilateral assertion of the human personality in our socialist system.

Life demonstrates the utility and viability of these measures, the fact that they fully correspond to the requirements of the economic and social advancement of our homeland, to the implementation of the great objectives of completing socialist construction. These measures have contributed and contribute to the improvement of the activity proceeding in the different compartments of society for the application of the Party policy, for ensuring the forward march of socialist Romania.

Of course, the measures taken so far do not exhaust the question of improving the economic and social management and activity in this country, as this is a permanent necessity, an objective law of socialist con-

struction, that calls for the constant studying of the demands of life, constant and consistent efforts for the adoption of the organisational forms and methods in keeping with these demands. To this end, the Standing Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Party's Central Committee consider it necessary to submit for discussion to and approval of the Plenary Meeting new measures meant to lead to the further development of the activity of the Grand National Assembly — the supreme forum of the State — to the creation of conditions for a high standard implementation of the attributions incumbent on the State Council in conformity with the country's Constitution, as well as to the ensuring of further improvement in the activity of the Council of Ministers.

As to the enhancement of the role of the Grand National Assembly in the examination, discussion and passing of laws and decisions concerning the smooth run of the State's activity in general, of socialist construction, we consider that the improvement of the activity of the GNA Standing Commissions is an important measure which must be taken. In our opinion, these commissions must play a much more complex role, becoming active and permanent working instruments of the Grand National Assembly. They must examine and discuss, upon the instruction of the Grand National Assembly or of the State Council, a wide range of draft bills, of decrees, decisions and other acts of a statal nature, as well as any other problems which fall under the attributions of the supreme bodies of our country. It is necessary that these commissions exercise important functions of control of the way in which the Party and State decisions are fulfilled in different sectors of social activity. To this end the Standing Commissions must periodically hear, in keeping with the attributions of each of them, reports given by heads of central economic and State bodies, of State administration bodies, of the Supreme Court and the Procurator's Office, as well as by the chairmen of the executive committees of the peo-

ple's councils. In connection with the problems analyzed and discussed, the Standing Commissions will put forward their opinions and conclusions to the grand National Assembly or the State Council. In this way the Standing Commissions will have an active, particularly important role in the whole activity of the Grand National Assembly and of the State Council.

So that the Standing Commissions can carry on activity in the best of conditions, and fulfil the enlarged missions incumbent on them in between the GNA sessions, it is necessary that they work under the direct guidance of the State Council, which represents the supreme body of State power in our country with a permanent activity. Likewise, for ensuring the possibility for the unfolding of a systematic, multilateral and permanent work it is necessary for those commissions that are concerned with economic and social questions to be led by chairmen with a permanent, paid activity.

As is known, in keeping with the country's Constitution, highly important tasks devolve in our country on the State Council. It has the duty to exercise, in-between the Grand National Assembly sessions, a permanent control over the way in which the laws and the decisions of the Grand National Assembly are applied, over the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of State administration, over the activity of the Procurator's Office; it hears the reports given by the Supreme Court and controls the decisions guiding its activity; the State Council also controls the decisions of the people's councils. It is necessary to create adequate organizational conditions so that the State Council can fulfil the great tasks it has in controlling the application of the country's laws, the implementation of the Party's policy, of the decisions concerning the development of socialist construction in our homeland. We must pay special attention to the improvement of the activity of control carried on in our state. To this end, the transfer of the Economic Council under the direct guidance of the State Council is proposed, with the main task of controlling the implementation of the economic policy of the Party and State. The Economic Council will function as a Party and State body and will further fulfil its mission of guiding the county economic councils.

Carrying on a permanent activity of control over the way in which the ministries and the other central bodies of State administration and also the people's councils fulfil the Party decisions and the laws of the country, the Economic Council will also draw up surveys on the development of the national economy, will propose for the approval of the Party and State leadership measures for the solving of the problems related to improving economic activity. The Economic Council has also the task of controlling the way in which the Party and State decisions are implemented, decisions concerning the growth of the living standard of the masses, the utilization of the consumption fund in terms of direct incomes and of social funds.

Measures will be further taken for improving the activity of the Procurator's Office, of the Supreme Court and of the Constitutional Commission of the Grand National Assembly.

We consider that all these measures related to the expansion and intensification of the activity of the standing Commissions, the transfer of the Economic Council under the guidance of the State Council as well as the other above-mentioned measures, will ensure a more adequate framework for the implementation of the great tasks devolving on the country's Parliament and

on the State Council, for the general improvement of the guiding activity on a state line in our society, with the aim of still better carrying through the policy of socialist construction promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, of stepping up the process of completing socialist construction in our country.

The experience also brought to the fore the need of adopting further measures for improving the activity of the Council of Ministers — the supreme body of State administration. With this end in view proposals were made for: the transfer of the Ministry of Education from under the direct guidance of the Secretariate of the Party's Central Committee to that of the Council of Ministers, which will concern itself with the solving of problems linked to the programme established by the Party related to the improvement of the whole educational system in our country, its growing efficiency in meeting the requirements for cadres of the country's economy, science and culture. It is also proposed that the Ministry of Internal Affairs be transferred under the direct guidance of the Council of Ministers, a ministry whose activity is meant to ensure public order, the application of socialist legality in the relations among people, traffic regulations, the ensuring of community life based on the ethical principles of our socialist society. Proposed is also the reorganization of the Committee of Local Administration. We have in view the creation of a body with wide attributions in guiding local industry, economic, building and supply activity of county people's councils. It will be the plan titular, centralizing the plans of all the county people's councils, ensuring that the local economic activity proceeds in the best of conditions. As to the general guidance of the people's councils we suggest that these questions be solved by a single body, transferred to the competence of the State Council.

We also suggest the reorganization of the Committee for Organization and Wages. We have in view the creation of a central study institute of economic management, of labour organization and of organizing the training of economic cadres. This institute will carry on an ample study of activity directly linked to the practical requirements of the national economy, will give concrete support to the economic bodies and enterprises in improving management and economic planning, will create a large and efficient system for the professional qualification and improvement of cadres working in the sphere of economic management.

Concomitantly, we propose the creation of a body which should further concern itself with questions of wages. We think that both bodies should function under the guidance of the ministries in existence.

The carrying through of the changes to which I have referred requires the adoption of concrete organizational measures which, after having been approved by the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, be put forward, we propose, for discussion and endorsement to the First Session of the new legislature of the Grand National Assembly.

We consider that the adoption of these new measures proposed by the Party leadership, will have a positive impact on the whole social and state life, will continue the efforts of the Party and government for improving the organization of our social life, for ensuring conditions of speeding up our country's advance on the road of socialism, for raising the efficiency of the economic and social activity, for the application in ever better conditions of the Party policy, of the Party's lofty programme of Romania's multilateral flourishing.

State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

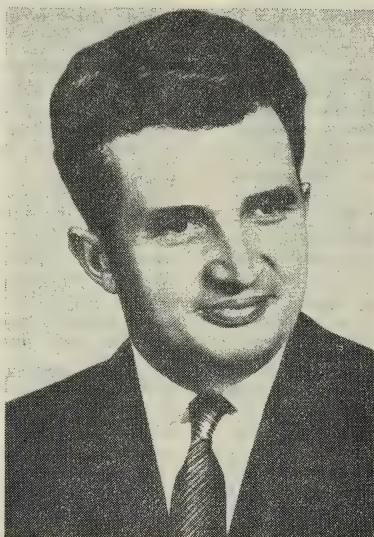
After the M

First Session of the

In the March 13 meeting of the first session of its sixth term of legislature the Grand National Assembly has elected the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly and of a great number of deputies from all counties, Ion Gheorghe Maurer put forward the proposal to elect to the office of President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The proposal was welcomed with strong applause



by the deputies of the Grand National Assembly and by the guests who were invited to the meeting.

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania was elected in unanimity by secret ballot.

Taking the floor, Nicolae Ceaușescu thanked in heartfelt words for the confidence granted to him. From that high rostrum of the country Nicolae Ceaușescu also addressed warm thanks to the entire people for the almost unanimous vote cast on March 2 for the Socialist Unity Front. "In this impressive event — said the speaker — we see an expression of the full approval by the entire people of the home and foreign policy of the Party and State".

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU — President of the State Council

Emil Bodnaraș — Vice-President

Manea Mănescu — Vice-President

Dumitru Petrescu — Vice-President

Ștefan Péterfi — Vice-President

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL

Ion Anton
Gheorghe Bălteanu
Aurel Bozgan
Constanța Ciontu
Ion Coman
Ion Cosma
Constantin Daicoviciu
Constantin Drăgan
Eduard Eisenburger
Suzana Gâdea
Ion Gluvacov

Athanase Joja
Carol Kiraly
Roman Moldovan
Gheorghe Pană
Ion Popescu-Puțuri
Cristofor Simionescu
Ion Spătărelu
Zaharia Stancu
Constantin Stătescu
Gheorghe Stoica
Ludovic Takacs

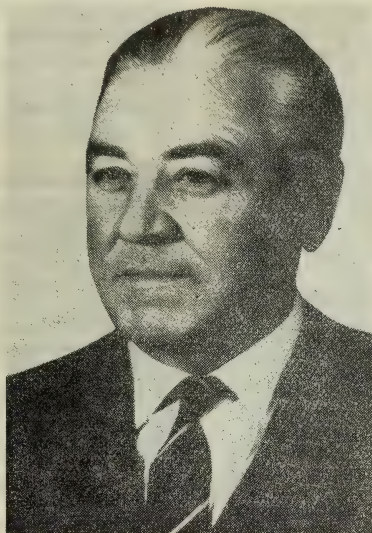
In its first session, the State Council has elected **Constantin Stătescu**, as its secretary.

2 Elections

National Assembly

In keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, the Grand National Assembly elects the Council of Ministers for the duration of the new legislature. In order to make it possible for these provisions to be applied, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, declaring that he deposits his mandate.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, made the following statement: "The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the plenum of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front have decided to



Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania

propose for the function of chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer. The State Council has examined this proposal and submits to the Grand National Assembly the investing of Ion Gheorghe Maurer with the office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers".

The proposal was hailed by the deputies and guests.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer made a speech and presented the list of the new government.

The Grand National Assembly approved in unanimity, by secret ballot, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

ION GHEORGHE MAURER — Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Ion Pășan — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Ilie Verdeț — First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

MINISTERS

Janos Fazekaș — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Corneliu Mănescu — Minister of Foreign Affairs

Gheorghe Rădulescu — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Ion Ioniță — Minister of the Armed Forces

Leonte Răutu — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Cornel Onescu — Minister of Internal Affairs

Ioșif Banc — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Ion Stănescu — Chairman of the State Security Council

Emil Drăgănescu — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Maxim Berghianu — Chairman of the State Planning Committee

Mihai Marinescu — Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Virgil Pîrvu — Finance Minister

Nicolae Agachi — Minister of the Metallurgical Industry

Ioan Avram — Minister of the Machine-Building Industry

Alexandru Boabă — Minister of the Chemical Industry

Nicolae Toader — Minister of Oil

Florian Dănălache — Minister of Railways

Ion Baicu — Minister of Road, Naval and Air Transport

Mihai Bălănescu — Minister of Post and Telecommunications

Ion Crăciun — Minister of the Light Industry

Bujor Almășan — Minister of Mines

Octavian Groza — Minister of Electric Power

Dumitru Mosora — Minister of the Building Industry

Mihai Suder — Minister of Forestry

Simion Bughici — Minister of the Food Industry

Aurel Moga — Minister of Health

Petre Lupu — Minister of Labour

Matei Ghigiu — Minister of Constructions for the Chemical Industry and Refineries

Nicolae Bozdog — Minister of Home Trade

Gheorghe Cioară — Minister of Foreign Trade

Ștefan Bălan — Minister of Education

Adrian Dimitriu — Minister of Justice

Nicolae Murguleț — Chairman of the National Council of Scientific Research

Pompiliu Macovei — Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and Art

Nicolae Giosan — Chairman of the Higher Council of Agriculture

Gheorghe Gaston Marin — Chairman of the Price Committee

Petre Blajovici — Chairman of the Committee for Local Administration Affairs

Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania — **Minister**

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives — **Minister**

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth — **Minister for Youth Affairs**

Speech by Ion Gheorghe Maurer

Allow me, first of all, to thank you for the confidence you have honoured me with in again entrusting me with the highly responsible function of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. I would like to assure you that the Government will implement with unabated consistency the home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and the programme of the Socialist Unity Front unanimously approved by the nation. It will make its utmost to rigorously carry out its constitutional prerogatives, the tasks that will devolve upon it following the mandate it receives from the supreme body of State power.

The same as during the previous term of legislature, the policy of the Government will be in line with the coordinates established by the Ninth Congress of the Party which, by its decisions and by the climate of strong political effervescence and creative activity it generated throughout the country, went down in the

history of Romania — as rightly pointed out more than once — as a crucial event. You know, of course, that the main goals of the programme we are now implementing are the multilateral progress of the country's economy and culture, the systematic improvement of the people's material and spiritual life, the perfecting of the forms and methods of organization and management in all compartments of the social organism in keeping with the imperatives of the present stage of the country's development. "The achievements recorded up to now in all fields of activity — said Nicolae Ceaușescu in his speech delivered at the meeting with the Bucharest electorate — most tellingly show that between the words and deeds of the communists there is full unity, that nothing is more important for the Romanian Communist Party than ceaselessly to serve the interests of the Romanian people, of the cause of socialism".

Experience points to the overwhelming importance of industrialization for the upsurge of the productive forces in any country, for the strong vitalization of all sectors of social life. The results obtained in the course of the over twenty years of socialist construction have strengthened our conviction that industrialization is the lasting foundation, the primordial factor of our country's catching up with the economically advanced states. That is why, industrialization has been and continues to be, I would say, the axis of our economic programme. We will perseveringly work for the diversification and modernization of industrial production in keeping with the trends prevailing today in the world, in this way meeting the need to strengthen the leading position of industry in economic life, to use at a higher level our natural and human resources, to step up technical progress in all economic branches, to secure a marked increase of the efficiency of social labour. A major objective, to be aimed at continuously in the process of industrialization, will be the balanced distribution of the productive forces over the country's territory, priority being granted to the less industrialized counties and localities.

The requirements of the national economy, regarded in the perspective of its development, strikingly spotlight the important part that has to be played by agriculture in increasing the national income and in raising the people's living standard. That is why, the intensive and many-sided development of agriculture, the steady increase of animal and plant output will be henceforth too among the basic tasks on which our efforts will have to be concentrated. As repeatedly shown, the progress of agriculture calls for unabated attention to be given to the expansion and modernization of its technical and material groundwork, to the complex mechanization and chemicalization of farming operations, to an increase in the irrigated areas, to the wide dissemination of the most efficient farming methods, parallel to the concern for systematically raising the cultural and professional level of the peasantry, this being a decisive prerequisite for the turning to full use of the superiority of socialist agriculture. The last few years revealed the fact that our state and cooperative agriculture has great and real possibilities for enhancing its contribution to the high-rate development of the entire economy. The Government will continue to grant its active and multilateral help in fructifying these possibilities, so that with every passing year greater and more stable outputs be achieved.

The impetuous advance of science in our days, its massive penetration into the most varied fields of social life, and particularly, into the sphere of material production, the huge possibilities offered to man to enhance his rule over nature and in this way more fully to meet his needs, force us constantly to give scientific research a correct orientation and corresponding dimensions. With a view to meeting this imperative the Government will aim at expanding and improving the material base of science, at coordinating the efforts of scientists and at channelling these efforts towards objectives of particular economic and social interest.

In a world in which science advances and is disseminated with amazing speed, the cultural and professional training of people meets with growing exigency. Today already, and the more so in the foreseeable future, scientific research and the use of its results call for an authentic general and specialized culture, an uninterrupted refreshing of knowledge which is subject to becoming rapidly outdated. In such circumstances, the role and importance of school, of the educational system, are brought into bold relief. The Government will perseveringly work for the modernization of education at all levels and will show growing concern for the application of the measures included in the Directives of the Central Committee of the Party and in the law worked out on the basis of these directives.

The period of socialist construction convincingly points to the fact that the supreme reason of everything that is being achieved in our country is to serve man and

his happiness. The wide vistas opened up to the national economy, the growth of industrial and agricultural output, the advance of science, culture and the arts will create conditions for the continuous improvement of the people's material and spiritual life. In the forefront of the Government's permanent concern will be the raising of the population's living standard, through an increase of wages and the peasantry's incomes, the extension of housing construction, the development of social and cultural actions, the improvement of the system of public health protection, so that the citizens of our homeland may growingly benefit by the results of their efforts devoted to the building of socialism.

The main feature of Romanian political life, the essence of the evolution of our society and of the whole superstructure in the context of the improvement of the forms and methods of managing economic and social life, reside in the deepening of socialist democracy, the strengthening of lawfulness, the consistent promotion of the norms of social equity, the creation of the most favourable conditions for the full and unhampered assertion of human personality. In the last analysis, the quintessence of this process is represented by the masses' active participation in working out the decisions which are of decisive importance for the progress of society, in running the State and all public affairs. In the conception of our Party, the deepening and expansion of democracy is an intrinsic, indissoluble part of socialist construction, one of the main factors that make for the assertion of the superiority of the new social system, the increase of its power of attraction on the minds of the peoples. That is why the Government will constantly promote the principles of democracy in all fields of social life, will see to the strict observance of civic rights and liberties, will encourage the working people's initiative and creative energies. In its activity it will rely on the experience and collective wisdom of the masses, on everything that is advanced and valuable in our society.

Firmly engaged, with all its powers, in such a pre-eminently constructive oeuvre pervaded with a profound humanism as is the building of the new system, the Romanian people—and the Party and Government as the exponents of its will — are asserting themselves in international life as an active factor of the promotion of many-sided cooperation among the peoples, as a steadfast promoter of fruitful interstate cooperation, campaigning for enrooting the principles consecrated by international law in inter-state relationships, for the establishment of peace in the world.

Objectively essential criteria — such as the community of social system and of Marxists-Leninist ideology, the singleness of the fundamental aims and aspirations, the struggle for the defence of the revolutionary gains, for the triumph of socialism and peace — determine the foreign policy of our country to be focused on the fraternal friendship with all the socialist countries. The Romanian Communist Party and our government, the entire Romanian people are firmly convinced that the decisive element, the sine qua non of the unity of the socialist countries, of expanding cooperation on all levels among the states of the socialist community, is the strict observance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of internationalism, of sovereignty and independence, of non-interference in the internal affairs, of equality, mutual advantage and comradesly reciprocal assistance. We invariably stand for close links with all socialist states, we stand for cooperation patterns and methods apt to efficiently and highly contribute to the strengthening of each socialist country taken separately and of the socialist system as a whole, to the heightened influence of socialism in the world.

The acute interdependence between countries and peoples is one of the characteristic features of the world today, bearing the powerful impression of the ample and tempestuous technico-scientific revolution. Either big or small, no country can develop in isolation, being obliged in its own interest to entertain links of cooperation with other countries, to participate in the world circuit of material and spiritual assets. By everything

it can give and take within this participation, each country finds in international cooperation support for its development, while the world is acquiring further positive elements to the climate of understanding and rapprochement among the peoples, of peace and social progress.

The promotion of links of expanded cooperation among all countries, the dissolution of closed groupings of states, of blocs, which are checking the fast circulation of the fruits of human activity, stands out in the world today as a cardinal must. It is an axiomatic truth, verified by the whole course of international developments that the inexorable demand on which the establishment of relations of trust, esteem and fruitful cooperation among states hinges is the recognition de facto of all the peoples' inalienable and undefeasible right to decide in full freedom on their own destinies, on their roads and forms of social development, without any immixture or pressure from the outside. Just as hitherto, our government will display interest and initiative in expanding efficient, mutually advantageous cooperation with all the states, based on unconditional observance of the unanimously acknowledged principles of international relationships.

While cherishing hope and confidence in the triumph of reason and justice in the relations among all countries, in the establishment of an enduring world peace, we do not deceive ourselves that this target could easily be attained. Great and persevering efforts are still needed for thwarting the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, for the extinction of the hotbeds of war in various parts of the globe and the achievement of detente in international relations, for ensuring se-

curity and peace, in the close vicinity of the country, throughout Europe and in the world. Aligning with the governments which are pursuing these aims, and paying due attention to strengthening the country's defence capacity, the Romanian government will further make its active contribution to all the actions designed to establish everywhere a climate congenial for the peoples' peaceful labour and life, for the progress of mankind.

It is a well-known fact that social practice is the supreme criterion of judgement of the correctness of any policy. In this light, the results obtained by Romania in all spheres of socialist construction represent the necessary effect of that definitional feature of our Party's policy and activity which lies in combining daring thought and action with a lucid, realistic spirit, cognizance of the objective laws of historical development, careful study of the new demands and phenomena of economic and social life. The decisions and measures adopted on this basis express — in the last analysis — the will and vital interests of the Romanian people, free and master of its fate. The innovating spirit, specific to our Party, which is manifest in encouragement and generalization of everything that is advanced, in implacable struggle against any expressions of stiffness, petrification or immobilism, in dynamization of the factors of progress in all the compartments of social life, will in the future, too, serve for a guide in the government's home and foreign policy. It is in the light of these considerations on principle that the honour has been bestowed on me to expound to the Grand National Assembly this programme-declaration on the guidelines of the activity of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Important Bills Passed by the Grand National Assembly

The Grand National Assembly which has been elected on March 2 met in the first session of its 6th term of legislature. As is known, nominated for the elections were candidates of the Socialist Unity Front, a political organization including the Romanian Communist Party, the public, professional and mass organizations, the councils of working people belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities, all social and political forces of the country. More than 13.5 million citizens, accounting for 99.75 of the electorate who went to the polls, cast their votes for the candidates of the Socialist Unity Front.

In its first meeting held on March 12 the Grand National Assembly endorsed the report of the Credentials Commission which stated that the 465 deputies were elected by strictly observing the provisions of the Constitution and of the electoral law and that no contestation was registered.

Of the total number of deputies 265 are directly working in production: 92 in indu-

stry, building and transport — workers, engineers, technicians and enterprise managers; 76 work in state agricultural enterprises, enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture and on cooperative farms; 88 are outstanding representatives of science, art and culture; 187 deputies hold leading positions in central and local Party and State bodies, in mass and public organizations. There are 67 women deputies.

The national structure of the country's population is mirrored in the composition of the Grand National Assembly: 403 of the total number of deputies are Romanians, 41 are Magyars, 12 Germans and 9 of other nationalities. This composition is an expression of the equal rights enjoyed by all citizens, irrespective of nationality.

The supreme legislative body of the country is made up of people with a rich experience and of young people — under 35 years of age — who distinguished themselves in various fields of activity.

Stefan Voitec has been elected chairman of the sixth term of legislature of the Grand National Assembly. He held this high function also before. Mia Groza, György Kovács, Ilie Murgulescu and Gheorghe Necula have been elected vice-chairmen.

AMENDMENT OF SOME ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

With a view to improving the activity of the supreme bodies of State power — the Grand National Assembly and the State Council — a bill was passed for the amendment of some articles of the Constitution.

To enhance the role of the Grand National Assembly in debating and taking decisions concerning the basic problems of the country's development, the amendments aim at improving the activities of the standing commissions. Following the experience gained so far, the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly have the task to examine and discuss — at the request of the Grand National Assembly or the State Council — bills, decrees, decisions or other acts, as well as any other matter within the competence of these supreme bodies. The standing commissions are also entrusted with important control functions. They hear periodically reports on one or another matter submitted by executives of the bodies of State administration, of the Supreme Court and of the Procurator's Office concerning the activities of these bodies, as well as reports of the chairmen of the executive committees

of the people's councils on the activities of these councils. Between sessions, the standing commissions work under the direct guidance of the State Council.

With a view to strengthening socialist lawfulness in the whole activity of the State, another provision included in the Constitution enhances the role of the Constitutional Commission of the Grand National Assembly to the effect that it has the right to examine the constitutionality not only of the laws but also of the drafts of laws and of decrees which have power of law, still prior to their adoption.

Here are the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, and their chairmen elected by the plenum of the Assembly: **Constitutional Commission** — Avram Bunaciu; **Economic and Financial Commission** — Aurel Vijoli; **Commission for Industry, Building and Transports** — Alexandru Sencovici; **Commission for Agriculture and Forestry** — Gheorghe Roşu; **Commission for Education, Science and Culture** — Constantin Dinulescu; **Commission for Public Health, Labour and Social Insurance** — Gheorghe Vasilichi; **Commission for the People's Councils and State Administration** — Dumitru Balalia; **Commission for Matters of Defence** — Vasile Patilinet; **Commission for Foreign Policy** — Mihai Dalea; **Legal Commission** — Traian Ionaşcu.



Bearing in mind the particular scope of the tasks incumbent upon the State Council as supreme body of State power which between sessions of the Grand National Assembly exercises the function of supreme leading body of the State, and in view of the necessity

of enhancing its role of control over the application of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, over the activities of the central bodies of State administration, of the Procurator's Office and the Supreme Court as well as of the local State bodies, an increase in the number of the members of the State Council is provided for by the amendment of the relevant article of the Constitution to the effect that it should be made up of one president, four vice-presidents and 22 members.

Following the transfer of the Economic Council under the direct guidance of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council, as well as the re-organization of the Committee for Wages, the law on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers has been amended.

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In accordance with the amendment of some articles of the Constitution the rules of procedure of the Grand National Assembly has also been amended.

According to the provisions of the Constitution, the Grand National Assembly elected the State Council and the new Council of Ministers.

Following the proposal of its bureau, the Grand National Assembly elected, by secret ballot, the Supreme Court of the Socialist Republic of Romania, whose president became Emilian Hucescu. At the same time Augustin Alexa was elected Procurator General of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

LAW ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The provisions of this law passed by the Grand National Assembly were expounded to the Assembly by Manea Mănescu, Vice-President of the State Council.

With a view to creating an organizational framework that should enable the State Council permanently and efficiently to exercise its powers concerning the examination and control of the implementation of the Party and State policy in the field of economy, the law stipulates that the present Economic Council should function as a Party and State body under the direct guidance of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council. The main responsibility of the Economic Council is to exercise control over the implementation of the economic policy by the ministries and other central bodies, over the way in which the measures concerning the perfecting of management, organization and planning in economy are carried out, over the way the national economy as a whole and its branches and territorial units develop, over the carrying out of the programme of raising the material standard and cultural level of the population. The Council will work out studies concerning the essential problems of socialist reproduction, will watch the contribution of scientific research to the solution of current and future problems of the economy, will examine the way in which the economic cadres are trained and the main aspects of economic and technical-scientific collaboration with other states.

The Economic Council will have the possibility of exercising a comprehensive and efficient control, of working out, together with the specialized bodies, solutions and suggestions which will be submitted to the Party leadership and the State Council. An important responsibility of the Economic Council will consist of

guiding and supporting the county economic councils set up as local Party and State bodies.

LAW ON THE SETTING UP, ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE DEFENCE COUNCIL OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the bill on the setting up, organization and functioning of the Defence Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The fundamental aim, consistently pursued by our Party in its whole activity carried on in the 25 years that have elapsed since Romania's liberation, is — as proved by life — said Ion Gheorghe Maurer — the blending of the huge creative efforts of the masses for the building of the new social system with the steady concern for the consolidation of the great revolutionary gains of the Romanian people, which, for the first time in its chequered history, has become the sole master of its destinies. The awareness of their national and international duties determined the Party and Government to focus permanently their preoccupations on strengthening the defence capacity of the homeland and on safeguarding the security of the State, as vital conditions for national independence and sovereignty, as decisive factors on which the fulfilment of our obligations assumed by international treaties and the implementation of the task of actively contributing to the strengthening of the might of the world socialist system depend. The implementation of these duties is the more stringent as the aggressive imperialist circles try to impose force as a means of solving international issues, create hotbeds of war and tension, attempt at the peoples' independence.

Voicing the firm and unanimous will of the entire nation to resolutely defend its great gains won at the price of heavy struggles and sacrifices, the Party and State have granted and continue to grant unflinching attention to the creation and training of an army of a new type, an army that knows no loftier aim than that of continuously serving the vital interests of the Romanian people, of the cause of socialism and peace. The circumstances in which we are completing the building of socialism, the relationships existing today in the world force us to persevere in raising the military potential of the country.

The Defence Council is a deliberative body, entrusted with the task of examining, coordinating and solving the main problems in the field of the country's defence and of ensuring the security of the State both in peacetime and in war.

Bearing in mind the role of political leader played by the Romanian Communist Party in our society, a role unanimously acknowledged by the Romanian people, and in view of the fact that in Romania the whole power belongs to the people, the bill stipulates that the Defence Council is answerable for all its activity to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and to the Grand National Assembly, and between the sessions of the latter to the State Council.

The Defence Council establishes the fundamental conception of the country's defence system, adopts measures concerning the general organization, endowment and training of the armed forces and of the patriotic detachments and the plans of their mobilization and use in case of need. It is also stipulated that the distribution and re-distribution of troops on the country's territory, military organization, local and anti-aircraft defence as well as the endorsement of plans for the population's dispersal and evacuation are the responsibilities of the Defence Council.

The particular importance of the endowment of the armed forces and of their training, as well as the efforts made for this purpose call for an adequate coordination of the actions that are initiated. With this end in view the bill stipulates that the endorsement of the plans relating to the production of military means destined for the country's defence and security, the control over the achievements and over the plans of mobilizing the resources of the national economy fall also within the competence of the Defence Council.

It is known that the whole people, all political, economic and State bodies are interested in the matters of defence and State security. That is why the bill lays down that the executives of the central bodies of State administration are in duty bound to submit to the Defence Council reports on the way the tasks incumbent upon them in this field are implemented. The decisions of the Council are compulsory for all bodies concerned.

Worthy of mention is the fact that in connection with some matters which, according to the Constitution, are attributions of the Grand National Assembly and of the State Council, the bill lays down that the Defence Council is in duty bound to examine and submit to the supreme bodies of State power proposals for proclaiming state of emergency, partial or general mobilization and state of war. The Defence Council has also the duty of taking, in case of unexpected attack, all the necessary measures for repelling the attack and for defending the country. Moreover, in war-time, it is the Defence Council that directly commands the military operations.

A provision of outstanding significance laid down in the bill stipulates that the chairman of the Defence Council is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania. By virtue of its functions as a deliberative body, the Defence Council carries on its entire activity according to the principles of collective work and leadership, basic principles in the activity of all State bodies in Romania.

The bill was passed by the Grand National Assembly.

STATUTE OF THE TEACHING STAFF

Submitted to the Grand National Assembly by Ștefan Bălan, Minister of Education, the draft Statute of the teaching staff can be looked upon as a collective achievement of the entire teaching staff of Romania. It was discussed in detail by the schoolmasters and teachers in meetings held throughout the country at which more than 40,000 speakers expressed their views. The proposals and suggestions that have been put forward were included in the final form of the statute that has been submitted to the Grand National Assembly. The Statute lays down the profoundly democratic rights enjoyed by the teaching staff and expresses the high responsibility that is entailed by the noble mission of teacher.

A new system of appointing to teaching functions has been laid down: when there are more than one candidates for a vacant chair, a competition is held. Important provisions are included in the statute as regards the granting of ranks, the standards of appraising the social and professional merits of teachers. Those teachers who obtain meritorious results will be definitively appointed after three years. There will be five grades, and salary increases after every five years of service. Those teachers who distinguish themselves in their work will benefit by salary increases after only four years. Schoolmasters and teachers with outstanding results in the school and in science will be granted didactic grades II and I entitling them to further salary rises (in addition to annual bonuses that may equal a monthly salary). Schoolmasters and teachers with a length of service of over 25 years and with outstanding results in teaching work will be granted a title of merit.

In higher learning, the professors' senates and councils are entrusted with important powers in organizing the educational process.

Numerous provisions refer to the improvement of the teachers' professional skill, to the setting up of the House of Teachers in each county with a view to supplying the teachers with information and scientific reference material, specialized lectures, a.s.o.

The main means of perfecting the skill of teaching staffs will be the doctorate, as well as specialization and scientific documentation at home and abroad in university departments with valuable teaching and scientific experience.

Particular attention is given to raising the living standard of the teaching staff, to providing adequate housing, supplies, rest and leisure, a.s.o.



After the decrees with power of law, issued by the State Council in the period between the two terms of legislature, have been endorsed by the Grand National Assembly, its chairman, Ștefan Voitec summed up the proceedings of the session emphasizing their outstanding importance.

SETTING UP OF THE ROMANIAN INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

A meeting for setting up the Romanian Inter-parliamentary Group for the 6th term of legislature was held in the Palace of the Grand National Assembly.

The following deputies have been elected in the leading committee of the Group: Mihai Levente — chairman; Traian Ionașcu and Tudor Drăganu — vice-chairmen; Ilie Rădulescu and Ion Mărgineanu — secretaries; Stanciu Stoian — treasurer, and 25 members.

DECISION

of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party,
of the State Council and the Council of Ministers
on the Celebration of the 25th Anniversary
of Romania's Liberation from under the Fascist Yoke

This year the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke — a great holiday of our people — will be celebrated. The armed insurrection of August 1944 was a landmark in the history of the homeland, a crucial event for Romania's destinies: it opened up the road to the Romanian people's national liberation, to the achievement of its ideals of freedom and social justice, to the victory of the people's revolution and to the building of socialist society.

The memorable act of August 23, 1944 is the corollary of the struggle waged along the centuries by the Romanian people against exploitation and oppression, for liberty and national independence, for social progress and the country's prosperity. Under the conditions when the most reactionary bourgeois-landlord circles set up the fascist military dictatorship, subordinated the country to German fascist imperialism and pushed it into the anti-Soviet war, the masses of workers, the broadest social-political sections fought actively against the fascist oppression and against the war, for the country's freedom. Voicing the anxiety and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the country's population, the Romanian Communist Party — the undaunted standard-bearer of the Romanian people's vital interests — led the anti-hitlerite resistance and the fight for liberation from under the fascist yoke, proving equal to its revolutionary and national responsibility. It is an everlasting merit of our Party that it successfully militated for the unity of action of the working class, of the United Workers' Front, organized and rallied all democratic and patriotic forces, and overthrew, jointly with these forces, the fascist military dictatorship.

The brilliant victories won on the front by the anti-fascist coalition, by the Soviet Union — that bore the brunt of the war and made the greatest sacrifices in smashing the nazi war machine — gave an impetus to the anti-fascist forces all over the world and inspired the Romanian people in its liberation struggle. Those victories created favourable international conditions for the victory of the armed insurrection.

Romania's withdrawal from the nazi war and its joining the allied powers dealt a powerful blow at nazi Germany's military positions, speeding up the final defeat of fascism in Europe. Under particularly hard conditions, evincing a high patriotic awareness and a great determination to fight, the Romanian people participated with its entire material and military potential in the war against fascist Germany, by the side of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-hitlerite coalition. Shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet army, the Romanian army fought valiantly and heroically in the battles waged for the full liberation of the country and, beyond Romania's frontiers, on the soil of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, up to the victorious end of the war in Europe. Celebrating the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation, the Romanian people pays tribute to the revolutionaries and patriots who dedicated their lives to the lofty cause of the country's free-

dom and independence, to the soldiers who shed their blood on the battlefield for smashing nazi Germany. The decisive contribution made by the Soviet Union, the Red Army, to the defeat of fascism and the full liberation of Romania's territory is highly appreciated by our entire people. The battles waged in common by the Romanian and Soviet soldiers laid the basis for a friendship of a new type between the peoples of our countries. We also highly appreciate the contribution made by the soldiers of the other allied countries to the crushing of fascism, the heroic fight waged by all oppressed peoples, headed by the communist parties, against the hitlerites. In the winning of victory against fascism an outstandingly important part was played by the fight of the patriotic forces, once again spotlighting the fact that nothing and nobody can bring to their knees peoples which are determined to defend their liberty and independence, their right to decide their destinies by themselves.

A luminous page in the history of Romania, the 23rd of August, meant the beginning of the people's revolution in our country, of a period of deep-going social and economic changes, of the national rebirth of the Romanian people. Under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party, the democratic and patriotic forces, the broad masses of the working people, headed by the working class and inspired by the determination to change the course of Romania's development and to build themselves a free life, resolutely rose against internal reaction backed by foreign imperialist circles, and fought for the winning of democratic rights, for the land reform, for the rehabilitation of the national economy and for supporting the anti-nazi war. In the heat of staunch social battles, of a scope unprecedented in the history of Romania, the leading role of the working class was strongly asserted, and the worker-peasant alliance was cemented; evincing a high spirit of responsibility for the country's fate, the communist party rallied all democratic forces of the nation in a united front of battle, securing the defeat of reaction, the setting up of the people's democratic government and the completion of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. The abolition of the monarchy and the proclamation of the Republic marked the winning of the entire political power by the working people, the creation of a new, socialist state. The people's power, the new, socialist system, are the work of the masses, the outcome of the will and fight of the entire working population.

In these 25 years, Romania passed through an entire historical epoch, and successfully covered the road from capitalism to socialism, from the social system based on exploitation and oppression to that of liberty and social justice, allowing the all-round progress of the country and the full assertion of the human personality. The full and final victory of socialism in town and countryside is the most precious gain of our people, the corollary of its struggles and endeavours during this quarter of a century, a brilliant proof of the correctness of the Romanian Communist Party's policy, based on the study of the concrete historical realities, on the

creative application of the Marxist-Leninist teachings to conditions prevailing in Romania, to the requirements of each stage reached in the uninterrupted revolutionary process.

In the 25th year of its free existence, the Socialist Republic of Romania comes out with a rich balance-sheet of achievements in all fields of economic and social life. Our homeland ranks among the countries with the most advanced social and political system, and firmly advances on the road of progress and socialist civilization, on the road of the people's material and spiritual welfare. Implementing with self-denial and patriotic enthusiasm the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people has secured the steady growth of the productive forces, the strengthening of the technical and material groundwork of socialism. Our country boasts today a powerful and modern industry — the foundation of the general upsurge of the entire national economy, of the many-sided development of society, a decisive factor making for the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty. The cooperativization of agriculture — a brilliant victory of the Communist Party's policy — brought about deep-going changes in the life of the villages, placed agriculture on the road to continuous modernization, mechanization and chemicalization, ensuring the steady upsurge of this important branch of the economy. Education, science, art and literature are advancing on an ascending road, recording remarkable successes, which lead to the blossoming of our spiritual life and enhance Romania's contribution to the patrimony of world culture.

As an outcome of the continual growth of the economic potential, of the fact that the country's material and spiritual resources are increasingly used, remarkable success has been recorded in the rise of the people's living standard — the supreme goal of the Party policy and of the development of our society. The increase of wages and of cooperative farmers' incomes, the substantial rise of consumption and sale of goods, the scope of the expenditure made by the State for education, public health protection and other social and cultural purposes, the development of housing construction — all these tellingly point to the great progress recorded in this period in improving the material and cultural standard of our entire people, and vividly prove that everything that is achieved today in socialist Romania is meant for man, for his welfare and happiness.

Our socialist system strongly asserts its social and political superiority, its force and vitality. The alliance between the working class and the peasantry — the granite-like foundation of our system — is being lastingly cemented and so is the unity of all classes and sections of the new society. One of the great achievements of this quarter of a century is the solution, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of the national question. The brotherly friendship between the Romanian people and the cohabitating nationalities is strengthening, our socialist nation is flourishing and vigorously developing, as it is strongly welded by the identity of goals and major interests of all working people, irrespective of nationality, proving to be an important factor making for enhancing the capabilities of each person separately and of our collectivity as a whole.

The development of socialist democracy, the perfecting of social relations secure the full expression of the masses' creative energies, the free and manysided assertion of the human personality. The indestructible cohesion of all social and political forces within the Socialist Unity Front, the lasting unity of the people around the Romanian Communist Party, and the full approval of its Marxist-Leninist policy — brilliantly demonstrated by the recent elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and people's councils — are inexhaustible sources of the might and progress of our social system.

In the vast work that has been carried out for the revolutionary transformation of society, the leading role of the Romanian Communist Party — the loyal exponent of the entire people's vital interests, of its most

profound hopes for progress and prosperity, its tried and tested guide on the road to socialism and communism — has come into bold relief. The whole development of our society in the last 25 years points to the fact that the policy of the Romanian Communist Party is fully dedicated to the flourishing of the homeland, to the cause of socialism and peace.

The 25th anniversary of our country's liberation from under the fascist yoke takes place at a time when our entire people devotes its creative energies, working power and talent to the implementation of the programme mapped out by Party, of the decisions of the Ninth Congress and National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, of the targets proclaimed by the Socialist Unity Front — all aiming at completing socialist construction and at raising the whole country onto new steps of civilization and well-being.

We celebrate the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation under the sign of an intensive international activity carried on by the Party and Government of our country for the development of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, for strengthening the cohesion of the world socialist system, of the international communist and working-class movement, for the unity of all anti-imperialist forces.

Promoting a constructive and principled foreign policy, the Socialist Republic of Romania — a free and sovereign country — is asserting itself as an active factor of the great front of peace, democracy and socialism. Our country consistently campaigns for the development of international collaboration, for rapprochement and understanding among the peoples, for thwarting the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles, for detente in the relations between states, for ensuring security and peace in Europe and all over the world. The policy of our Party and State of developing relations with all states, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, enjoys the unanimous approval and support of the Romanian people.

On the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation from under the fascist yoke, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers decide that this date, which is of a historical importance in the life of our people, be celebrated throughout the country by actions and events of a particularly great scope.

Under the sign of this jubilee, a socialist emulation for new and important successes in developing economy, science and culture, for improving the entire social activity is going on between county Party committees, industrial enterprises, socialist agricultural units, scientific research institutes and county people's councils.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party calls upon all Party organizations, all communists, trade union, youth and women's organizations and all civic organizations to take the lead in this creative activity, to rally the efforts of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all working people, whatever their nationality, to encourage their innovating spirit for the implementation of the State plan for 1969, a decisive year for the current Five-Year Plan, and to stimulate them for obtaining new and significant achievements in all fields of socialist construction.

The Grand National Assembly will mark the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation by a jubilee session. The people's councils will dedicate festive meetings to this anniversary.

An exhibition featuring the achievements obtained by the national economy of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be opened in Bucharest. In the counties exhibitions of an economic nature will be opened, in order to illustrate the achievements made in the respective county in the course of the last 25 years.

A jubilee medal devoted to the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke will be issued.

To honour this celebration, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies and the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy of Social and Political Sciences will organize in Bucharest a joint scientific session, devoted to the revolution and socialist construction in Romania, to the social and economic changes and to the achievements obtained in this quarter of a century. The scientific research institutes, the higher learning establishments, the unions of creative artists and the student associations will also organize sessions and symposia which should deal with subjects relating to the anniversary.

The publishers will print works on the Romanian people's antifascist fight, the armed insurrection, the people's revolution, the participation of Romania in the anti-Hitlerite war, and on the activity and struggles of the Romanian Communist Party, as well as works which should review the development of economy, culture and social life in the course of socialist construction.

The anniversary of the homeland's liberation offers to artists and cultural workers an opportunity for enriching our cultural patrimony with new, valuable works, which should feature the glorious past of our country, the work for building socialism, the virtues and hopes of the Romanian people and its spiritual elevation, all that is progressive in our time.

A national exhibition of fine arts will be opened in Bucharest, while in the principal towns and cities of the country art and documentary exhibitions will be organized.

The State Committee for Culture and Art, the General Trade Union Confederation, the Union of Communist Youth, the National Council for Physical Education and Sports and the National Council of the Young Pioneers' Organization will organize artistic competitions, and other cultural and sporting events in all towns and villages. It is within this framework that will be held the ninth national contest of amateur dance groups and choirs. A contest will be held for the best mass songs composed in honour of the anniversary of the country's liberation. An international folklore contest and festival will be held; it will be

expanded with a parade of national costumes and by an international folk art exhibition. The theatres, cinemas and other art institutions will produce shows relevant to the event.

The Party, trade union, youth and women's organizations and the committees for culture and the arts will carry on a comprehensive activity of propaganda, organizing lectures, symposia and various cultural and artistic events, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation, in clubs, houses of culture in towns and villages, schools, higher learning establishments and military units.

The central and local press and the theoretical and social-cultural magazines, the radio and television will publish, broadcast and telecast materials devoted to the anniversary.

A military parade and working people's demonstration will take place in Bucharest on August 23, 1969. In all county seats, municipalities, towns, workers' centres and communes demonstrations or meetings of working people devoted to Romania's national holiday will be held.

Commemorative events will be organized in the places where fighting against the fascist troops took place.

The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications will release a set of jubilee stamps.

The diplomatic offices of the Socialist Republic of Romania will organize special events for celebrating the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers express their conviction that the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation from under the fascist yoke will be met by the entire people with enthusiastic work, with new and greater and greater victories on the road of completing socialist construction, that all working people — Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians and of other nationalities — closely and fraternally united, will increasingly marshal their creative endeavours put at the service of implementing the decisions of the Ninth Congress and National Conference of the Party, of socialist Romania's flourishing, in this way enhancing our country's contribution to the triumph of the cause of socialism, democracy and world peace.

ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION CONCENTRATION

In the course of the current Five-Year Plan, the same as in the previous period, the investments policy and various organizational measures have been aimed at using to a greater extent the advantages of production concentration.

As a result, during the 1950—1967 period the number of enterprises with up to 500 workers went down to less than a half, and the weight of big enterprises went up considerably. Thus the number of factories and mills employing between 500 and 2,000 workers almost doubled while the number of enterprises with more than 2,000 workers increased fourfold. Generally speaking, the average number of workers per factory went up from 537 to nearly 1,152, i.e. more than twofold.

Concentration created propitious conditions for a more efficient internal division of labour, for the extension of specialization and cooperation in production, for the endowment of enterprises with modern machines and equipment.

Under the current Five-Year Plan the efforts made for the concentration of production in large units or in aggregate groups of considerable size are reflected especially in the fields of electric power and the iron and steel industries. The concentration of production proceeds rapidly also in the chemical industry, big aggregate works being aimed at in this branch.

In the Romanian economy, there are premises for the building of middle-size or even relatively small enterprises, in case this is profitable. In certain conditions of specialization such enterprises have proved efficient even in such branches as the machine-building and electrical engineering industries.

Production concentration has taken place also in the other branches of the national economy, including agriculture. Whereas up to the beginning of 1962, there was a tendency of increasing the number of agricultural production cooperatives, in the subsequent period there was a marked drop in their number. As against the beginning of 1962, in 1968 there were, on an average, 2.3 times more families, per one cooperative farm, as well as some 2.1 times larger agricultural areas and more than 3.9 times greater commonly-owned property. As a result of this process and of greater harvests and animal productivity, the average indices concerning plant and animal output went up considerably.

FIVE MILLION TONS OF STEEL IN 1969

In 1969 Romania will leap over the limit of 5 million tons of steel produced annually, thus entering the ranks of the countries with a high iron and steel potential. This year she will produce 1 per cent of the world steel output, as against only 0.25 per cent produced in 1938. By the end of the current Five-Year Plan period Romania will rank 16th among the steel producing countries, while today she holds the 19th place.

★

More than 60 per cent of the 5 million tons will be produced by the Hunedoara iron and steel works. The growth of Romania's metal output (per capita steel output stands now at some 250 kg as against 18.5 kg in 1938) is strikingly illustrated by the Hunedoara works which in only three years has increased its output from 2,291,000 tons to 2,815,000 tons.

A new high-capacity oxygen factory is now under construction at Hunedoara: it will secure a further 5—6 per cent output increase.

In the next few years when the great iron and steel combine of Galați will be in full operation, it will turn out in one year almost as much steel as Romania's entire output in 1969.

It is envisaged for Romania's steel output to reach by 1975 ten million tons.

ROMANIA'S TRADE WITH THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

During the 1960—1967 period the volume of Romania's foreign trade increased some 1.55 times. More than half of this volume is represented by trade with the socialist countries. In 1968 the value of trade with these countries accounted for more than 10,000 million lei foreign currency, i.e. a 10 per cent rise over 1967.

The bulk of the trade protocols for 1969 have been concluded with the socialist countries already before the end of the last year. According to these protocols the volume of trade with all socialist countries will exceed the level planned for last year. Substantial increases will be recorded in trade with Poland and the Korean People's Democratic Republic (20 per cent), Czechoslovakia (16 per cent), Bulgaria

and the German Democratic Republic (13 per cent), USSR (6 per cent).

The tendency of extending and diversifying the reciprocal supplies of machines, equipment and installations, manifest in the last few years, will continue this year too.

The socialist countries will be, in 1969, too, the main buyers of Romanian-made machines; more than one third of our exports to these countries are machines and equipment.

An important chapter is the export of sea and river-going craft (1500—4500 dwt cargoes, 5000 ton motorships, barges and tug boats), of rolling stock (diesel electric and diesel hydraulic locomotives, freight cars, tank cars), of motorvehicles (3 and 5 ton lorries, jeep-type cars, buses).

In 1969 we shall export for the first time cementing aggregates for a pressure of 700 atm., small gauge electric motors, transformers, automation elements, new types of tractors and other farming machines.

At the same time, Romania will continue to be one of the main partners of these countries as regards their exports of machines and equipment. This year too, Romania will buy from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Bulgaria, Poland and other countries great amounts of machine-tools, hoisting and hauling equipment, equipment for road building, the food and textile industries and other branches, whose necessities are not met entirely by home production.

Substantial increases will be witnessed by imports of complete installations, especially of thermopower plants, from the USSR and Czechoslovakia, installations for the metallurgical industry and other industrial projects.

The socialist countries are also important markets for the purchase of raw materials. We import from the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Poland raw material for the iron and steel industry, cotton and cotton yarn, potassium fertilizers, a.s.o.

The exchange of consumer goods will also continue on a large scale.

A NEW SET OF ROMANIAN LATHES

The "Strungul" works of Arad is today well known in numerous countries. Twenty years ago it produced only one type of lathe. Nowadays 10 types are manufactured, including the SN-400 programme control lathe. Half of the output of such lathes is exported.

Recently the works started the manufacture of a new set of SNA lathes, with due account for the demands of the customers at home and abroad. The lathes are equipped with a wide range of revolutions, which permits rapid work in conditions of greater precision. Precision is arrived at by the application of new constructive solutions such as the broadening of the main axle by special bearings. Centralization of the controls makes handling easier and cuts auxiliary time.

MATHEMATICS AND THE ECONOMY

At the Bucharest mathematics faculty the students have the right to choose among courses which are part of "specialization groups".

These groups include courses on the mechanics of deformable solids and the mechanics of fluids; the algebraical-theory of automatics; statistics and electronic computers.

At present the mathematics faculty is getting ready for further steps. Within the action for harmonizing theoretical studies with practical applications, groups of specialization in the field of mathematical economy and in that of mathematical linguistics are prepared. These will include courses on programme languages necessary for the use of electronic computers, a course on the theory of codes, and a course on the statistics of the language.

The students of the mathematics faculty will also be able to approach new fields of mathematical physics. There will be courses on the theory of the potential, on harmonic and polyharmonic functions and on the quantum mechanics. The latter will be of interest to physicists and mathematicians alike.

— culture-ART-science —

THE FIFTH "GEORGE ENESCU" INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION AND FESTIVAL

The organizing committee of the Fifth "George Enescu" International Competition and Festival has been set up recently in Bucharest.

This imposing artistic event will take place between September 5 and 20, 1970. The competition — the same as the previous ones — will have three sections — violin, piano and singing (women and men) — and will be open to performers, both Romanian and foreign, who on December 31, 1970, will not be more than 33 years old. As a result of experience gained so far and following consultations with specialists, a number of amendments have been made to the regulations of the competition as concerns the number of young people to be promoted to the last stage, the value of the prizes that will be awarded and the composition of the jury. Alongside of well-known Romanian musicians, twenty-four musicians will be invited from abroad as members of the jury. The winners of the first prize will perform in concerts and recitals.

Parallel to the competition, the Fifth "George Enescu" International Festival will take place, with the participation of conductors, orchestras, singers and instrumentalists, both Romanians and foreign guests. A musicology symposium will be held to be attended by outstanding personalities of international musical life.

AT THE AGE OF 90

Under the title *A life Dedicated to Art* a volume of memoirs appeared recently in the bookshops of Bucharest. Its author, Cecilia Cuțescu-Storck, who recently celebrated her 90th birth-day, is an illustrious artist.

Together with sculptor Brâncuși, painteress Cecilia Cuțescu-Storck took up, at the turn of the century, a vanguard position in art. The "Young Artists" society, to which both of them belonged, presented, by way of exhibitions, works that were looked upon as very daring at the time.

In 1916, following a very exacting contest, Cecilia Cuțescu-Storck became the first woman in Europe to hold a university chair of fine arts. During a teaching activity of 25 years, the painteress trained a number of valuable artists, including Ligia Macovei and Eugen Drăguțescu, who more than once participated in international exhibitions.

Having a bent for the decorative and for synthesis, Cecilia Cuțescu-Storck has produced, besides her admirable landscapes, remarkable works in the field of monumental art. A number of State institutions display to visitors large-size mural paintings, work of the artist. In 1933 she decorated a 150 sq.m. wall of the former Commercial Academy with the *History of Romanian Trade*. She worked on this painting for eight months. Then, at the age of 50, at a height of 14 m., on a scaffolding of 8 floors, she painted a fresco in the reception hall of the Palace of the Republic, featuring the *Apotheosis of Romanian Arts*.

In this way the artist lent monumentality, for the first time in the history of Romanian art, to great episodes of the country's past.

COMPOSER MIHAIL JORA, LAUREATE OF THE HERDER PRIZE. PROFESSOR COLBERT — WINNER OF THE GOETHE MEDAL

The rectorate of the Vienna University made public its decision on the awarding of the Gottfried von Herder prizes for 1969. The Romanian composer Mihail Jora, member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Honoured Master of Art, Merited Professor, is among the laureates of this prize. Mihail Jora studied at Leipzig and in Paris. As a professor at the composition department of the Bucharest "Giprian Porumbescu" conservatoire, he trained a whole batch of composers. His work includes numerous ballets, symphonic music, chamber music, a.s.o. A remarkable representative of the lied, he wrote music to the verses of Romania's greatest poets. Mihail Jora enjoys great prestige abroad.

In the last few years, quite a number of personalities of Romanian culture were awarded the Herder prize: poets Tudor Arghezi and Alexandru Philippide, Academician Constantin Daicoviciu, a historian, and M. Pop a folklore expert.



In 1969, the Munich Goethe Institute awarded the Goethe medals to five university professors of Europe, Australia and the United States. Bruno Colbert, from the Bucharest University, is among them. He is the author of numerous works in the field of German language and literature.

AN ORIGINAL CONCEPTION ON PERIODONTAL DISEASE AND ITS TREATMENT

Based on an activity of more than 30 years, and on experience gained by the clinical and surgical treatment of more than 6,000 cases, Dr. Grigore Osipov-Sinești from the "Bucur" hospital arrived at a new conception on essential periodontal diseases.

Unlike the local-mouth-dental conception prevailing today in the field of dental surgery, the Romanian doctor maintains that the periodontal disease should be regarded as a complex pathological process, and that dystrophic phenomena, both gingival and of the alveolar bone, are the result of disorders in the activity of some vital functional systems of the respective organism. In other words, he considers that in case of the periodontal disease account has to be taken of the phenomena of general organic pathology, the local causes being only factors of a secondary importance.

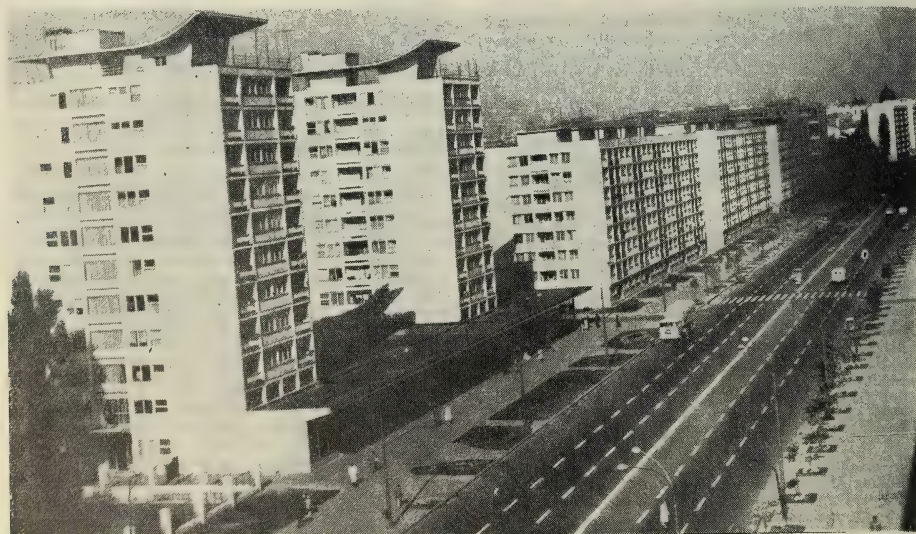
Based on this conception, the Romanian specialist established a new method of treating the periodontal disease. It aims, on the one hand, at the recovery of the patient as regards his state of general health and, on the other hand, at remedying the local lesions, i.e. the gingival and alveolar dystrophy proper. The method of Dr. Osipov-Sinești is based on a number of principles of fundamental treatment, which are closely linked to

the factors generating the periodontal disease as well as to the anatomic and clinical aspect of the disease. These principles consist, in the main, of the recovery of the respective organism. In this respect general medical assistance is recommended, as well as systematic rest, planned life and work protected from any psychic trauma, relaxation in the fresh air, alpine or marine cures, and when the state of health asks for it, medical treatment and administering of medicine with a view to healing the respective troubles.

After the application of this general medical assistance, at least partially, follows the remedying of the dystrophic processes of the bad tooth. Dr. Osipov-Sinesti conceived an original surgical method having in view two objectives. The first consists of preparing the general and psychical state of the patient and his mouth cavity and of cleaning the dystrophic centre by removing gradually and systematically, by curettage, all sick tissues, as well as the marginal osteitis of the alveolar bone. Then, after disinfection with 5 per cent iodized ether, the second objective is started, representing the essence of the surgical method.

It aims at stopping the process of lysis, the demineralization of the alveolar bone and then at stimulating the phenomena of reactivating and redressing the altered local trophicity and of recondensing the alveolar bone, by creating a periodontal bone callus. Both the phenomenon of recondensation and that of the reactivation of the trophicity and of the vitality of the periodontal structures are achieved by means of some biostimulants made of human bone, of deproteinized fragments of the tibia specially prepared under the form of implants of "mineral bone". The therapeutic value of such biostimulants is preponderant in stopping the syndrome of essential periodontal disease, as, on the one hand it activates and redresses the hypotrophy of the tissues being in a state of vital apathy, and on the other hand it recondenses the structure of the alveolar bone, by means of a periodontal bone callus.

The surgical method of Dr. Grigore Osipov-Sinesti was presented by its author with success at international meetings and congresses held in Rome, Budapest, Grenoble and West Berlin. It was appreciated as an interesting contribution to the knowledge and treatment of the essential periodontal disease.



In the spring new building sites of dwelling houses and social-cultural establishments will be opened in Bucharest. Our photo: One of the new thoroughfares of the capital city.

Success of the "Golden Stag" Festival

Between March 5 and 9 took place the second international "Braşov — Romania" light music festival at which the great "Golden Stag" prize is awarded. In spite of the fact that the festival, initiated by the Romanian Radiotelevision Company, is a newcomer among the big contests of this kind, it succeeded in acquiring international prestige thanks to its artistic nature and good organization.

The success of the second "Golden Stag" festival is borne out by the fact that it was attended by 25 European television companies, which were represented by 28 candidates to the laurels of the competition.

The great prize was awarded to Luminița Dobrescu, a Romanian singer, who only after four years of her debut in a telecast show, became a favourite with the public. In the course of these years she also toured the neighbouring countries and was awarded her first international distinction in 1968, at the light music competition organized within the framework of the World Festival of Youth and Students held in Sofia.

As a happy coincidence for the representatives of Czechoslovak light music performers, the second prize — the Silver Stag — was awarded to a colleague of Joseph Laufer, second prize holder in 1968, the young singer Hanja Pazeltova, a student of the faculty of philosophy at the Prague University.

For the Dutch Conny Vink, winner of the third prize, the Bronze Stag, this distinction is a fresh acknowledgement of her talent. Conny Vink, who in a very short time earned great popularity, was awarded, at the age of 20, the great prize of the 1967 song festival held at Konkke.

Luminița Dobrescu's young colleagues, Mihaela Mihai and Anda Călugăreanu won two of the three special

mentions awarded by the jury, so that all the three representatives of Romanian light music were successful in the competition.

In addition to the three prizes, the international jury of the festival awarded three special mentions to singers Mihaela Mihai and Anda Călugăreanu (Romania) and Frida Boccara (France). The special prize of the jury was awarded to Roy Black from the Federal Republic of Germany. The prize of the Composers' Union for the best interpretation of a Romanian song was won by János Koos (Hungary). The Swiss singer, Jacqueline Midinette was awarded the prize of popularity offered by the Municipality of Braşov. The prize of youth offered by the Braşov university centre was awarded to Dagmar Frederic (German Democratic Republic) and to the young Soviet singer Maia Rozova, while the prize of the critique was given to the French singer, Frida Boccara.

The "Golden Stag" Festival was also an opportunity for the best productions of Romanian light music composers to win notoriety. Almost all competitors, and also

some of the guest stars, sang the melodies chosen by them entirely or partially in Romanian.

An outstanding brilliance was lent this year to the "Golden Stag" Festival by the 11 gala recitals included in the programme of the festival. Juliette Greco and Barbara (France), Gigliola Cinquetti (Italy), Cliff Richard (Gt. Britain), Udo Jürgens (Austria), Mie Nakao (Japan), Teresa Kesovja (Yugoslavia), Giuly Chokheli (USSR), Frankie Avalon (USA), Waldemar Matuška (Czechoslovakia) and Margareta Pislaru (Romania) offered to the numerous and most enthusiastic public moments of rare delight and artistic satisfaction.



LUMINIȚA DOBRESCU
(Romania)
Golden Stag



HANJA PAZELTOVA
(Czechoslovakia)
Silver Stag



CONNIE VINK
(the Netherlands)
Bronze Stag

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ștefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, received at the Grand National Assembly Palace, in the evening of March 14, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest who presented congratulations for their re-election to the respective offices by the Grand National Assembly.

The festivity was attended by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister.

Congratulations were presented by the ambassadors:

Georgi Bogdanov — the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Doyen of the diplomatic corps, Hoang Tu — the Vietnam Democratic Republic, Niccolo Moscato — Italy, Jozsef Vince — the Hungarian People's Republic, Ewald Moldt — the German Democratic Republic, Charles-Albert Dubois — Switzerland, A. U. Basov — the Soviet Union, Josif Pogace — the People's Republic of Albania, Soltan H. U. Sanadaji — Iran, Jean C. Cambiotis — Greece, Kamuran Gürün — Turkey, Rogelio R. Tristany — Argentina, Jamsheed K. A. Marker — Pakistan, Baron Carl Rappe — Sweden, Jan Adriaenssen — Belgium, Kaarlo Veikko Makela — Finland, Jaromir Ocheduzsko — the Polish People's Republic, Toshio Mitsudo — Japan, Dirk van Eysinga — the Netherlands, Karel Kurka — the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Hamzah Atmohandojo — Indonesia, Eduard Tschop — Austria, Moustapha Moukhtar — the United Arab Republic, Damdinnerghin Bataa — the Mongolian People's Republic, Jesus Barreto Gonzalez — the Republic of Cuba, Denis Seward Laskey — Great Britain, and Pierre Pelen — France; the Ministers Eliezer Doron — Israel, and Marcos Antonio de Salvo Coimbra — Brazil; the Chargés d'Affaires: R. Wagner Hansen — Denmark, Rolando Stein — the Republic of Chile, Ma Siu Syn — the People's Republic of China, Juan Carlos Nadal Jaume — the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Jamil al Windawi — the Republic of Iraq, E. Conde Barrios — the Republic of Venezuela, Pak Bon Son — the Korean Democratic People's Republic, Milorad Komatina — the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Franz Drutschmann — the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as by Harry G. Barnes — Counsellor at the Embassy of the United States of America, B. D. Goswami, First Secretary of the Indian Embassy, Tran-Kiemi, First Secretary of the Permanent Representation of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and by Richardo Gimenez-Arnau, head of the Consular and Commercial Representation of Spain.

On behalf of the ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary and of the charges d'affaires of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and of the entire diplomatic corps, the Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Bogdanov, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, extended to Nicolae Ceaușescu cordial congratulations on his re-election, by the Grand National Assembly, as President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Under your leadership, under the leadership of the State Council, of the Grand National Assembly and of the Council of Ministers — the speaker said — the Socialist Republic of Romania unabatedly develops along the road of economic, social and cultural progress.

The outstanding results, the successes registered in the country's development, are guaranteed by the promotion of the policy of consolidating world peace and of multi-lateral cooperation among peoples.

The translation into life of the policy of peace and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the countries we are representing is a common cause for the achievement of which, we, the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, are obliged to make persevering efforts.

We, all of us, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps said, wish you much health and success in your highly responsible State and socio-political activity for the steady flourishing of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and the countries and peoples we are representing.

I also take this opportunity, with satisfaction, to extend congratulations to Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to Ștefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, on their re-election and to wish them good health and fruitful activity for the good of the Romanian people.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, said in his reply:

I would like, first of all, to thank for the congratulations extended to me and also for the congratulations addressed to Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Ștefan Voitec on our re-election to leading offices in the Romanian State.

I fully share the opinion expressed by the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps namely that in the present international situation we must do everything to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation among all peoples of the world.

The State Council, the Romanian Government expressing the unanimous will of our people, will act in the future too, in the spirit of the promotion of cooperation with all the states we are representing, with all states of the world since we maintain that this is an objective demand of peace and contemporary progress, that it complies with the interests of all peoples. Our responsibility, of all those to which the peoples entrust the duty of leading, is that of acting in the spirit of peace and international cooperation.

You can be sure, and we ask you to transmit this to your governments, that the Romanian Government will always be a loyal partner, determined to do everything for the cause of peace and friendship among peoples.

● The Romanian delegation to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, held in Budapest on March 17, was headed by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council.

The delegation was made up of Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonel-General Ion Ioniță, Minister of the Armed Forces.

● The inauguration of the Spring International Fair of Leipzig was attended by a Romanian government delegation headed by Iosif Banc, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

● Mr. J. L. Gray, Chairman of the Canadian Commission for Atomic Energy, paid a visit to Romania.

● On March 1, a trade protocol was signed at Warsaw as well as a protocol on technical and scientific collaboration in 1969 between the Romanian and Polish Home Trade Ministries. The protocols provide for an important increase in the volume and range of goods to be traded.

● Following the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPSU and of the USSR Council of Ministers, Manea Mănescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP and Emil Drăgănescu,

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by counsellors and experts, paid a visit to Moscow. A friendly exchange of views on matters relating to the prospective development of economic collaboration took place on the occasion.

● A Romanian delegation attended in Stockholm the proceedings of the first session of the joint Romanian-Swedish Commission for economic, technical and scientific collaboration.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received on March 10, A. V. Basov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bucharest, on the latter's request. Cordial, comradely talks were held on the occasion.

● The proceedings of the Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia were attended by a delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Emil Bodnaraș, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP. Vasile Patilineț, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ilie Fănuș, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, First Secretary of the Caraș-Severin county committee of the RCP were the members of the delegation.

At the headquarters of the CC of the LCY the Romanian delegation handed over a message of the CC of the RCP addressed to the CC of the LCY. At the Congress, Emil Bodnaraș conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

● A Japanese economic government delegation, led by Mr. Kogoro Uemura, Chairman of the Federation of Japanese Economic Organizations, paid a visit to Romania. The delegation had talks with personalities of Romanian State and economic life. On the occasion matters relating to the general development of economic and trade collaboration between Japan and Romania were tackled.

● In its issue of March 13, the newspaper *Scinteia* carried an article under the title "The Congress of the Italian Communist Party — an Outstanding Political Event", signed by Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

● The Romanian Government delegation led by Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, concluded, on March 12, the official visit to

Australia, paid at the invitation of the Government of that country. The joint Romanian-Australian Communiqué released points out that, during the visit, the Romanian Vice-Premier was received by Lord Casey, General Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia, by John Grey Gorton, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, and had talks with John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and with other members of the Government. The members of the Romanian Government delegation paid visits to New South-Wales and Victoria states, where they were received by the governors and prime ministers of those states. The Romanian guests saw various industrial projects and met representatives of business and industrial circles.

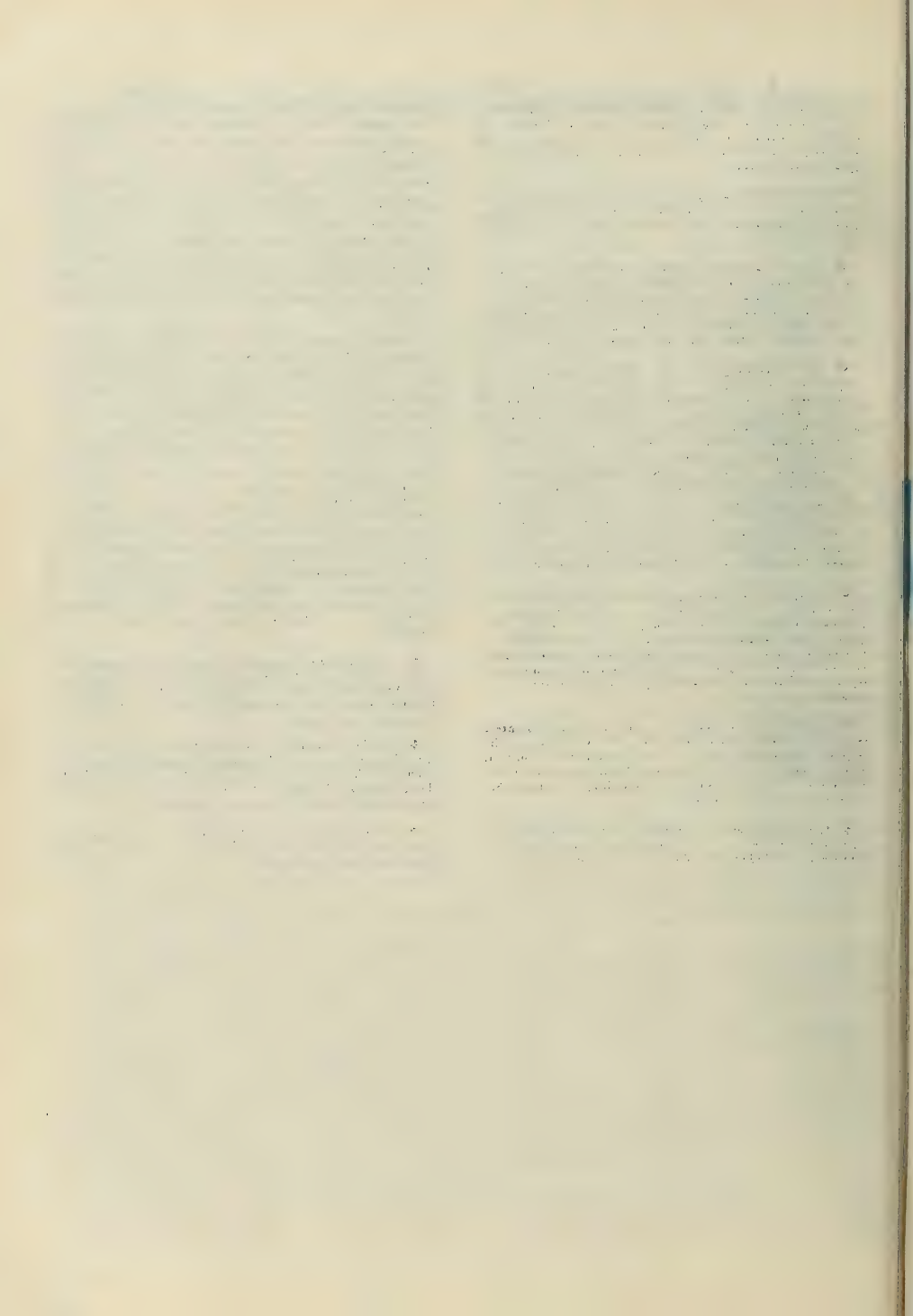
The talks — the Communiqué spotlights — passed in a cordial atmosphere and of mutual understanding, pointing to the multiple possibilities for expanding trade and industrial cooperation. The two delegations agreed that mutual visits and personal contacts between the officials and trade representatives of the two countries contribute to a better understanding between their peoples, to the development of mutual relations and to the establishment of a climate favourable for expanding trade and industrial relations between the two countries. The delegations expressed the hope that such contacts will further develop.

With a view to facilitating the steady expansion of trade, and in keeping with the objectives of the Romanian-Australian trade agreement, a memorandum was signed at the conclusion of the talks concerning the inauguration of a joint trade committee formed of the official representatives of the two states, that will meet when necessary, to analyze the evolution of trade and to seek adequate ways and means for further developing economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

● A Romanian delegation headed by Pompiliu Macovei, Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and the Arts, visited Tunisia, following the invitation of Chadlei Klibi, State Secretary for Cultural Affairs and Information of Tunisia.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received on March 13 Madame Solange D'Herbez de la Tour, Chairman of the International Union of Women Architects.

● Iahia Mohamed el Fedly, Minister of Communications and Tourism of the Republic of Sudan, paid a friendship visit to Romania.





ROMANIAN
N E W S
A G E N C Y

DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES AND INFORMATION ON
ROMANIA

May 13, 1969

No. 6

INTERVIEW GRANTED BY

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CC OF THE RCP

PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

TO ENZO BETTIZA

SPECIAL ENVOY OF "CORRIERE DELLA SERA"

— S U P P L E M E N T —

ATIAMIN

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list of items or a table with multiple columns.]

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on May 10, the Italian journalist Enzo Bettiza, foreign policy commentator and special envoy of the Milan newspaper "Corriere della sera", to whom he granted the following interview:

Question: Mr. President, we would like to know your opinion of the general situation in the Balkans, of the prospects of the political relations between the countries in this area. It has been seen, for instance, that the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia were developing positively of late. What are the prospects the example of such a cooperation opens? What could be the significance, as concerns cooperation and peace in the Balkans, of the good relations between Romania and Turkey - a country you have visited not long ago and which, as is known, is a NATO member-country?

Answer: Obviously, Romania attaches special importance to the creation of a climate of cooperation and peace in the Balkans, acts perseveringly for and makes her active contribution to the development of good neighbourly relations with all the countries in this region of the European continent. As a matter of fact, our country has no dispute with any of the Balkan states. We maintain that a positive course of the political relations between the

countries in the Balkans - as a result of the efforts of all the Balkan states - may lead to making the Balkans a zone of peace and of peaceful cooperation, and this would undoubtedly exert a beneficent influence in the context of the general campaign for strengthening peace and security on the European continent and throughout the world.

Romania develops good relations with all the socialist countries in the Balkans - with Bulgaria, a country with which we have old links of good neighbourhood, of joint struggle for the aims of national and social liberation - with the People's Republic of Albania, to which we are equally linked by long-standing traditions of friendship.

As to our relations with socialist Yugoslavia, our neighbour and friend, I wish to stress it that these relations are witnessing steady development in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural spheres. An ample cooperation is going on between our countries, materializing in important achievements such as, for instance, the vast project at the Iron Gates, where Romania and Yugoslavia are building the largest hydropower station on the Danube. The development of these relations is extremely fruitful for the peoples of both countries and represents at the same time an important contribution to the promotion of a climate of cooperation and understanding in the Balkans and on the whole Continent, to the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Aiding by her policy of expanding links with all the countries, regardless of their social and political systems, Romania stands for the development of relations with Greece and Turkey. The visit I have paid not long ago to Turkey brought to the fore fresh possibilities for intensifying the bilateral relations of cooperation in all spheres. Although Romania and Turkey belong to different political and military alliances, during the talks with the Turkish leaders we have been unanimous in the belief that the differences of social political system, membership in one alliance or another cannot - and must not - prevent the development of normal relations between states. We, as well as the Turkish leaders, have

expressed our wish to contribute to the promotion of relations which should favour the full and unhampered assertion of each country, the development of collaboration and cooperation in the Balkans and throughout the world.

Question: How do you appreciate the present general situation in Europe? Do you consider that the threat of war, of tension and disagreement has grown or diminished in recent years? Which in your opinion is the major knot which should be untied in Europe in order to restore to the whole Continent a climate of lasting peace and of active cooperation among states with differing social and political systems?

Answer: In our opinion, a certain relaxation in the international relations on our Continent has been achieved in the last few years; increasingly broad circles of public opinion and responsible government factors of states share the conviction that mankind must firmly embark upon the road of détente, of removing all the sources of mistrust and unrest from international life. In spite of all the attempts by some reactionary circles to foster tension, to revitalize practices and methods of the cold war arsenal, to create potential hotbeds of dissension and conflicts among states, predominant in the contemporary international life are, in our opinion, the more and more powerful tendencies to détente, to promoting cooperation and peace. Therefore, one could by no means infer from an analysis of international life that under the prevailing conditions the danger of war has risen but, on the contrary, both the wish and capacity of the peoples have grown to impose peace, détente and peaceful cooperation - a wish which is exerting an increasingly powerful influence on the policies of the states.

... of the ... of ... for the ... development ... movement in inter-state relations, for the creation of a lasting security system on our continent. We are well aware that the relations among states be radically changed of all practices breeding mistrust and suspicion, that the objective realities entrenched after the Second World War be recognised - inclusive of the existence of the two German states and the frontiers in Europe - that a firm course be taken towards the abolition of military blocs, the withdrawal of foreign troops to within the national borders, towards the elimination of any sources of unrest and tension from international life. This is, if you like, the knot which has to be untied in order to ensure a climate of enduring peace and of security in Europe.

We hold that it is the duty of all states, of politicians and statesmen, who are responsible for the destinies of the European countries, to meet - by practical, efficient measures - the peoples' wish for the ensuring of peace and security in Europe and in the world. Romania is an active supporter of any concrete actions and measures aimed at the attainment of these major desiderata of the European peoples. Well known is the positive response aroused throughout Europe by the proposal of the socialist countries in Warsaw Treaty membership for the organization of a Conference dedicated to debating the problems of European security - and, as I have had earlier opportunities to state it, Romania is ready to examine and to discuss any proposal, any initiative designed to pave the way for the achievement of such a Conference. That is why Romania considers useful the development of contacts among the European states, the broader exchanges of views among the representatives of these states in order to seek out the corresponding paths for the realization of this aim.

Question: Romania continues stating her readiness as concerns the simultaneous dissolution of the military alliances on the European continent. It seems to me that this standpoint must be viewed also in relation to the permanently reiterated statements of the Romanian Government and the Romanian Communist Party in connection with the promotion of the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty.

Answer: Romania has repeatedly declared herself for the abolition of the North Atlantic bloc and concomitantly of the Warsaw Treaty which was set up as an answer to the foundation of NATO. This is not at all a position of conjuncture, but the position on principle of our country. As a matter of fact, it is known that the socialist countries in Warsaw Treaty membership have jointly expressed this standpoint in the Bucharest Declaration of 1966. It is clear that it is not by means of the world's division into opposing military blocs, or organizing closed military groupings that security and peace can be ensured out, on the contrary, by the creation of conditions for the peoples to be able to peacefully cooperate, to be able to carry on fruitful collaboration and cooperation. This requires that relations should be promoted which would exclude the use of force from inter-state relations, would ensure the solving of the disputed issues - both older and more recent ones accumulated on our continent - by political means, by negotiations. It is absolutely clear that this policy belongs to the socialist outlook about the development of international relations. In our opinion, these relations must be based on the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the in-

ternal affairs, and the fully equal rights of each state. Only such relations will make it possible for each people to actively participate in the general struggle for progress and peace in the world.

Question: Mr. President, it is well known that you have since long ascertained that the small and medium-sized countries should in our days play a more active role in world policy. Concretizing this concept, which should in your opinion be the role these countries might play at present in ensuring peace and security in Europe and in the world ?

Answer: One of the fundamental features of the world today is the presence in the international arena of an increasing number of states which are actively participating in international life and are having their say in the cardinal issues of world policy, of mankind. Naturally, owing to their potential and influence, the big powers have an important responsibility for the fate of peace and can make a considerable contribution to the prevention of a new war, to the cause of the security of the peoples, of international cooperation. But, beside these powers, the small and medium-sized countries, unquestionably can - and must - play a particularly important part in bringing influence to bear on developments, on determining a firm course towards détente and peace. The problems of international life have in our days acquired such scope that their solution can no longer be conceived without the participation of all the peoples, of all countries. It is in this context that we reckon also the efforts made by our country - alongside of the other small and medium-sized countries - for an active contribution to the resolving of the problems of contemporary life in the interest of all the peoples, of peace and in-

ternational cooperation.

Question: Which is your standpoint at present in connection with the major problems of the international communist movement ? In what spirit intends the Romanian Communist Party to participate in the future world conference of the communist and workers' parties due next June in Moscow?

Answer : Our Party sets out from the fact that the communist and working-class movement plays today an increasingly important part in the development of society, that in actual fact the standpoint and say of the communist and workers' parties are highly significant for the solving of the international issues in the interest of the peoples, of civilization and progress. This growing role and influence requires from the communist and workers' parties firm and united action, their strengthened solidarity in the anti-imperialist struggle. And this solidarity can only be conceived on the basis of observance of each party's autonomy, of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs, of each party's right to decide on its own activity, in compliance with the interests of the people at home, of the cause of socialism and peace.

As is known, some divergencies and dissensions exist in the framework of the communist and working-class movement. In our opinion they are of a transient character; we hold that what unites the communist and workers' parties - the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the joint aims and ideals of building socialism and communism - are infinitely more powerful and will prevail over any differences. It is with this conviction that we have acted and shall further act consistently for getting over the difficulties existing at present in the communist and working-class movement, for

the development of internationalist solidarity, for the ample assertion of the rights and responsibilities of each party in the **general** struggle waged by the peoples for social progress and peace. In this spirit, our Party stands for the development of bilateral and multilateral contacts with all parties, it is in this spirit that it conceived and conceives also its participation in the preparations for the June world conference in Moscow.

One of the fundamental guiding ideas is the one that in the future, too, our Party will do its utmost for developing its relations with all the communist and workers' parties - with those which will participate in the Moscow conference as well as with those which will not attend this conference - it will actively militate for the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces, of all the forces fighting for safeguarding peace and the progress of mankind.

Question: We would like to know, Mr. President, your appreciation of the present stage and the prospects of relations between Italy and Romania - as it is known that the two countries have different social and political systems. How do you appreciate the contribution of these relations to the improvement of the general European climate ?

Answer : We note with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Italy have witnessed a many-sided development in the last few years; economic and technico-scientific exchanges have intensified, the links in culture and the arts as well as in other spheres have expanded. One may state that the relations in existence today between Romania and Italy underscore the fruitfulness of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems, of active cooperation between states for the development of

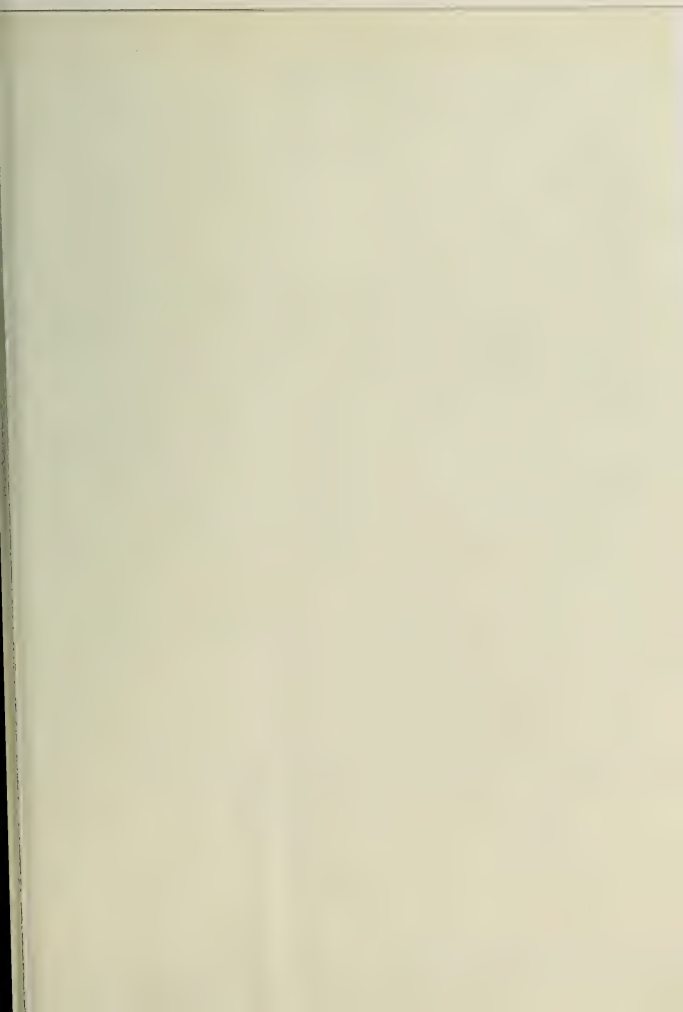
a climate of trust, of peace and security on the Continent and in the world.

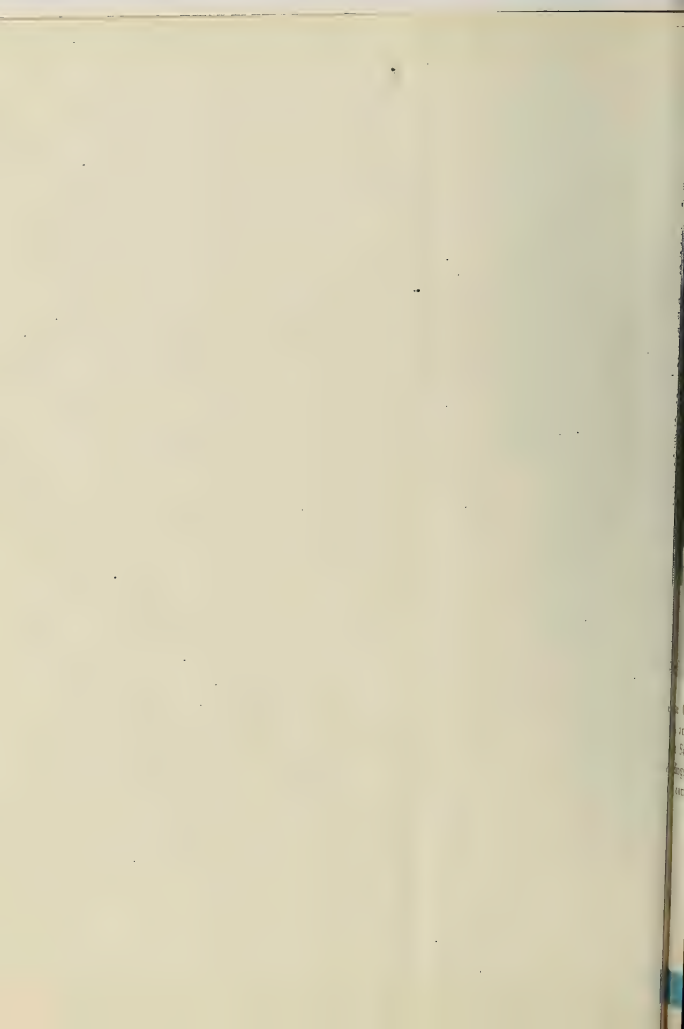
We appreciate that fresh possibilities exist for expanding still more these links - and we think that making use of these possibilities fully accords with the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international détente.

I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to the Italian people - whose contribution to the treasure of mankind's culture and civilization we do highly value - hearty wishes of prosperity and happiness, of fresh successes along the road of its homeland's progress, of the promotion of peace and cooperation among peoples.

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● Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and his wife, paid an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of President Sunay of Turkey, over March 24—29. The visit proceeded under the signs of profound esteem and valuation the two peoples are entertaining for each common aspiration to develop cooperation to mutual benefit, to the benefit of the general cause of peace.

The Visit of President Nicolae Ceaușescu to Turkey

— JOINT ROMANIAN-TURKISH COMMUNIQUE —

Answering the invitation of President Cevdet Sunay of the Republic of Turkey, the State Council President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and his wife paid an official visit to Turkey, over March 24—29, 1969. The President of the State Council was accompanied by Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Octavian Groza, Minister of Electric Power, Grigore Geamănu, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Ankara, and Nicolae Nicolae, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

President Nicolae Ceaușescu laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, as a tribute to the great statesman, the founder of modern Turkey. During their sojourn in Turkey, the Romanian head of State and the members of his delegation visited besides the capital, also the cities of Istanbul and Izmir.

The Turkish Government and people extended a warm reception to the distinguished Romanian guests, an expression of the friendship and esteem between the two countries and of the Turkish people's hospitality.

State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu cordially thanked for the reception extended to him and expressed his appreciation of the progress achieved by Turkey in the economic, social and cultural spheres.

The two Presidents conducted official talks during the visit. Suleyman Demirel, the Prime Minister of Turkey, participated in the talks. Further participants were:

On the Romanian side: Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Octavian Groza, Minister of Electric Power, Grigore Geamănu, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Ankara, Nicolae Nicolae, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and senior officials.

On the Turkish side: İhsan Sabri Çağlayangil, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cihat Alpan, General Secretary at the Office of the President of the Republic, Zeki Kıneralp, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kamuran Gürün, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey in Bucharest, Sadi Eldem, General Secretary Delegated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danish Tunahgil, Assistant General Secretary for Political Affairs, and senior officials.

The talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, covered the Romanian-Turkish bilateral relations and present-day problems in the sphere of international relations.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Turkey have recorded an important development in various domains, in accordance with the sincere wish of both governments to strengthen the relations between the two countries in the spirit of good neighbourhood and mutual respect. They stressed that the mutual visits by the Prime Ministers, Chairmen of Parliaments, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and other officials of the two countries, as well as the great number of agreements and conventions concluded these last few years have provided a significant contribution to this fortunate evolution of the bilateral relations.

The two sides paid special heed to the economic relations between their countries. They welcomed the fast growth the trade exchanges have witnessed in recent years, and the growth of contacts in the technical and scientific domains. With the aim of a more efficient use of the favourable conditions afforded by the present stage and the prospective development of the national economies of Romania and Turkey, the two sides have covenanted the setting up of a Joint Romanian-Turkish Commission and agreed to instruct the relevant authorities to study the problem of concluding a long-term agreement.

The two sides noted that the exchanges in the artistic and scientific spheres between Romania and Turkey were developing in a satisfactory manner.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries proceeded during the visit to the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the agreement concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on international road traffic.

The two sides singled out that the development of the relations of friendship between Romania and Turkey accords with the interests of the Romanian and the Turkish peoples, being at the same time an active contribution to strengthening the spirit of international cooperation and understanding.

The two Presidents made a comprehensive exchange of views on the present-day international situation. They underscored in this respect the importance of the universally valid principles of sovereignty, national independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage, as an indispensable groundwork for healthy international relations and, reiterating the necessity of observance of these principles by all the states, big or small, reasserted the determination of both Romania and Turkey to carry on their sincere efforts for the establishment of a climate of trust and understanding in the world and to efficaciously serve the cause of peace they are profoundly attached to.

Animated by such feelings the two sides expressed again their conviction that the establishment of relations of trust and understanding on the European continent would be of particular importance for peace and security the world over. To the same end, the two sides emphasized the importance of the resolution on European relationships endorsed by the 20th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Further declaring themselves for the development of good neighbourly relations among the Balkan states in a spirit of mutual understanding, and stressing the importance of such relations for the strengthening of regional and world peace, the two sides pointed with satisfaction to the constructive contribution the Romanian-Turkish friendship relations are making to the positive evolution of the situation in the Balkans.

The two Presidents expressed their conviction that the attainment of mankind's aspirations for peace and security is closely related to the achievement of general disarmament, inclusive of nuclear disarmament under an efficient international control, and laid stress on the necessity of efforts to be made for getting to concrete measures for the attainment of this target.

The two Presidents emphasized the important role devolving on the United Nations Organization in safeguarding peace and international

security, and declared themselves for an augmented efficacy of the Organization, based on the principles laid down in the Charter.

The sides expressed their concern in connection with the various hotbeds of tension and of conflict prevailing in the world.

They expressed the hope that the Paris talks on Vietnam will ensure as soon as possible a peaceful settlement of the conflict, based on the Geneva agreements of 1954, allowing the Vietnamese people to freely dispose of its own fate.

As to the situation in the Near East, the two sides expressed the wish that the efforts directed towards seeking out a solution to this conflict in conformity with the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, would yield results as soon as possible and would lead to a just and lasting peace in that region.

The Cyprus problem, too, was brought up during the discussions. The Turkish side explained the latest developments in this respect. The two Presidents agreed that in the interest of strengthening peace in this region, the question should be settled by peaceful means, in accordance with the legitimate interests of all the parties concerned.

The sides appreciate that the visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the Republic of Turkey is an important contribution to the strengthening of the relations of friendship between the two countries, in the interest of the Romanian and the Turkish peoples, of the cause of peace and international understanding. The two Presidents were particularly satisfied with the talks they had and declared themselves for continued contacts between the statesmen of the two countries.

State Council President Nicolae Ceausescu extended to President Cevdet Sunay of the Republic of Turkey an invitation to pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established subsequently by diplomatic channels.

In Marking Romania's 25th Liberation Anniversary

Exhibition of Achievements in the National Economy

On the occasion of the celebration, on August 23, 1969, of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation, the "Exhibition of Achievements in the National Economy" will be opened in Bucharest. It will present to visitors, both Romanian and guests from abroad, the most significant achievements obtained by the Romanian people in the quarter of a century elapsed since Liberation.

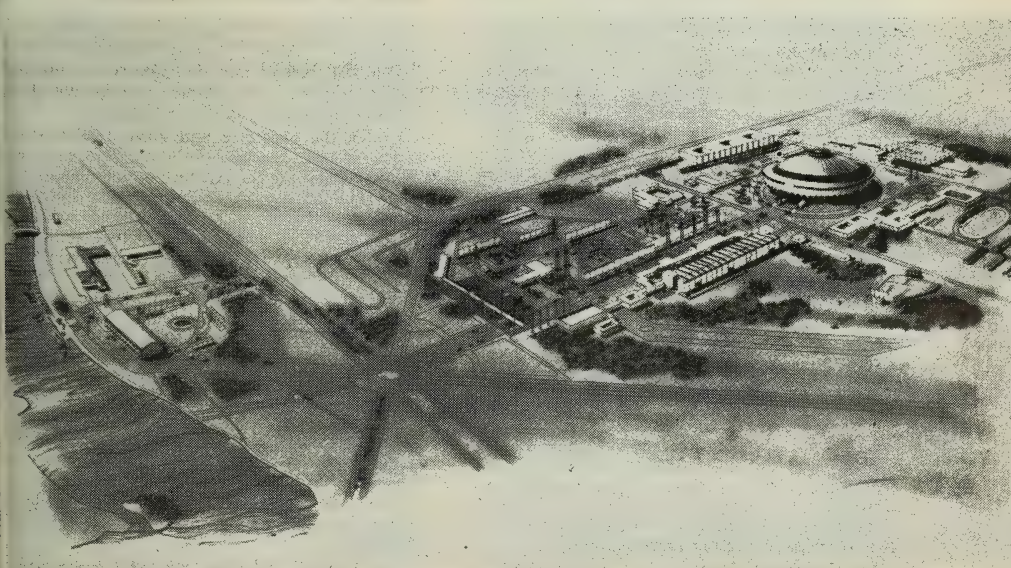
The display of the exhibits (both in pavilions and in the open air) will cover an area of 70,000 sq. m. as against 37,000 sq. m. covered by the former exhibition held in 1964.

The organization scheme of the exhibition provides for two main parts; the first part will be devoted to industry with all its branches and

the second one will feature the development of science, culture, the arts, sports and the results obtained in public health protection.

As regards industry, the exhibition will reflect the achievements obtained in all branches, but emphasis will be laid on the machine-building, iron-and-steel and chemical industries, on oil and timber processing and on building materials. A great variety of products of the food and light industries will be displayed, including more than 16,000 assortments, some of which were very successful in international fairs and competitions.

The exhibition will remain open for three months and will be the greatest of its kind ever organized in Romania.



The scale model of the Exhibition of Achievements in the National Economy shows the two zones to reflect the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in all spheres of activity.

Experimental Setting Up of the First Industrial Centrals

As is known, the December 1967 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party decided upon the setting up of industrial centrals as part of the measures aimed at improving the management and planning of the national economy in step with, the present-day development stage of the country.

In the report submitted to the Conference by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, it was shown: "In accordance with the objective requirements of concentrating production, it is necessary to join several enterprises within big independent economic units, capable of solving at a higher level a number of essential problems of modern economy, of the scientific organization of production and circulation of material goods, and of ensuring the harmonious integration of industrial enterprises within the mechanism of the national economy... The basic characteristic of these big economic units will be their functioning on the principle of economic self-management; they shall have their own work plan and shall be endowed with adequate material and financial means, enjoying broad autonomy in carrying out their economic activity".

An experimental statute endorsed by the Council of Ministers includes general provisions concerning the organization and functioning of the centrals, their attributions and responsibilities, as well as their powers as autonomous economic units.

The centrals are set up by the joining of similar enterprises or enterprises belonging to connected branches, depending on the activities of those enterprises, their location, their number and the economic links existing between them.

Among the main responsibilities of the centrals, we should mention the working out of proposals for the annual and long-range plan, of research and design plans, of surveys concerning the assimilation for manufacture of new products and the modernization of those which are already being produced. The centrals are answerable for the implementation of the plan of cooperation between their enterprises as well as with other economic organizations.

The industrial centrals are called upon to play an important part in the implementation of the investments plan. They have to work out the draft plan and are directly responsible for

the timely construction of new factories and mills, for the development of the existing ones, and for the specialization of enterprises, by giving them technical and scientific assistance. At the same time the centrals have to control the enterprises' economic and financial activities.

The industrial centrals will secure technical and material supplies to the enterprises, and the sale of the latter's products on both the home and foreign market. Depending on the approval of the relevant ministries and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the industrial centrals can open storehouses and shops of their own in foreign countries, can send abroad permanent or temporary representatives. According to the statute, the centrals coordinate the cooperation in production between their units and foreign firms, with a view to meeting both home and export requirements. Among the attributions of the centrals is conclusion of agreements within the limits of their competence.

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We list below the first industrial centrals and groups set up experimentally following the Decision of the Council of Ministers.

Under the guidance and control of the *Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry*: the industrial central for electronics and automation with headquarters in Bucharest; the industrial central for chemical equipment and refineries also in Bucharest; the industrial central for lorries and tractors in Brașov; the industrial central for sea and river-going craft at Galați; the group of works for the production of rolling stock at Arad. Under the guidance and control of the *Ministry of Electric Power*: the industrial central for the production of electric and thermal power with headquarters in Bucharest; the industrial central for the transport and distribution of electric power also in Bucharest. Under the guidance and control of the *Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry*: the industrial central Hunedoara.

The coal central will be set up at Petroșani under the guidance and control of the *Ministry of Mines*.

The Borzești industrial central for petrochemicals will function, under the guidance of the *Ministry of the Chemical Industry*, in the Troțuș Valley, at Gheorghie Gheorghiu-Dej Town

Aspects of Progress in the Light Industry

It is a well-known fact that in the process of Romania's industrialization greatest attention has been given to the priority development of the production of means of production, which is essential for promoting technical progress in the economy as a whole.

As a result of the achievements obtained in this field, nowadays more than 70 per cent of the equipment requirements of the various economic branches are covered by home production.

In view of these circumstances, under the current Five-Year Plan it became possible for

the growth rate of consumer goods output to come gradually closer to that of the output of means of production. Beginning 1965, the gap between Group A and Group B has been reduced perceptibly.

In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan the annual average growth rate of production in the light industry reached nearly 15 per cent as against the initially planned 9.2 per cent. Thus there is every possibility for the per capita consumption of a great number of products to draw near to that existing in industrially advanced countries.

Growth of Output

The table below shows the growth rate of output in the main sub-branches of the light industry (1965 = 100):

Branch or Sub-branch	1966	1968	1969 (planned)
Total light industry	111.7	127.1	150.7
of which:			
Textiles	109.8	124.5	141.7
Ready-made clothing	117.4	132.7	161.1
Leatherware, furs, footwear	111.3	128.0	152.2
Rubber and plastics goods	112.2	136.3	172.9
Glassware, china, pottery	106.0	113.7	154.4
Household articles, spare parts, implements	110.3	125.6	171.8

The output level of light industry as a whole planned or 1969 accounts for a 50 per cent growth as against 1965 achievements. The planned growth differs according to branches; the highest rates will be recorded by household articles, implements and spare parts, and by rubber and plastics goods.

In 1969, 30.7 per cent more fabrics will be produced, 1.5 per cent more knitwear and 63.1 per cent more ready-made clothes than in 1965. In this year, for the first time in Romania, more than half of the fabrics destined for clothing will be turned ready-made garments. The growth in the production of ready-mades was asked for by the buyers. The same can be said of the production of knitwear which is in growing demand.

The economic efficiency of the production of knitwear and ready-mades explains the orientation of the development of the textile industry in the period under review.

Investments and Constructions

Under the current Five-Year Plan, investment funds amounting to 10,400 million lei have been set aside for the light industry, i.e. almost three times more than in the preceding five-year period. The massive growth of investments was determined by the necessity of doing away with some lags that still exist as regards both quantity and quality. In the last few years many new enterprises have been built. As against only five in the 1961-1965 period, under the current Five-Year Plan 42 modern units of the various light industry branches are being built. Some of them are already in operation: the Bucharest woollen knitwear factory with an annual capacity of six million items; a silk weaving mill at Jassy (10 million sq. m. silk per year); a cotton spinning mill at Oltenița (7,400 tons yarn annually); a packing glass factory in Bucharest with a capacity of 113,000 tons per year.

In the course of this year another ten new enterprises will be commissioned, some of them the biggest in the respective branch, such as a mill for 11 million sq. m. woollen fabrics per year at Pitesti, a knitwear factory at Suceava (19.7 million items annually), a works for technical articles made of rubber at Pitesti (22,000 tons technical articles per year). The new projects were sited in localities with a less developed industry.

The Raw Material Basis

Particular attention was paid to the problem of securing an adequate raw material basis for the light industry. The growth of agricultural output as well as the development of the chemical industry made it possible to meet the growing consumption of raw and auxiliary materials.

A more efficient contract and procurement system enabled the State to buy in 1968 from the farms 27,000 tons of wool as against 23,000 tons in 1965, 35,800 tons hide compared to 23,400 tons in 1965, 137,000 tons flax and hemp stalks as against 109,000 in 1965, a.s.o.

In spite of the output increases in agricultural raw materials these fail to fully meet the requirements of the light industry. On account of climatic conditions some raw materials such as cotton, jute and sisal are not grown in this country. That is why attention was focussed on finding other raw material sources, and first of all, of chemical substitutes, as shown in the following table :

Raw Material	1965	1968	1969 (planned)
Natural yarn and fibres	74.0	67.5	64.0
Man-made fibres	26.0	32.5	36.0
of which :			
Artificial	22.0	25.8	27.8
Synthetic	4.0	6.7	8.2

A substantial growth in the degree of utilization of raw materials is manifest in the leather and footwear industry.

In 1968, 61,515,000 pairs of shoes have been manufactured in Romania (the output of handicraft cooperatives and small-scale private industry not included), which means a five-fold growth over 1950.

In the last few years a marked process of production concentration was manifest in this branch of the light industry and this led to the systematization of enterprises, to their equipping with modern machinery and to advanced technologies. As a result new leather sorts and high-quality shoes have been produced. The system of manufacturing footwear from prefabricated parts has been introduced on a large scale and other modern manufacturing methods are also used.

In many countries, including those with an advanced industry, ever more shoes are manufactured from other materials than leather. This trend is gaining ground in Romania, too. Synthetic materials are used with good results. Nevertheless, high-quality leather continues to be the main raw material in this branch.

Diversification of Products and Higher Quality

The growing exactingness of the buyers of consumer goods, depending on the season, fashion, age, a.s.o., is a general phenomenon, more and more felt in Romania, too. In this respect it can be safely stated that the primordial concern of units of the light industry is to produce a great variety of goods in keeping with the buyers' demands. The endeavour to be in step with the public's taste led to various forms of consultations with the customers, such as exhibitions, fashion shows, direct consultations, special services in the great stores, a.s.o.

One of the most active sectors of the light industry is designing. Well-nigh 1,000 artists are busy in this sector at present, including some 200 people with high qualification, who enjoy adequate working conditions through collaboration with model designers abroad, through exchange of collections, samples, models, a.s.o.

In 1968 designers in the textile industry created 72,000 models displaying much taste as to motif, texture and colour. More than half of the range of products turned out by the light industry are renewed every year. Many products have been manufactured for the first time in Romania; such as fabrics and knitwear made of natural fibres mixed with synthetic ones, knitted furs, various ready-made clothes, artificial furs and articles made of leather substitutes and plastics.

Two research institutes and great laboratories are concerned with working out new technological processes. In 1969, for instance, the results of research into 70 themes relating to various sub-branches of the light industry are going to be applied in the production process.

Romanian-made Products on the Foreign Market

The Romanian light industry exports a rich range of products. Nowadays consumer goods are exported to 68 countries and their volume increased during the last eight years more than four-fold. In 1968, the plan envisaged a 52 per cent growth of exports over 1965. This percentage was by far exceeded: achievements amounted to 166 per cent.

In order to meet the demands of foreign customers, this year an extra volume of products will be exported. Thus, compared to 1968 exports, in 1969 Romania will sell on the foreign market 43 per cent more footwear, over 30 per cent more knitwear, 40 per cent more rugs and carpets and some 30 per cent more textiles.

RISE OF WAGES IN THE ENTERPRISES OF LOCAL INDUSTRY

The Decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on the improvement of the wage system and on the increase of wages and salaries in all fields of activity will be applied this year throughout Romania.

So far decisions of the Council of Ministers on the increases of the salaries of the teaching staff and on wage rises in the light and food industries have been adopted.

A recent decision of the Council of Ministers provides for an average 13.8 per cent increase of salaries and wages in the local industrial enterprises of people's councils. This increase will amount yearly to some 291 million lei and more than 155,000 employees will benefit by it.

The wage and salary earners in the local industry, the same as elsewhere, will receive extra increases in keeping with the length of service, as well as yearly bonuses and special bonuses in the course of the year.

SUCCESSSES OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES. SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

Twenty years have elapsed since the memorable Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held in March 1949 which issued a resolution on the socialist transformation of agriculture. In the course of these twenty years the gradual transition to large-scale cooperative farming took place on the basis of the peasants' free consent and with the mansyided support granted by the State.

To mark this anniversary of cooperative agriculture, a number of studies have been published which contain conclusive data on the major significance of the great transformations come about in this important branch of the national economy for the destinies of the peasantry. It is a well-known fact that during the last few years the cooperative farms reaped average per hectare wheat and maize yields that are unprecedented in Romania's history.

In 1968, in spite of lengthy drought, the cooperative farms obtained an output of wheat and maize which was by 1,500,000 tons greater than in 1962, the year when the cooperativization of agriculture was completed. As for animal husbandry, although the cooperative farms do not yet use to the full their potentials in this field, spectacular output increases have been recorded: 74 per cent for meat, some 90 per cent for milk while the output of wool has doubled.

It goes without saying that, as a result, the peasantry's incomes went up considerably. In the 1965-1968 period the farmers' incomes derived from their work on the cooperative farms increased by nearly 1,000 million lei, and their incomes obtained by the sale of their produce on the market reached a similar amount.

A synthetic survey of the achievements obtained by cooperative farms shows that in the above-mentioned period gross output per hundred hectares increased by 20 per cent, the commonly-owned property by 35 per cent and the cooperative farmers' cash incomes by 30 per cent.

An important contribution to the progress of the cooperative farms was made by the multi-lateral support given by the State.

In this respect the part played by long-term loans for investments and of short-term loans for production purposes should be mentioned. Every year, the cooperative farms benefited by loans amounting to 4,000-5,000 million lei, the greater part of which interest-free.

By using the long-term loans as an important source for supplementing their own funds, in the 1962-1968 period the cooperative farms made investments amounting to well-nigh 22,000 million lei. Last year, for instance, the farms laid out some 85,000 hectares for irrigation, performed damming and draining work on 34,000 hectares, planted vine on an area of 12,000 hectares, built hothouses for vegetable gardening on 1,177 hectares and erected a number of stables and sheds, carried out work of electrification, of laying water pipes and of mechanization in many fields of activity.

Support granted by the State is also reflected in the intensive work carried on for village-planning, for education, public health and culture, in the great number of scholarships granted to pupils and students, sons and daughters of farmers, in the salaries paid to about 10,000 specialists sent by the State to work on cooperative farms, a.s.o.

On the 20th anniversary of the setting up of the first cooperative farms an important chapter of the balance-sheet of achievements refers to

the increased living standard and cultural level of the peasantry, to the new village characterized not only by the new social and economic relations but also by an increased trend of urbanization, by elements of comfort and civilization.

WORKS ON ECONOMICS

We would like to present some of the works dealing with economy which have been recently published.

High-Grade Use of Natural Resources by Dr. Alexandru Puiu. Printed by the Academy Publishing House this volume of more than 300 pages features the progress achieved in the high-grade use of resources in Romania and deals with some theories of contemporary Romanian economists on this problem.

The steady industrialization of the country in the last twenty years has asked for a better exploitation of the natural potential. The use of natural resources became one of the basic premises for raising Romanian economy to higher and higher steps of industrial civilization. The marked trend to modernize the national economy lends even greater complexity to this problem.

The volume is the outcome of the author's direct investigations in a number of industrial enterprises and combines.

The examination of the problems of the high-grade use of natural resources is thus mainly based on Romania's experience, on the achievements and the reserves existing in the national economy. Nevertheless the author thought it necessary to present achievements and advanced trends prevailing today in the world, with a view to featuring, by terms of comparison, the road covered by Romania in the respective field, in lessening the gap separating her from the industrially advanced countries. Some lags which still have to be removed are also spotlighted.

The author used as reference material in addition to Romanian specialized literature, works printed abroad under the sponsorship of UNO or published by various authors.

The volume includes an ample bibliography and a summary printed in English, French and Russian.

Agricultural Geography of Romania by N. A. Rădulescu, I. Velcea and N. Petrescu. An outcome of collaboration between geographers and agronomists, this book is a synthesis including the totality of correlations between agricultural production and physical-geographic factors, and featuring this country's agricultural potential, the pattern and geographic distribution of the branches of agriculture, the latter's place and importance within the national economy. The authors define the main guidelines of agricultural development, and dwell on the fundamental principles of the geographic distribution, specialization and multilateral development of agricultural production.

This work, recently brought out by the Bucharest Scientific Publishing House, is the most valuable of its kind printed up to now in Romania and belongs to the studies on agricultural geography published in various countries after the setting up, within the framework of the International Geographic Union, of the Commission for the use of land.

The opening chapter of the book is devoted to an outline history of the development of agricultural geography in Romania, whose first elements are to be found in the great Romanian scholar, Dimitrie Cantemir's work *Descriptio Moldaviae* (1716).

The volume includes a summary in French.

Trends in the Postwar Evolution of Public Finances by Iulian Văcărel. This volume, printed by the Bucharest Publishing House for Political Literature, presents to the readers the categories, institutions, measures, data and facts characterizing the public finances and the financial policy of the developed and under-developed capitalist states. The author based his investigations on data included in international statistics, publications of the UNO and other organizations and on the national statistics of the respective countries.

The book includes more than 40 tables offering rich statistical material.

The countries investigated by the author are grouped according to their per capita home production or national income starting with the country with the highest figures and following those with smaller ones in decreasing order, in this way making it easier for the reader to grasp the causality existing between the economic might and financial situation of the respective countries.

A Cultural Event of Great Prestige

The "Romania — 1969" International Folklore Festival and Contest

Dr. Ion VLADUȚIU

Member of the National Organizing Committee of the
"Romania — 1969" International Folklore Festival
and Contest

A new cultural event — The International Folklore Festival and Contest — whose first edition will be held between August 26 and September 4, 1969 in Bucharest, Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud and other towns, will join other events of international fame such as the George Enescu Contest and Festival and the Brancusi Colloquium.

The aim of this international folklore festival and contest to be organized by Romania, a country with rich and original folklore, is to contribute to the development of traditional and contemporary folk creation as a means of expression of the peoples' spirituality, to the fostering of friendship and mutual esteem, to the knowledge and promotion of folklore, to encouraging and intensifying scientific research in this domain.

Wishing to illustrate the development of folk creation in our days, the festival and contest will include the folklore festival proper of folk dance and song ensembles and groups, the folklore contest, a parade of authentic national costumes, an international folk art exhibition, a Romanian folk art fair and a scientific session. All these events will serve the above idea.

The festival will be attended by numerous folklore ensembles and groups from many countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, as well as by a great number of folklorists from all over the world. The best Romanian amateur artists recently come to the fore will perform on the stages of the international festival. Therefore, the Ninth National Contest of amateur artistic ensembles from towns and villages, which is unfolding at present and whose final stage will be held in Bucharest between August 8 and 21, as well as the Biennial Exhibition of Folk Art will offer an opportunity to gifted amateur artists of asserting themselves.

The festival proper will be opened on August 26 in the Bucharest Republic Stadium by a big show given by all participating folklore ensem-

bles and groups. In the following days these will perform on the stages of the Black Sea port Constanta and of the well-known seaside resorts Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud, in picturesque mountain resorts — Braşov, Predeal, Sinaia — as well as on the stages of other towns such as Ploieşti, Piteşti, a.o. Folklore ensembles and groups from abroad will meet amateur artists in various villages; such meetings will take place also in clubs and houses of culture. The programme of the Festival will also include the organization of a "Day of Romanian Folklore", with song and dance shows, in one of Bucharest's parks, of a "Day of the Romanian Folk Song", with sale of gramophone records, and of several documentary exhibitions. All these events will be open not only to the participants in the festival but also to the public at large, both Romanian and foreign visitors.

An international jury to be made up of outstanding specialists will be called upon to decide which are the best folklore ensembles and groups participating in the contest which will consist of shows attended by the public. The criteria which will underlie the award of prizes will be authenticity of the folk music, dance and national costume and the artistic value of the interpretation. Gold, silver and bronze medals and other prizes will reward the efforts of the folklore ensembles and groups, winners of the contest.

The parade of national costumes will also offer an opportunity to the folklore ensembles and groups attending the festival to vie with each other in presenting what they have most valuable and characteristic in this domain. An international jury made up of well-known ethnographers will award, in the presence of the public, distinctions and prizes consisting of Romanian folk art objects to the most beautiful national costume and to the most valuable display of such costumes. Here, too, the basic criteria in choosing the winners will be ethno-



graphic authenticity and stylistic harmony. The award of prizes will be the final stage of the parade. It will start in one of Bucharest's parks after which, in a festive procession, the participants will pass through the streets of the capital city towards the place where the jury will wait for them. The variety and beauty of the Romanian folk costume from all ethnographic areas will be richly displayed in the parade. Romania will also present traditional customs linked to different trades, ceremonies or important moments in family life.

The International Folk Art Exhibition will display objects of all domains, made in every kind of technique by living folk artists, in this way enabling the onlooker to get acquainted with contemporary folk creation.

The Romanian Folk Art Fair will be organized, concomitantly with the international folk art exhibition, between August 26 and October 1. Its characteristic feature will be the fact that the products on sale will be mostly creations of living artists or handicraftsmen, representative objects of the respective genre. Products supplied by the Union of Handicraft Cooperatives and by the Fine Arts Fund will be also on sale. The products on display in the fair will include fabrics, folk costumes, wooden objects, pottery made in various pottery centres — black, red, enamelled, unenamelled — decorated leather objects, metal objects and jewellery, adornments for costumes and head dress, masks, a.s.o

The scientific session will centre its proceedings on contemporary folk creation and will theoretically synthesize the concerns in this field. It will be a corollary of the festival and contest.

Numerous Romanian researchers and also specialists from abroad will read papers on present-day trends in the development of folk creation, on research into and preservation of the traditional cultural treasure store, on the integration of the phenomena of traditional culture in contemporary culture.

Tourist

News

Romania is to play host this year to 40 per cent more foreign visitors than in 1968.

Foreigners holidaying on the Romanian sea coast take delight in the refreshing and pleasant sojourn afforded by the international resorts on the Black Sea shore as well as in many trips to various regions of Romania and to other countries.

The Danube Delta, the Prahova and Timiș Valleys, the mediaeval burghs of Transylvania and the churches in Moldova just as Istanbul, Athens, Cairo, Beirut, Kiev and Odessa are but a few of the itineraries arranged by the National Travel Office for foreign tourists.

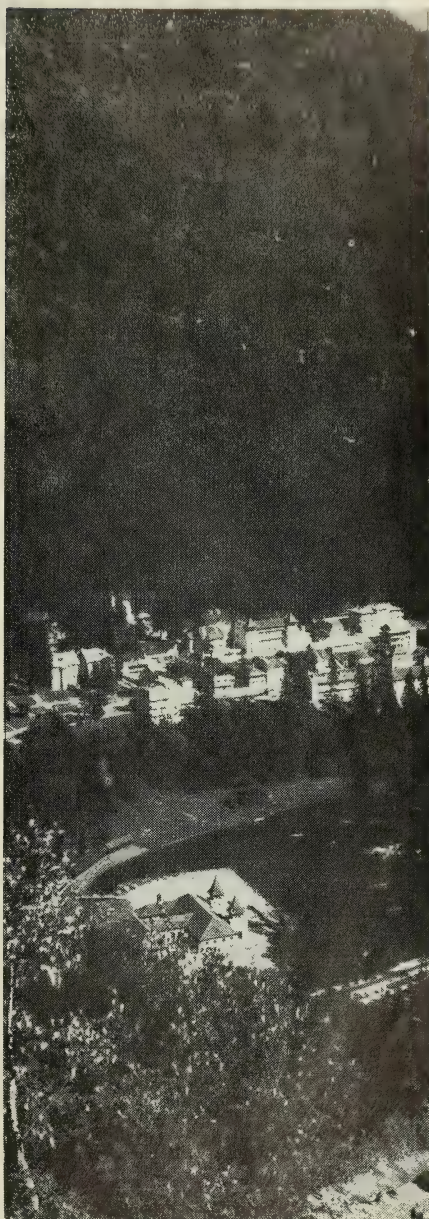
The Romanian Automobile Club offers to foreign motoring tourists Package Tours including hotel accommodation, meals, technical and legal assistance, petrol and guides. On entering Romania, the motoring tourists get tickets for 200 litres of petrol. For these trips payment is made in a lump sum.

The hunting season is at its height in Romania. Between April 1 and May 15, the mountain cocks provide — in terms of both number and the value of trophies — particular satisfaction to hunters. From early June, roebucks can be hunted in the mountain, hill and plain forests, even in the close vicinity of Bucharest.

As to angling, fishing of trout starts on May 1st, while on June 1st the fishing of hucks and graylings. Fishing in the hill waters and in the plains as well as in the famous Danube Delta is free until April 30, and next after June 15.

The National Travel Office of Romania jointly with the NAVROM Department of the Ministry of Road, Naval and Air Transport have established the itineraries for sea and river cruises. The smart and comfortable "Transylvania" ship will sail until June on various routes in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and in the summer it will carry out about 50 cruises to and fro Constanța and Istanbul, after which cruising in the Mediterranean will be resumed.

The "Oltenița" and the "Carpați" river-going ships will carry out Danubian cruises from May to October, on the route Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Turnu Severin-Giurgiu-Hirșova and return.



This fine view of Tusnad spa predicts the delights of the forthcoming vacations.

Excerpts From the Press

Europe Can Become a Continent of Peace and Cooperation among Peoples

Public opinion in Romania learned with satisfaction and interest of the Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states — writes commentator Romulus Căpălescu in newspaper "Scinteia", of April 6.

This important document, he stresses, corresponds to some objective demands, to the profound interest of the peoples on the European continent in living in peace and good understanding.

Romania has unfolded and unfolds a keen international activity in support of the idea of European security. The Party and State leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania have on many occasions shown that the founding of the relations among the European countries on new bases, which should ensure the economic and social progress of each one, and should recognize its right to organise its own life in conformity with its will is in the interest of all European peoples, of the general cause of progress and peace in the world.

"As a European country" President Nicolae Ceaușescu said, "Romania is vitally interested in the achievement of relations of cooperation and friendship among all the states of our continent, in the exclusion in every form of the use of force in inter-state relationships. We consider that the course of détente must be continued, by intensifying the struggle against the reactionary, revanchist forces who oppose the cause of European security. For the achievement of this desideratum it is necessary that one proceeds from realities, that one recognises the existence of the two German states and establish diplomatic relations with them. The Romanian government will continue to militate for the development of: multilateral cooperation relations with all the European states, for the consolidation of mutual respect and confidence among peoples, convinced that there are possibilities for the achievement of security and peace on our continent and in the whole world".

Our epoch, "Scinteia" specifies, is characterized by the growing aspiration of the peoples to strengthen peace, to create conditions for the removal once and for all of the danger of new conflagrations and military clashes, to promote the development of each and every nation in compliance with its interests and desire, to establish a permanent circuit of material and spiritual assets. Europe has always had an important place and role in

the political life in the world, and this is a truth that need no longer be demonstrated. At the same time, however, could one ignore that in a rather short period two world wars started precisely here in Europe — which was their main theatre of action — and embraced then in their destructive whirlpool also the other continents? It is a natural thing that the peoples of Europe should be preoccupied with the fate of this continent and that each European state separately be vitally interested in facilitating active and fruitful cooperation, in relations of confidence and mutual esteem, in initiating efficient and practical measures for détente, for the establishment of a lasting system of security on the continent.

After having referred to the statements made in favour of consolidating European peace and security, of the Budapest Appeal, by the foreign ministers of Italy, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, by the Prime Minister of Sweden, by the Chairman of the Socialist International, by the Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party, by the spokesman of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by the western press, Romulus Căpălescu writes:

The task of ensuring security in Europe is a major imperative of the peoples of our ancient continent. The broadest sections and currents, tremendous social forces speak up in support of this imperative, of its transformation into a live reality. There are today real premises for the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace and security, of fruitful cooperation among states, in the spirit of mutual confidence and good understanding. These premises can be materialised if all the countries of our continent, big and small, will join their efforts to this end.

Just as hitherto, Romania, by expressing the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, will do everything for the attainment of the noble goal of consolidating European security — integral part of the general struggle for peace throughout the world. Romania will do henceforth too everything that will depend on her to make her efficient contribution to ensuring a sound climate of trust and security on the European continent and in the world, writes "Scinteia" in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Speech by Romanian Delegate on Problem of Defining Aggression

Ambassador Gheorghe Diaconescu, head of the Romanian delegation spoke at the second session of the Special UN Committee for defining aggression, taking place in New York.

Saying that the proceedings on defining aggression were an integral part of the efforts that are being made by the factors of progress throughout the world with the purpose of strengthening the authority of justice and law in international relations, the Romanian representative emphasized that the problem of defining aggression is necessarily posed in the context of the principles of inter-state relations included in the UN Charter, and that whatever solution will be given this problem it must be in concordance with these principles.

The maintenance of international peace and security, the elimination of any act of aggression from international life are only possible by the strict observance on the part of all the states of the fundamental principles included in the Charter, that consecrates equality of rights of the peoples and their right to be their own masters, the sovereign equality of the states, the obligation to settle any international difference by peaceful means, which ban and incriminate the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The position of the Romanian delegation concerning the definition of aggression, Gheorghe Diaconescu further said, results from the general concept of Romania's foreign policy. Proceeding from the realities of international life, Romania militates for the peaceful coexistence of states, irrespective of their social-political systems. Firmly attached to the principle of banning the use of force, Romania speaks out against any method inspired by or based on force, against any demonstration of force, like the impetuous arms drive, military concentrations and manoeuvres at the frontiers of or on the territory of other states.

G. Diaconescu further expounded the position of the Romanian delegation on the elements that must figure in the content of such a definition. The definition will have to incriminate armed aggression on a juridical and political plane as being the gravest crime against peace, generator of international responsibility.

The listing of the acts of aggression will have to be done in such a way as to facilitate their establishment in actual fact and at the same time should not permit that some acts of armed aggression that are not included should escape incrimination. In this respect the definition is to envisage especially that the attributions of the Security Council of establishing the existence of

any act of aggression and deciding on the measures for maintaining or re-establishing peace and security are not affected.

An integrated instrument of the system of norms concerning the maintenance of peace and security, the definition must on the one hand list the typical acts of aggression and on the other precisely delimit the exceptional cases and conditions in which the use of force is permitted.

The Romanian representative said that as far as the typical acts of aggression are concerned, the declared war as well as the deeds perpetrated without a declaration of war as: the use of nuclear, bacteriological or chemical weapons, the bombing of the territory of another state, deliberate attack against ground, naval or air forces of the victim state, the invading of or attack on the territory of a state, military occupation or annexation of the territory or part of the territory of another state, blockade of the coasts or ports of another state, the use of armed bands on the territory of another state, etc. are elements that must necessarily be included in a definition of armed aggression.

It is the nature of the definition, the Romanian representative emphasized, that it should specify that the use of armed force, in exercising the right of legitimate individual and collective defence can only be admitted in the case when a state is the object of an armed aggression in conformity with article 51 of the UN Charter and should have in view the legitimate nature of the liberation struggle of the peoples against colonialist domination.

The definition must also specify that any use of force by regional organisms is admitted only in the cases and conditions established by the UN Charter and should regulate that no consideration concerning the home or foreign policy of a state can be invoked to justify the use of force against another state.

In the opinion of the Romanian delegation, a definition of aggression including all these elements would be an instrument that could contribute to the mobilization of world public opinion, of the attention of the states and governments against the acts of preparing and unleashing aggression and would be of a nature to promote international legality.

Such a criterion — incorporated in a definition of aggression — could permit the prompter and more efficient functioning of the international mechanism of guaranteeing security.

Romanian Delegate's Address to 18-Nation Disarmament Committee

Ambassador Nicolae Ecobescu, the representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania, addressed the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee on April 3. After recalling the radical political, economic and social changes experienced by mankind in our days, he said: We bear in mind the right of each nation to decide on its fate by itself, the equal right of the states to peace and security, to development and progress, the universal value and indivisibility of the principles designed to govern international relationships.

Observance of the sacred, inalienable right of the nations to decide their own fate, without foreign mixture, to organize their life according to their own

will and aspirations, emerges as a paramount demand of the free and independent development of every people, of the positive course of inter-state relations, on which world peace itself depends in the last analysis.

The Romanian people is vitally interested in the establishment of peace in the world, in the reign of good understanding and friendship among nations. Cherishing such ideals, Romania campaigns with full determination for the elimination of force and the exclusion of wars from the life of society, for the achievement of disarmament.

"The consolidation of peace and security and the normalization of inter-state relationship" — stated recently

the Romanian State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu — "are in close interdependence, condition each other. Life demonstrates that these targets can only be attained to the extent to which each state proceeds from the indefeasible right of all peoples to decide their fate by themselves, without external immixtures, from respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage... We firmly believe that the spirit of responsibility for the destinies of mankind imposes to all states, big and small, to all political men, the duty of firm and persevering action for extinguishing the hotbeds of war prevailing in the world, for a negotiated settlement of disputed issues, for concentrating efforts on the continuation and deepening of détente in international life".

Life has shown that whenever these imperative rules of international conduct were observed, peace and security have triumphed. On the contrary, disregard or transgression of these rules have always served for a source of situations of tension, of conflicts, for an atmosphere of fear and suspicion. Being universally valid, the same as peace and security, and also indivisible like the latter, the principles represent the very armature of international legality, being indispensable and compulsory for the harmonious unfolding of inter-state relations as well as for the solving of the great problems facing mankind, and among which disarmament holds a cardinal place.

Recalling the activity carried on by the 18-Nation Committee in the course of years, the speaker said that as concerns its central target, namely general disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament, the negotiations have unfortunately failed to lead to the expected results. Still more worrying, however, is the fact that during these ten years increasing rates and proportions have been recorded in the spiral of arming.

After pointing out that large destructive capacities have been amassed in the arsenals of the nuclear states, the speaker laid stress on the need for radical measures to stop the arms race, for firm actions aimed at general disarmament, concrete steps towards the diminution and final elimination of the nuclear threat.

Romania has declared and continues to declare herself for the abolition of nuclear weapons, for the cessation of their production, the reduction and destruction of the existing stockpiles. Prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, the curbing and reduction of offensive strategic systems, of delivery to the target, the cessation of all nuclear weapon experiments would contribute to checking the nuclear arms race, to the creation of premises for its final discontinuance and the complete elimination of such weapons.

The acute question of an efficient guarantee of security for the states renouncing the nuclear weapons, just as the free access of all countries to the blessings of the peaceful uses of the atom are part of the category of problems to which adequate solutions are to be sought out.

We have supported and continue to support the idea of the convening of a World Conference on Disarmament, to which all the countries should be invited — the Romanian delegate stated. It is necessary that adequate conditions be created for ensuring the participation of the People's Republic of China in the discussing and solving of all present-day international issues, among which disarmament holds a foremost place.

Life imposes the removal of the artificial barriers, the abolition of the opposing military blocs and their replacement by a general peace and security system, the dismantling of all military bases on the territories of other states and the withdrawal of foreign troops to within the national frontiers. The general interests of peace demand a final and de facto renunciation of the cold war policy, of rattling arms, of demonstrations of force of the type of military manoeuvres on the territory of other states or at their borders, of threats which do not but deepen mistrust and international tension.

Another domain preoccupying all of us is the problem of a ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons. The Romanian delegation maintains that settlement in substance of this problem must proceed from consolidation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, by its strict observance and the adhesion of all states.

The Romanian delegation stands for the adoption of measures meant to ensure the use of submarine territories exclusively for peaceful purposes. We hold that a future settlement in this sphere should proceed from recognition of the necessity of ensuring the use of submarine territories to the benefit of all peoples, big and small, with account being taken of the interests of all states, without any discrimination. The Romanian delegation appreciates that the draft tabled to the Committee by the Soviet delegation serves for a useful basis for the start of laborious negotiations on the demilitarization of the marine soil and subsoil.

On the level of regional measures of disarmament and détente, Romania naturally attaches particular attention to the continent she belongs to and to the geographic zone where she is sited. In this context, the head of the Romanian delegation extensively dwelt on the problems of European security. Romania — he said — is vitally interested in the establishment of normal relations of cooperation and good neighbourship among all the European states, in the establishment of peace and security on the continent.

In our approach to these problems, we proceed from the conviction that the achievement of European security would accord not only with the aspirations and interests of the peoples in this area, but also with the general cause of peace. In our opinion, the evolution of the situation in Europe on the main reveals the existence of favourable possibilities, of positive tendencies of détente and cooperation. Evidently this is a complex, evolutionary process, a path along which one may advance step by step, by systematic and constant efforts, by the normalization and persevering intensification of the relations among the states on the continent. The duty devolves on the European countries to act in such a manner that this process should not be hampered or interrupted but, on the contrary, encouraged and amplified, the course towards détente be continued, with avoidance of any action that might worsen the atmosphere in Europe. Highly important would be the withdrawal of troops from the territories of other states to within their national frontiers, the dismantling of the foreign military bases in existence in Europe, the abolition of N.A.T.O. and concomitantly of the Warsaw military pact, the creation of denuclearized zones and the carrying through of further measures of regional disarmament.

Convinced as she is that security in Europe must be the outcome of persevering efforts by all European nations, Romania makes her own contribution to this work. Parallel to preoccupation for expanding bilateral relations on various levels with all the European states, she has cooperated and continues to cooperate with other countries, under various circumstances, for the promotion of European security. As is known, the U.N. General Assembly unanimously adopted, in 1965, the resolution on the improvement of good neighbourly relations among the European states, tabled by nine countries, Romania included. The ideas and principles affirmed in the resolution are fully valid and of actuality now too. We believe that there still are multiple unexplored possibilities, whose identification and turning to use claims all power of thought, every capacity of implementation. Recently, while reasserting the well-known proposals included in the 1966 Bucharest Declaration on European Security, the Warsaw Treaty member-states have launched an Appeal to all the states on the Continent calling them to cooperate for the attainment of this aim. "The present and the future of the European peoples" — the Budapest Appeal reads — "are indissolubly linked to the maintenance and consolidation of peace on our continent. An authentic security and a lasting peace can be ensured if the thoughts, deeds and energies of the European states

will focus on the goals of détente, on the solving of the burning international issues, by taking account of realities, on the organization of many-sided cooperation on a general European level. A vital demand for the European peoples is the prevention of new military conflicts, the strengthening of political, economic and cultural links among all states, based on equal rights, on respect for the independence and sovereignty of the states". We hold that a positive action towards the solving of such problems could be the convening of a European Conference, with the participation of all the states on the Continent, which should examine concrete measures for détente, peace and security in Europe. It is the duty of all European countries to cooperate in the creation of a climate that should be congenial for the organization and success of such a conference.

A most outstanding contribution to the achievement of European security would be the normalization of relations among the Balkan states, the intensification of their efforts and activities along the line of improving the climate in this part of Europe, the turning of the Balkans into a zone of peace and international cooperation.

Referring next to the discussions until now within the 18-Nation Committee, the Romanian delegate pointed out

that it was necessary for the participants in the proceedings to attend to the drawing up of a concrete programme of action meant to be conducive to the improvement of working methods and to the intensification of the tempo of negotiations, of an array of measures to which all the participants should contribute in the spirit of observance of the principle of the equality of all the states gathered at the table of negotiations.

Pointing out that the U.N. proclaimed a first Decade of Development, the speaker stressed that this method has not been applied also to the sphere of disarmament negotiations, in spite of the evident relation between development and disarmament.

In this light, the Romanian delegate said, the proclamation of a U.N. Decade of Disarmament (1970—1980) could be conceived, which would be in harmony with the second Development Decade.

In concluding, the Romanian representative put forward a series of proposals concerning the optimisation of the Committee's proceedings, pointing out that the Romanian delegation was given firm instructions to act concretely, by cooperation with the delegations of the other countries, for the promotion of the cause of disarmament and peace, making its contribution to the progress of negotiations.

Visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina

Dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina, paid an official visit to Romania between April 2 and 4, 1969, at the invitation of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina, and gave a luncheon in his honour.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina was also received by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Official talks were held between Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, and dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

During the talks, an ample and useful exchange of opinions was made on matters concerning present-day international life.

In this respect, both sides reaffirmed the conviction that the mutual observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs must underlie the relations among all the countries of the world.

The two ministers also stressed that at present all the states, regardless of their political, economic and social system, have the task of making their contribution to the consolidation of world peace, by expanding and diversifying relations among them, in conformity with the norms of international community life.

Thus, the two sides agreed that the growing participation of all nations, big or small, in the solving of the major problems of the contemporary world is an efficient means for the promotion of international détente and cooperation.

Spotlighting the role and importance the UN must have in international life, the two ministers emphasized the need for all member-states to cooperate and to act

with responsibility on the basis of the strict observance of the principles laid down in the Charter, of the obligations imposed by the rules of international law.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction for the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Argentina and highlighted the possibilities of developing and diversifying them.

In this spirit, they proceeded to the exchange of the ratification instruments of the cultural cooperation agreement, signed in Buenos Aires during the visit paid by the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in 1968.

The two sides also paid special attention to the intensification and diversification of Romanian-Argentinian commercial relations, and to this end dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gheorghe Gioră, Minister of Foreign Trade, signed a commercial agreement meant to regulate and to promote these relations.

So as to give practical expression to the provisions of this agreement, the two sides agreed to proceed as soon as possible to an exchange of delegations that should analyse the concrete possibilities for the intensification of commercial links and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two foreign ministers appreciated that the exchange of visits and direct contacts that were made constituted an important factor for the development of friendship relations between Romania and Argentina and agreed to continue in the future to their promotion.

Dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Argentina, expressed, on behalf of the Argentinian Government, his full gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality he enjoyed on the part of the Romanian Government and the Romanian people.

In his turn, the Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister expressed his conviction that the visit of dr. Nicanor Costa Mendez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was an important step in the development of Romanian-Argentinian relations.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, the recent Moscow proceedings of the Commission for preparing the International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties.

● Rezső Nyers, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, paid a friendship visit to Romania, following the invitation of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

● The events that were organized in Budapest to mark the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the Hungarian Soviet Republic were attended by a Romanian Party and Government delegation headed by Gheorghe Apostol, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation. The delegation included Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Dumitru Turcus, Romania's Ambassador in Budapest.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received on March 20, Soltan H. V. Sanandaji, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

● On the occasion of the "International Day for the Abolition of Racial Discrimination" a meeting was held in the House of Culture of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It was organized by the Romanian League of Friendship with the Asian and African Peoples, the Union of Students' Associations and the Lawyers' Association.

● On March 22 a protocol has been signed in Bucharest on technical and scientific collaboration for the 1971—1975 period between the Higher Council of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Mongolian People's Republic.

● The Romanian government delegation led by Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, that visited Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia at the invitation of the government of those countries, returned to Bucharest on March 25.

● During these visits, diplomatic relations were established with New Zealand and Malaysia (with Australia and Singapore they already existed). Trade agreements were also concluded with New Zealand and Malaysia which envisage the mutual clause of the most favoured nation and the possibility of opening trade representations.

● A memorandum to the existing trade agreement was concluded with Australia which envisages the possibilities for the further development of economic relations especially in the field of trade and industrial cooperation. To this end, an agreement was reached on the setting up of a joint Romanian-Australian committee formed of representatives of the two countries' governments.

● An agreement was reached in Singapore on the setting up of a Romania-Singapore joint trade society for the commercialization of Romanian products on that country's market and in the neighbour markets.

● A delegation of the Stockholm Municipal Council headed by its Chairman, Mme Eva Remens, toured Romania.

● A trade protocol for 1969 between Romania and Cyprus has been signed. Under the provisions of the protocol Romania will export machines and equipment, tractors, chemicals, timber and timber products, tyres, oil products, and will import citric fruits, hides, copper concentrates, fodder superconcentrates, wool, asbestos, textiles.

● The Committee for exhibitions abroad of the Danish Government opened an industrial exhibition in Bucharest. Denmark's Trade Minister, Mr. Knud Thomsen, paid a visit to Romania on the occasion.

● In the exhibition fifty Danish firms displayed a rich range of products.

● On March 26, Party and State leaders, at head with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, have visited the exhibition. On the occasion they expressed their conviction that the exhibition will contribute to the development of economic cooperation between Romania and Denmark.

● Responding to the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, a delegation of activists of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Eng. Anton Perkovici, member of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, deputy to the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Chairman of the National Committee of the Žilina district, paid a visit to Romania. The aim of the visit was exchange of experience.

● At the funeral of General Eisenhower, former President of the USA, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was represented by George Macoveșcu, First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister.

● On the occasion of his stay in the capital city of the USA, George Macoveșcu paid a visit to William Rogers, Secretary of the US State Department, with whom he had cordial talks. George Macoveșcu also met Martin Hillenbrand, Assistant State Secretary for European Affairs and Henry Kissinger, Principal Counsellor of President Nixon for national security.

● A plan of scientific collaboration between the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Swedish Royal Academy of Engineering Sciences has been signed in Bucharest. The plan provides for exchange of reference material and publications, symposia on various themes of scientific research, a.s.o.

● On March 31, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, received the delegation of members of the Central Auditing and Control Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, headed by its Chairman, Nilos Jakes, which at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, came to Romania for an exchange of experience.

● The first session of the joint Romanian-Cuban Commission for economic, technical and scientific collaboration took place in Bucharest at the Council of Ministers. The Romanian delegation was headed by Gheorghe Rădulescu, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Head of the Cuban Government delegation was Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba.

● The Commission examined the way in which the recommendations previously adopted by the delegations of the two countries have been implemented and noted

with satisfaction that important results have been recorded in the field of economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and Cuba.

During the session, an agreement on economic cooperation in the field of mining and non-ferrous metallurgy has been signed.

The Commission has found that there are further possibilities of cooperation and collaboration between the two countries — especially in the field of the mining, chemical, iron-and-steel, oil and food industries — and has worked out a programme of measures for their materialization.

The session proceeded in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

In the same period the first meeting of the Romanian-Cuban Subcommission for technical-scientific collaboration was held in Bucharest. Documents on the organization and functioning of the Subcommission were endorsed and the programme of collaboration in the ensuing period was agreed upon.

● On April 1, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Secretariate of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the National Commission for economic and technical-scientific collaboration, who came to Romania to attend the proceedings of the first session of the joint Romanian-Cuban Commission.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received, on April 1, Jakša Petrich, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, on the latter's request.

● A Tunisian delegation, headed by Mongi Slim, Minister of Justice, toured Romania. The guest was received by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

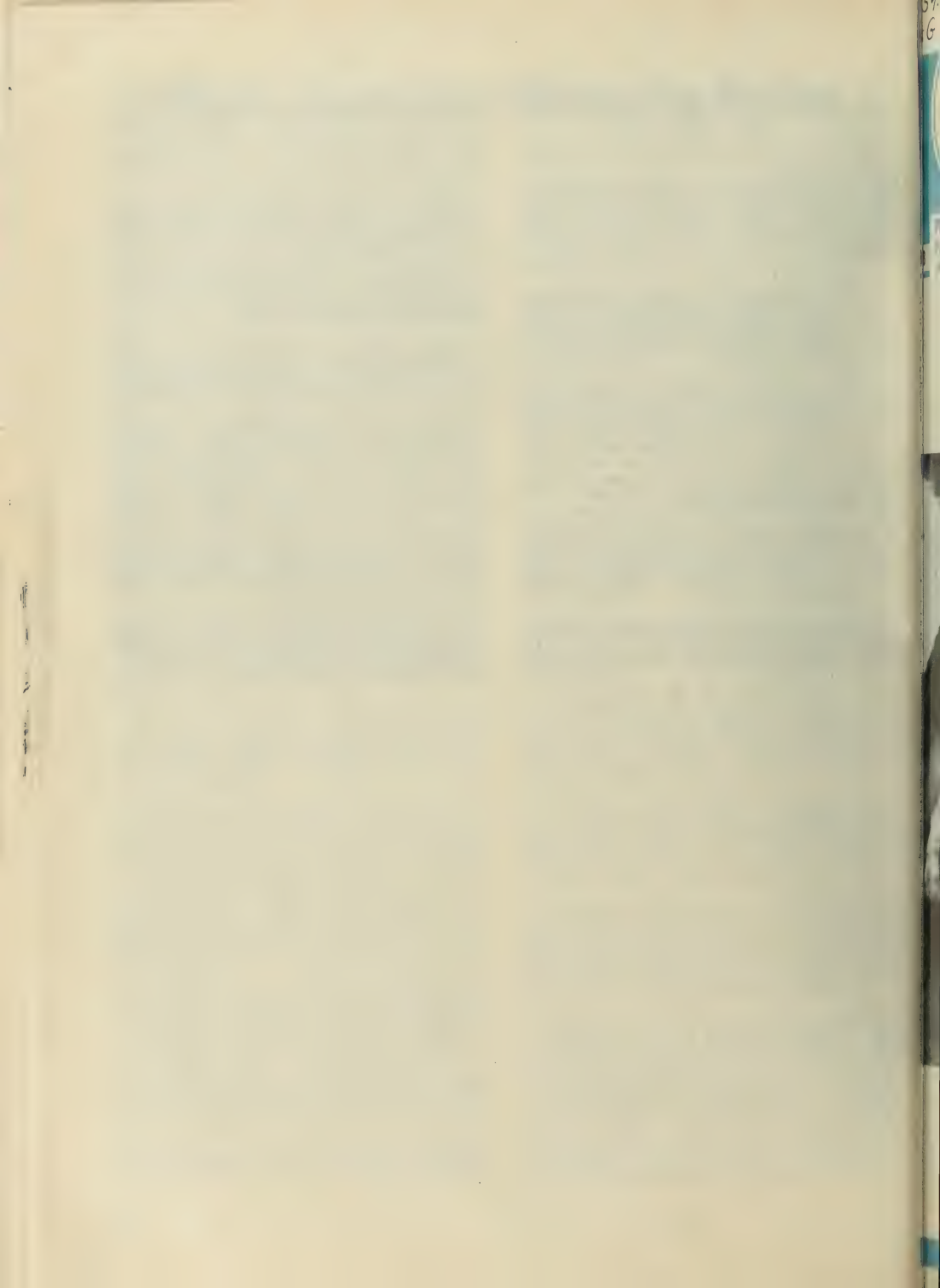
● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received, on April 2, A. V. Basov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

● On April 1, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, together with Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Mihai Dalea, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Communist Party of Israel, made up of Meir Vilner, General Secretary of the CC of the CPI, Saliba Hamis and David Henin, members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPI.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received, on April 2, a group of Swedish newspapermen. On the occasion, Ion Gheorghe Maurer spoke to the guests about the forthcoming official visit to Romania of the Swedish Premier, Tage Erlander.

● Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, met the delegation of the Party of Liberation and Socialism of Morocco made up of Aziz Belal, member of the National Bureau, and Mustafa Azzaoui, member of the National Committee of the Party. The two sides informed each other on the activities of their parties and exchanged views in connection with some issues of the present-day international situation and of the communist and working-class movement. At the same time they discussed matters pertaining to the further development of relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Party of Liberation and Socialism of Morocco.

● Corneliu Mănescu, Romania's Minister of Foreign Affairs, invited Dr. Willy Spühler, Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Federation, and his wife, to pay a visit to Romania between April 18 and 22.



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Spring

ДИДАМОН



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Conference of the Union of Student Associations of Romania

The Seventh Conference of the Union of Student Associations of Romania took place in Bucharest over April 16—19. It was attended by more than 500 delegates representing the student youth from all over this country.

The report submitted to the Conference by Mircea Angelescu, chairman of the Union's Council, was followed by ample discussions. The floor was taken by many students from all the university centres and various fields of higher education, Romanians, Magyars and of other nationalities.

Greetings to the Conference were conveyed by Academician Ștefan Bălan, Minister of Education, and by Ion Iliescu, First Secretary

of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth, Minister of Youth Affairs, who made speeches on the occasion.

The Conference was honoured by the presence of Party and State leaders, headed by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council.

Nicolae Ceaușescu delivered an ample speech, in which he dealt with matters of student life as well as with aspects of domestic and international policy (For the full text see Supplement no. 5, of April 21, 1969, of our Bulletin).

HIGHER EDUCATION.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Romania, where higher education the same as education at all levels is free of charge, ranks among the advanced countries as for the number of students. Nowadays, some 145,000 students are learning in the 189 faculties of 16 university centres, i.e. 75 students per 10,000 inhabitants as against only 17 in 1938. In the last two years almost 40,000 young graduates came to join the ranks of the intelligentsia.

Optimum living and study conditions are provided to students, 65 per cent of whom benefit by scholarships, which have been substantially increased in 1968. More than 60,000 students live in hostels and take their meals in refectories.

On the basis of the development lines of higher education, traced by the Romanian Communist Party leadership, and of the Education Law passed in 1968, at present a number of measures are being applied, aimed at securing the training of highly-skilled specialists. With this aim in view the structure and duration of study will be diversified, and it will be more

closely linked to the present requirements of economy and culture, to the development of contemporary science and technics.

In the process of perfecting higher education, democracy within universities and their autonomy have been enhanced. In this respect the setting up of university senates and councils is a positive factor. The participation of the students' representatives in these bodies makes it possible for the learning youth to make their effective contribution to the unfolding of university life in the best conditions.

PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

The speakers at the Conference expressed some views and proposals meant to further improve the teaching process.

It was stressed that the student associations should carry out more intensive activity with a view to enhancing all the students' spirit of responsibility in fulfilling their professional tasks, in their efficient training, in their integration in the faculty's life and activities, in using in their study adequate methods so as to attain the best results.

AN ACTIVE FACTOR IN POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE

An important target for the next future is the steady improvement of the activities of the students' scientific circles, activities which should be in close touch with the concrete problems of economy, science and culture.

The speakers agreed to the idea that the shaping and training of future specialists do not entail only the thorough mastering of modern sciences but also the assimilation of a humanistic culture, of the materialist-dialectic concepts. The humanistic disciplines help the students to assess in a scientific manner the evolution of society and to interpret correctly the vast treasure store of the Romanian people's spiritual values and those of other peoples.

"Showing receptivity for that what is new, for the advanced ideas and trends in philosophy, science, the arts and culture — the report reads — we should fight everything that represents backward, retrograde conceptions, we should take a stand against any attempt to rehabilitate and revive some idealistic, mystic, irrational theories of the past, against the uncritical adoption of unscientific ideas".

The Conference stressed the necessity of cultivating love of work, dignity, honest-mindedness, principledness, an advanced attitude and an exemplary behaviour in life. Stress was laid in this connection on the role played in shaping the new-type intellectual by the arts and literature, the press, literary and art critique, the theatre and cinema, the radio and television.

The proposals meant to improve the education process include the reduction, beginning with the next academic year, of the number of students belonging to a group of study; endowment with more scientific apparatus needed for demonstrations in the classes; better organization of professional and pedagogical practical work.

The students in Romania play an active role in political and social life, giving proof of a high patriotic and civic awareness.

The Union of Student Associations of Romania, as the representative of all the students, is a member of the Council of the Socialist Unity Front, a social-political organization with permanent activity, that includes the Romanian Communist Party and the main mass and public organizations, all social classes and forces of the country.

The Conference of the Student Associations expressed its unanimous approval of the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and the State, a policy dedicated to the promotion in international relations of principles which accord not only with the interests of the Romanian people but also with the interests of all socialist countries, of all peoples.

"The Council of the Union of Student Associations of Romania — reads the report — focusses its international activity on the development of relations of friendship and collaboration with student organizations in all socialist countries. At the same time it develops relations with student organizations on all continents, whatever their political, philosophical or religious beliefs, with a view to working jointly for attaining the legitimate aspirations of the student world, for peace, democracy and social progress."

The Union of Student Associations of Romania grants particular attention to the development of relations between the student associations of Europe, to the removal of mistrust and to the promotion of feelings of mutual esteem and respect.



Nicolae Ceaușescu delivering an ample speech to the students.

Animated by the conviction that a major demand of life today is the observance of the right of each and every people to decide its destinies freely and independently, the Romanian students will extend, in the future too, their full moral, material and political support to the Vietnamese students and people. At the same time they voice their solidarity with the students and peoples of the colonial and newly liberated countries, actively backing their struggle for national independence, against imperialism and colonialism, for democratic rights and liberties.

The activity of the Union of Student Associations of Romania within the International Union of Students is perseveringly aimed at continuously strengthening the unity of the international organizations and at enlarging their ranks, at developing the cooperation of students, at establishing between the member organizations relations based on fully equal rights, confidence, mutual esteem and respect. It militates for the consistent application and firm observance within the IUS of democratic principles.

A NEW STATUTE

The Conference endorsed the new Statute of the Union of Student Associations of Romania. In the course of years two youth organizations

with their own leadership bodies existed within the higher learning institutes, including the same members and having identical concerns. They were the organizations of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Student Associations. This fact led to parallelism in educational work, to the scattering of forces and the overburdening of students. In view of this situation and taking into account the opinion of numerous students and teachers, the new Statute stipulates that the only representative political and professional organization of the students will be the Union of Student Associations of Romania as an integrant part of the Union of Communist Youth — the organization of the entire youth of this country. In this way a unitary framework is created for the students' civic activities.



The new Council of the Union of Student Associations elected by the Conference includes 97 members and 28 alternate members. Student Traian Ștefănescu was elected chairman of the Council.

Festive Meeting in Bucharest

In Observance of V.I. Lenin's Birth Anniversary

The 99th birth anniversary of V. I. Lenin was marked in Romania by a festive meeting held under the auspices of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the RCP.

The personality of V. I. Lenin was evoked by Ion Popescu-Puțuri, member of the CC of the RCP, Director of the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies under the CC of the RCP.

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Ion Popescu-Puțuri began his speech by pointing out that history acknowledges Lenin as a personality of an uncommon creative power, who dedicated his entire life to the activity for the revolutionary transformation of society, a lofty model of devotion and ardour in the service of the working class, an outstandingly firm leader displaying concomitantly a sense of tact and flexibility in the fight for the attainment of the communist ideals.

V. I. Lenin's theoretical oeuvre, just as his whole revolutionary activity, are a telling illustration of the profoundly creative spirit of Marxism.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the building of the new system in the Soviet Union signified a powerful assertion of the working class, of the mass of the people in ensuring social progress.

On celebrating Vladimir Ilyich Lenin — the speaker went on to say — we recall that the working-class movement of Romania has throughout its more than a century-long existence asserted itself in a continued progression in the very history of the Romanian people, clarifying its orientation in the spirit of scientific socialism, in the spirit of the domestic economic and political realities.

V. I. Lenin — who knew some of the leaders of the socialist movement, for instance, C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea, I. C. Frimu, M. G. Bujor and others — had confidence in and feelings of respect for the party of the working class of Romania, for the fighting capacity of the Romanian proletariat, for its internationalist spirit. The campaigners of the Romanian proletariat pointed to the interest and sympathy with which Vladimir Ilyich was watching the development of the working-class movement in our country.

In the context of the tremendous changes defining the present era of its history, the Romanian people has the evident measure of the meaning of the transforming power of Marxism-Leninism, of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party: the new look of the country which is steadily rising higher in socialist civilization, the radical renewal of its whole life.

The historical victories won by our people in building socialism, in creating a profoundly democratic, genuinely human and equitable system, an increasingly rich spiritual life and the necessary climate for the many-sided flourishing of human personality bear evidence to the fact that the Romanian Communist Party is successfully carrying out its mission of revolutionary vanguard, that there is a lasting unity between the party and the people.

Focusing their international policy on friendship and alliance with the socialist countries, expressing their conviction that the socialist system can manifest to the full its superiority and influence by the contribution of each socialist country, the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of Romania develop relations of cooperation with all the socialist states. Romania develops actively and multilaterally relations of friendship and alliance with the member-countries of the Council of Mu-

tual Economic Aid, with all the socialist states in Europe, Asia and Latin America, fulfils loyally the commitments she has taken as a member of the Warsaw Treaty, militates for the unity of the countries, equal in rights, united by the community of social system, of Marxist-Leninist ideology, of the aims of socialism and peace.

It is on this basis that the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are developing fruitfully. The Party and Government of Romania, the whole Romanian people assess highly the traditional fraternal Romanian-Soviet friendship and alliance. A fruitful, many-sided cooperation is developing between our countries in the political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres, and we hold that all the possibilities are at hand so that, based on the many-sided development of the two countries, Romanian-Soviet cooperation should intensify in the interest of our peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

As it has been stressed repeatedly, the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of this country shall untiringly militate for deepening and perfecting the relations between the socialist countries on the firm basis of the principles of observance of independence and national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, full equality, mutual assistance and socialist internationalism, considering that the socialist system may assert to the full its might by realizing the cooperation and unity of the component countries on the basis of these principles. Conceived in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the relations between the socialist countries may provide a model of equity in the international community of the peoples, unprecedented throughout the history of international relations, a model of combining the national and the international duties.

Stressing that contemporary history sharply demonstrates that far from being an obsolete phenomenon, the nation has to fulfil and will still fulfil for a long time a tremendous progressive role, the speaker said: nobody did more than Lenin lay stress on the fact that linked to socialism are the national revival of the peoples, the development of the nations, the all-round assertion of their creative talents and capacities, of their constant aspirations for liberty vividly manifest throughout the history of mankind.

The speaker next referred to the development of Romania's foreign relations with the other states of the world, regardless of social system, to the fact that Romania views the firm establishment of normal and fruitful inter-state relations as a path to international detente, to the defence of peace, to facilitating the progress of the peoples.

As a European country, socialist Romania is vitally interested in the achievement of the relations of cooperation, trust and friendship among all the states of this continent which are indispensable for peace and security, for excluding the use or force under any form from inter-state relations. In the spirit of the Bucharest Declaration of July 1966, of the Appeal launched by the Budapest Meeting of March 1969, — an expression of the unity of the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty — Romania is carrying on an ample activity for the creation of a climate of peace and security in Europe.

Pointing out that the idea of the unity of the international communist and working-class movement highly preoccupies the fraternal parties, the progressive forces in our days, the speaker said: life demonstrates that in

the attainment of this historical desideratum of the communist and working-class movement one must proceed from the realities of our era, from the diversity of conditions under which the Marxist-Leninist parties are carrying on activity — a diversity growing in the course of history —, from respect for the sovereign right of each party to frame its political line setting out from the concrete realities, from the general principles of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Life has proved that the strength of each communist party, its influence on political and social life resides in its close links with the working class, with the people from the ranks of which it has emerged, in its capability of studying and comprehending the problems posed by the revolutionary struggle in the country, of providing the most correct solutions in accordance with the demands of the progressive development of society. In the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties have a huge responsibility — which at the same time is their fundamental task —, namely of ensuring the full triumph of the new system, in carrying out the ideals of socialism and communism, in creating a high degree of material and spiritual civilization to the benefit of the whole people.

Every communist party, mobilizing and guiding the labouring masses in its own country in the struggle for carrying through social progress, for the attainment of the socialist ideal, is at the same time fulfilling a national and an internationalist duty which are indissolubly linked to each other.

The speaker then stressed that shaping the domestic and international policy, establishing the strategy and tactics, the methods of activity is necessarily an inalienable and imprescriptible right of each communist party which best knows the prevailing conditions in the respective country and is responsible to the working class, to the people for the policy it is promoting. The manner in which each party is establishing its political line cannot and must by no means form an object of dispute, of discord and of labellings. As to the differences of views cropped up on problems of common interest, life has demonstrated that the sole road towards strengthening the unity and internationalist solidarity of the communist parties is the one of discussing them in a principled manner, from party to party, from leadership to leadership, in a constructive spirit, of mutual respect, equality and understanding, of concern for the unity of the communist movement.

The interests of unity demand that the principled discussions of problems of common interest should by no means be replaced by labellings, by passing sentences and excommunications, by repercussions in the sphere of inter-state relations among the socialist countries or pressures of any kind, methods which have proved their noxious effects to the full.

The fundamental premise of the unity and internationalist solidarity of the communist and working-class movement is strict observance of the sum-total of basic

standards and principles of relationship between parties, the consistent foundation of these relations on respect for the independence of each party, equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs. Making these principles an effective reality is a sine qua non of the restoration and strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement, an essential demand of proletarian internationalism, which presupposes comradesly solidarity and cooperation by free consent among equals, in a spirit of mutual esteem and confidence.

An essential conclusion flowing from studying Leninism, the entire political and theoretical activity of Lenin is the one that the ideology of the working class — this theoretical groundwork of the policy and activity of the communist and workers' parties — is constantly in the making, in the process of enrichment with fresh conclusions, V. I. Lenin never ceased to point out that Marxism is not a collection of petrified schemes, but a vivid science, a guide to action. To fail paying attention to changed conditions, — Lenin wrote — to advocate the old solutions of Marxism, signifies to be faithful to the letter and not to the spirit of theory, signifies to repeat from memory the old conclusions, without knowing how to use the Marxist methods of investigation in the analysis of new political situations. Evolved on the basis of the most advanced gains of social science and practice, of the entire wealth of world culture, the Marxist-Leninist theory is ceaselessly developing and enriching by the creative contribution of each communist party, draws its source and vigour from generalization of the revolutionary experience of each people, from the gains acquired on the whole front of human knowledge. Nobody can be considered a depository, or as having the monopoly of Marxist-Leninist thinking.

Abiding by its internationalist traditions, the Romanian communist party actively militates for the unity of the anti-imperialist forces, of the internationalist communist and working-class movement, of the socialist system. This aim is served by the talks, exchanges of delegations, bilateral contacts and meetings with leaders and representatives of other fraternal parties, by acquaintance with the realities and activity of other parties and countries, by participation in international conferences, in exchanges of experience with other communist and workers' parties.

In concluding his speech, Ion Popescu-Puturi said: Now, on celebrating the 99th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the highest tribute the communists can pay to him is untiring fight for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries, of the international communist and working-class movement, of the entire anti-imperialist front. It is in this spirit that our Party will act in the future too, developing its many-sided relations with the communist and workers' parties, with all the progressive forces of contemporaneity, inspired by firm confidence in the triumph of the world forces of peace, democracy and socialism.

The First Industrial Centrals

In April the first industrial centrals and groups have started to work in Romania. They have been organized experimentally following a decision of the Council of Ministers. According with the objective requirements of concentrating production, the centrals are big industrial complexes set up either by the grouping of enterprises belonging to the same branch or sub-branch, or by the

grouping of enterprises belonging to connected branches which are systematically cooperating in manufacturing certain finished products. Moreover when setting up centrals account has also been taken of the geographic location, to the effect that enterprises of different specialization have been grouped which, however, realize together a certain integration of production and sale of products.

In keeping with the provisions of the Council of Ministers Decision, the following five industrial centrals have been set up within the machine-building industry :

● **The industrial central for electronics and automation** made up of 12 similar enterprises, the majority in Bucharest. Its activity includes the designing and building of complex electronic and automated installations for the entire economy, the production of electrical apparatus, telephone equipment, radio and TV sets.

● **The industrial central for equipment for the chemical industry and refineries**, made up of six works producing equipment and complex plant necessary to the chemical industry and oil processing. The same as other centrals within the engineering industry, it controls research and designing institutes specific to its field of activity.

● **The industrial central for lorries and tractors** includes the well-known lorry and tractor works of Braşov. Other enterprises of Braşov, Sinaia, Sibiu a.s.o. producing spare parts for the two big Braşov works are also subordinated to the central.

● **The central for naval constructions**, with headquarters at Galaţi, will have in its competence the designing, building and repair of sea and river-going craft. Besides the Galaţi shipyard, it includes the other shipyards on the Danube (Brăila, Olteniţa, Giurgiu and Turnu Severin) as well as that in the sea-port Constanţa.

● **The group of factories producing rolling stock** is a special kind of central, within which several enterprises cooperating in production are linked to the main enterprise. The group is made up of four works and has its headquarters at Arad where the biggest waggon works of

the country is located. The apparatus of the central is organized within the waggon works and has an important role in developing cooperation and specialization in the production of both freight and passenger cars.

An industrial central each has been set up experimentally also within the mining, iron-and-steel and chemical industries.

● **The Petroşani coal central** is organized within the coal mining centre of the Jiu Valley, the greatest producer of brown coal in this country. It includes all the mining units in the Jiu Valley basin, as well as the mining enterprises of Teblea and Anina, its aim being pit coal and brown coal mining. Geological work, the opening of new mines, the production and repair of mining equipment, research and designing, a.s.o. fall also within the competence of the central.

● **The Hunedoara industrial central** is formed within the Hunedoara iron-and-steel combine, which turns out, among others, some three million tons of steel (more than half of the country's yearly output). The central includes those enterprises whose products are mainly supplied to the combine: refractory goods, coke, a.s.o. The central will produce a complex range of products and will have an important share in Romania's iron and steel output. Pig iron, steel, rolled goods, cast parts, metal constructions, iron-and-steel equipment, coke and refractory goods will be among its products.

● **The Borzeşti petrochemical group** is set up on a territorial basis, including the refinery, as well as the rubber and chemical combines located in the same industrial area. It offers a number of advantages concerning the high-grade processing of the raw material resources and the centralized organization of joint acti-

vities connected with the power and transport network, maintenance, sale of products, a.s.o.

Within the electric power branch two centrals have been set up based on the principle of concentrating and specializing production:

● **The central for producing electric and thermal power**, is grouping all the electric power stations of the country, as well as the enterprises for repair, rationalization and modernization in the power industry.

● **The central for the transport and distribution of electric power**. Within the competence of this central are the transport, distribution and sale of electric power, the laying of electric networks and the production of interior electrical installations. A peculiarity of the two centrals under the Ministry of Electric Power is the fact that although the enterprises in their subordination are organized upon the principle of economic self-management, the centrals will have direct links with the State budget.

The setting up of the industrial centrals is part and parcel of the measures adopted by the December 1967 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party with a view to improving the management and planning of the national economy. As shown in the Report submitted to the National Conference by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Party, **the basic feature of these big economic units is their functioning on the principle of economic self-management; they shall have their own work plan and shall be endowed with adequate material and financial means, enjoying broad autonomy in unfolding their economic activity.**

Taking over part of the ministries' attributions, the industrial centrals are in duty bound to better organize the specialization of production and cooperation between enterprises. Within their framework activities are organized which are necessary to all component enterprises: research and designing, production of spare parts, repair, supply of the necessary materials, sale of the products, a.s.o. Among the main responsibilities of the centrals are the working out of the annual and long-term plan proposals, of research plans, of the investments plans. They have the right to establish compulsory tasks for the component enterprises and units, are directly answerable for the building of new enterprises and factories, and establish the lines of the enterprises' technical and economic development in keeping with the development plan of the respective branch and the national economy as a whole.

Among the concerns of the industrial centrals is also the sale of products on both the home and foreign market. They have the right to

conclude agreements and contracts with the recipient centrals, organize the export of goods and are answerable for the observance of the delivery terms. In collaboration with the foreign trade bodies they participate in the prospecting of the foreign market. The centrals can also have their own shops abroad for presenting their goods and may send permanent or temporary representatives to foreign countries. In accordance with the regulations in force, the industrial centrals have the right to organize the cooperation in production of their units with foreign firms and organizations, both for internal and export necessities.

The industrial centrals unfold their activities on the basis of the principle of collective leadership and work; they have a council board made up of 35 members, including the central's general manager and managers, the managers of the enterprises and of the research and designing units in its subordination, scientists, specialists with long-standing experience and high qualifications, a representative of the trade union, a.s.o. Operative leadership is ensured by the executive bureau and the general manager.

The general norms of organization and functioning of the industrial centrals, their powers, responsibilities and rights as autonomous economic units are laid down in the model statute of the industrial centrals, approved experimentally by a decision of the Council of Ministers. On the basis of this model statute the ministries under which industrial centrals are set up will work out statutes adapted to their own specific.

This way of applying the measures for perfecting the management and planning of the national economy fully accords with the principles endorsed by the Grand National Assembly Session of December 1967. The fact that these measures are being taken at a time when Romania's economy is in full upsurge creates the possibility — as pointed out by Nicolae Ceaușescu — **"of testing and applying them without any haste, without the pressure of economic difficulties, gradually, after having verified them in practice"**.

According to the law passed by the supreme body of the State, the Council of Ministers has been authorized to issue, within a period of two years, whenever necessary, decisions concerning the main problems of perfecting the management and planning of the economy, using different variants of solutions and ways of applying them, choosing those which will prove the most efficient. In the process of applying these measures — as shown in the Report submitted to the Grand National Assembly Session by Prime Minister Ion Gheorghe Maurer — concomitantly with the most efficient solutions the framework for their legal regulation will also be established.

The setting up of the industrial centrals, their broad powers and responsibilities — as laid down in the Government's decision — are aimed at creating better conditions for a higher organization of the production and circulation of material goods, for bringing closer the management bodies to production activity, for ratio-

nally using the personnel, for increasing the promptness in solving the problems relating to economic management. On the basis of the results obtained in the testing period, the best solutions in the organization and management of production and labour will be made final and general.

NOTES *and* **INFORMATION**

APPLICATION OF THE NEW WAGE SYSTEM AND INCREASE OF WAGES

In continuing the action for the application of the new wage system and for the increase of wages — which covered so far the food, light and local industries — the Council of Ministers recently issued decisions concerning the industrial enterprises belonging to the State Committee for Culture and Arts and the Central of the printing industry functioning under that Committee, the units of the drilling, oil and methane gas branches, of geological prospecting, as well as the enterprises of the building materials industry.

The weight of the basic wage within the total earnings will rise from 75 per cent to some 90 per cent following the inclusion into the basic wage of every additional pay which is at present variable, such as piece-rate and bonus. The same as in the other industrial branches, the employees will benefit by extra grants in keeping with the length of service, by annual gratifications and bonuses for outstanding results in their work.

A NEW SYNTHETIC FIBRE WORKS

A synthetic fibre works has been recently commissioned at Jassy. From the technical point of view the new works can vie with the most up-to-date similar factories abroad. The construction of the Jassy works has been finished six months ahead of the scheduled term. It will process the raw material supplied by the Ploiești petrochemical combine and will produce every year 10,000 tons of fibres called "terom" of the same kind as the tergal and terylene manufactured in other countries.

LOANS TO COOPERATIVE FARMS

By the granting of long-term loans destined for investments and of short-term loans for production purposes the State gives an efficient support to cooperative farms, which benefited every year by long-term loans amounting to some 4,000—5,000 million lei. By adding to these loans their own funds, the cooperative farms were able to make substantial investments.

At the same time an important part is played by short-term loans granted to cooperative farms with a view to providing the funds necessary for production purposes until they can sell their produce. These loans are also used for advance payments to the farmers.

A recent decision of the Council of Ministers stipulates that the amount of short-term loans granted to cooperative farms can reach 60 per cent of the value of the produce sold under contract to the State.

The Agricultural Bank can also grant short-term loans to members of cooperative farms and to individual farmers who conclude contracts with State organizations for the sale of their produce.

BIG INDUSTRIAL BUILDING SITES

After the arrival of spring, rather late this year, work has started intensely on the industrial building sites of this country. Under the

provisions of the Five-Year Plan some 1,000 new production capacities will be commissioned by 1970. Some of them are still in the stage of blueprints, others are under construction.

We would like to mention here only some of the big building sites where spring has been welcomed by industrious work.

The year 1969 is decisive for the building site of the *hydropower and navigation project at the Iron Gates*, where more than 10,000 Romanian builders work shoulder to shoulder with their Yugoslav colleagues on the hydropower station which will have an installed power of two million kW.

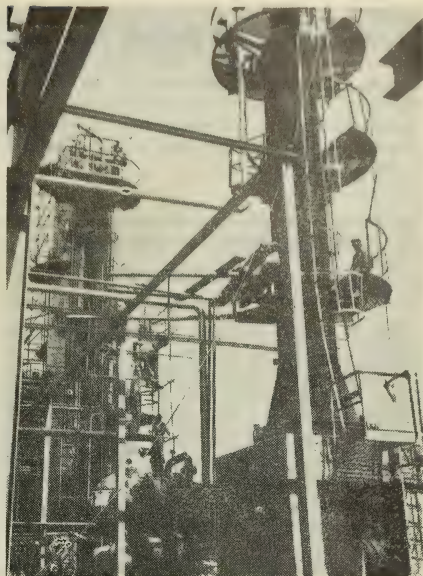
Spring found the fitters assembling the first Romanian-made 170,000 kW turbine, which next year will produce the first quantities of electric power. By the end of 1969, further 12,000 tons equipment and installations will be assembled. An important event will take place in mid June when the bed of the Danube will be completely closed, and the provisory lock destined to ensure navigation will start operation.

At a distance of some 130 km. from the Iron Gates, amidst an Alpine landscape at an altitude of 1,300 m., another battle is waged for the harnessing of water, i.e. on the building site of the *hydropower system on the Lotru river*. In the first months of this year the builders have finished the digging of the first part of the water conduit, whose length (1,300 m.) and section (22 sq.m.) will place it among the biggest in Europe. Soon will start the filling up of the 122 m. high dam with more than 4 million cu.m. rock and clay. From the dam, the waters will roll down some 800 m. and will transmit their energy to the three turbines of the power station. These turbines will total a power of some 500,000 kW.

The Iron Gates and Lotru hydropower stations are doubtlessly important projects, which will considerably increase the country's power potential. However, they will be unable to meet the growing requirements of electric power although output this year already will reach some 31,000 million kWh. That is why steady work is going on for the construction of some thermopower stations.

The thermopower station under construction in the vicinity of the town of Deva will have an installed power of 800,000 kW. Last year the highest structure ever built in Romania was erected here: a 220 m. high chimney. Soon will be finished the assembling of the steam boiler which will feed the first generator set of 200,000 kW, scheduled to start operation at the end of the third quarter of this year. A second steam boiler is also being built which will make it possible for another generator set of 200,000 kW to start operation in 1970.

Assembly work is going on at other high-power generator sets at Borzești, Galați, Govora



View of the pyrolysis complex at the large petrochemical combine at Pitești

and Palas. These will make it possible for further 450,000 kW to be connected to the national power grid by the end of the year.

One of the greatest power consumers is the *Galați iron-and-steel combine*. By 1970 it will need more than 500 million kWh. On the building site of this combine work is going on at present on the assembling of the second line of the dressing plant, on the building of the second 1700 cu.m. blast furnace. The third 130—150-ton converter will soon be commissioned, and the capacity of the rolling mill will be increased.

Two industrial premières are in preparation in another key branch of the economy, oil processing: *The commissioning of the refinery and the petrochemical combine of Pitești*. Work preparing the technological test of the main installations has started at both projects already in March.

The refinery — the third as to size in Romania — will have a processing capacity of three million tons of crude oil per year. It will have plant for atmospheric distillation, catalytic reforming, hydrofining and sulphur recovery. It will produce every year some 400,000 tons benzines, 900,000 tons gas oil, 1,400,000 tons fuel oil, hydrofined oil, aromatic products, and liquefied gases for household use. Part of the pro-

ducts, especially heavy fraction benzines, will be delivered to the neighbouring petrochemical combine with a view to their high-grade processing. The main department of the combine, the pyrolysis complex, will start production this month. It will convert benzine into ethylene and propene, which in their turn will be processed to become plastics goods.

EXPERIMENT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The Bucharest Institute of Pedagogical Sciences has undertaken a number of interesting experiments in the field of education. These include testings carried out in the 1963—1968 period concerning the modernization of the teaching of mathematics in the first four forms of general-culture schools. The testings pointed to the possibility of directing the study of mathematics by the smallest schoolchildren towards assimilating general knowledge and concepts.

The conclusions reached by the researchers after delivering a course of modern mathematics to six-year-old children are very interesting, as they point to the advantage of teaching the notion of number as the propriety of a set. The notion of set favours the introduction of the first elements of algebra and geometry even in the lower forms and is a means for the teachers to establish the links between the notions of fundamental mathematic disciplines.

The experiment made by G. Papy, a Belgian teacher, with 13-year-old children (his book "Modern Mathematics" has been translated into Romanian) was in this way rounded off by interesting data supplied by the researchers of the Bucharest Pedagogical Institute.

APPARATUS FOR MEASURING THE REACTIONS OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM

At the Labour Protection Scientific Research Institute of Bucharest a portable apparatus with transistors was produced for measuring the reactions of the human organism to various external light and sound stimuli. By means of this apparatus investigations are made in the fields of psychology, medicine, and sports. The apparatus is able to determine the reflexes of certain categories of wage earners, including drivers, engine drivers, pilots, especially of jet planes, dispatchers at the control boards of factories and mills, workers whose trade asks for quick movement, a.s.o.

The apparatus can effect 36 measurements, by means of an electronic chronometer, in an interval of time ranging from a thousandth of one second to 99 seconds, with a precision of plus or minus two tenths of a thousand of a second. The apparatus can be supplied by any source of 120—220 V alternating current; it is equipped, however, by an automated self-supply device, so that it can be used in any place where no electric network is at hand.

— culture-ART-science —

Introduction to the Philosophy of Culture

Under the above title came out the first volume of a comprehensive work devoted to the main categories and principles of a highly important and topical philosophical discipline.

The author is Professor A. Tănase.

In the introductory chapter, which dwells on the necessity of a Marxist philosophy of culture as a relatively autonomous discipline, the author stresses that such a discipline should not be mistaken neither for a sociology of culture nor for ethnography. The philosophy of culture should deal with the *concept of culture* viewed from the genetic, structural and functional angles. The most important question it has to answer is the relationship between culture and the connected realities such as society, man, civilization, personality, conscience.

The first part of the work is devoted to the examination of some currents and trends in contemporary philosophy, in the interpretation and explanation of culture. Thus the main views on the definition of culture by Marxist literature are discussed as well as the concepts of a great number of Western philosophers, starting with those of the 19th century and down to Heidegger and Sartre.

Then the author expounds his own views regarding the definition of culture by means of its constitutive moments: cognition, value, creation, social generalization and critical assimilation.

In the second part the young Romanian philosopher deals with the much disputed problem of the relationship between culture and civilization. In conclusion of ample investigations, the author shows that he cannot agree with some thinkers concerning the dissociation of culture from civilization. Civilization is nothing else than a culture *in actu*, integrated in an organized system of labour, life and thinking. Civilization is in actual fact the cultural dimension of a society, or the unity of society and culture.

The third part of the book is entitled "Culture and Social Awareness. The Cultural Ideal of Our Times".

The socialist cultural ideal is defined as a higher synthesis of literary, artistic and scientific culture, of a general and specialized culture, a synthesis of clear theoretical awareness and the capacity of practical orientation.

★

An ample chapter is devoted to the examination of a number of concepts of culture and civilization that prevailed in the history of Romanian philosophical and social thinking.

In the work of the great Romanian poet, Mihail Eminescu, the author finds a humanistic vision on culture and civilization. At the end of the last century, Eminescu stated that civilization, its technical and industrial achievements, secure the all-round development of man's talents and aptitudes as well as of all values of spiritual culture. The historian A. D. Xenopol, who made himself conspicuous in the world by his monumental work *The Theory of History*, advocated — in opposition to the conception of the English historian Buckle which was the subject of many controversies between 1870 and 1880

— a broader understanding of the notion of civilization and at the same time thoroughly analysed the component parts of national culture: language, the law ethics, literature and tradition, a.s.o.

A. Tănase also deals with E. Lovinescu's *History of Modern Civilization*, published before World War II.

An original outlook on culture belongs to the Romanian poet and philosopher Lucian Blaga. His work *Trilogy of Culture*, first published in 1944, came out recently. Lucian Blaga was the first Romanian thinker to formulate a theory of the phenomenon of culture in a systematic, monumental construction. Blaga firmly voiced his conviction that culture was not an addition to man's existence, an adornment that could, or could not exist. In his view culture was connected to the very existence of man. The fundamental concept in Blaga's work is style. The first chapter of his *Trilogy of Culture* bears the title "Outlook and Style". Based on a thorough-going analysis of folk culture, in that work Blaga established the existence of a Romanian stylistic matrix manifest in all domains of the Romanian people's life and creation.

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The volume *Introduction to the Philosophy of Culture* includes a summary in French.

Romanian Theatrical Companies Abroad

During April and the first half of May Romanian theatrical companies are giving performances in various European countries.

Within the framework of a "Romanian Week" to be held at Prato, Italy, in the Metastasio Theatre, the Cluj National Theatre company will perform Iphigenia in Aulis and Caligula as well as the Romanian plays The Dress and A Decent Man by Romulus Vulpescu and The Dream by D. R. Popescu.

On the occasion of the international meeting of permanent theatres held at Florence, the Bucharest Bulandra Theatre presented two performances on the stage of the Della Pergola Theatre of the play Danton's Death and the Cluj National Theatre one performance of Caligula. This was the first time that an international artistic competition was attended by two Romanian theatrical companies.

At the World Festival of University Theatres, held at Nancy, a group of Bucharest students and the troupe of the Notara Studio Theatre staged the play Escorial by Michel de Ghelderode. The Bucharest Small Theatre toured Moscow and Leningrad and gave ten shows with The Elves' Dance by Camil Petrescu, The Caretaker by Pinter and The Hatchett a dramatization of Sadoveanu's novel.

At the Théâtre des Nations of Paris, Caragiale's Carnival Scenes will be played five times.

The Comedy Theatre of Bucharest has been invited to Helsinki, where it will perform after May 14 Head of the Soul's Department by A. Mirodan and Tueur sans Gages by Eugen Ionescu.

News in Brief

● The Publishing House for World Literature brought out recently two volumes of *Theatre* by Eugen Ionescu with an introductory study by B. Elvin.

The same publishers also printed two volumes of Jean Paul Sartre's plays. The preface is signed by Georgeta Horodincă.

● Under the title *The Specific of Literature and of Aesthetics*, a volume of selected studies by Georg Lukács was published in Romanian. It includes, among other writings of the Hungarian theoretician, a study of literary phenomenology entitled "The Theory of the Novel" and excerpts from his volume *Aesthetics*. A comprehensive preface to the book is signed by N. Terulian.

● Romanian readers have for the first time an opportunity to get acquainted, in a well-translated Romanian version, with Professor Hugo Friedrich's work *Structure of Modern Lyricism*.

● A volume of poems by Marin Sorescu, one of the most outstanding young Romanian poets, has recently come out in German. The translation is the work of the German poet Dieter Roth and is entitled *Kugeln und Reifen*.

● A few years ago the translation into Romanian of Hegel's complete works was started. The last two volumes *Principles of the Philosophy of Law* and *Lectures on the Philosophy of Religion* appeared in the bookshops a few days ago.

● A group of pupils of the Bucharest No. 2 secondary school of music made a two-week tour in Sweden. They gave 20 concerts in Stockholm and other towns before an audience of over 8,000.

● In the foyer of the Bucharest Comedy Theatre the Romanian painter Eugen Crăciun exhibits canvases evoking a recent journey in Italy and France. It is a visual diary in which the artist asserts his bent for accurate drawing, delicate forms and discreet colouring.

Tourist Landscapes

Thanks to the Karstic phenomena of a rare variety and wealth, the Apuseni Mountains, a range of the Romanian Carpathians, are rich in interesting monuments of nature which attract many tourists.

So far 386 caves have been discovered in the Apuseni range, some of them with ice formations, the only ones in Romania. Most famous is the Scărișoara ice cave, a massive glacier of 17,000 cu.m. Its stalactites and stalagmites are a rare phenomenon in Europe. This accounts for the permanent affluence of both Romanian and foreign visitors.

The Apuseni Mountains display a succession of beautiful gorges along the tributaries of the Mureș river and in the basin of the Criș rivers. Finest among them is the Cheile Turzii pass, much visited by tourists also on account of its rare plants.

There are many depressions in these parts moulded by erosion which favoured the setting up of human settlements already millenniums ago. Today the wayfarer comes across thriving localities in the immediate vicinity of deep and isolated valleys, which impress him by their savage beauty.

The Apuseni range also boasts a rich variety of fauna and flora. Plants may be found here which have their origin in countries thousands of miles away. Special trips are organized for scientists who want to investigate them.

Culled from the Press

In Full Concordance With The Interests of the Romanian People, Of Friendship And Alliance With The Socialist Countries

Yesterday's newspapers published the decisions of the Joint Meeting of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with the endorsement of the documents adopted at the Meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states — a meeting which took place last month in Budapest. The discussion of these documents by the country's constitutional bodies — entitled to ratify such acts — spotlights the special attention Romania pays to the decisions taken in Budapest, the lofty responsibility with which the Party and the Government examine and decide on all the measures engaging major national interests concerning Romania's contribution to the general cause of socialism, of peace and of the peoples' security.

As is known the socialist countries have adopted at the Budapest meeting the Statute of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the new Statute of the combined armed forces and of the joint command as well as other documents aimed at the further perfecting of the structure and of the leading bodies of the Warsaw Treaty defensive organization — documents which were drawn up on the basis of a close cooperation of the representatives of the member-countries, with the approval of the respective governments. At the Budapest meeting Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, signed these documents. The State Council and the country's Government assess highly the manner in which the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu personally, have fulfilled the mandate from the Party and State leadership.

These documents were analyzed by the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party which unanimously endorsed them, and also by the State Council and the Council of Ministers which unanimously decided on their endorsement — since they correspond to the principles of the Romanian foreign policy put in the service of the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, of friendship, alliance and cooperation with the socialist countries, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The principles underlying the military documents recently signed by the Warsaw Treaty member-countries accord with the norms of international relations for which Romania consistently militates — norms founded on the observance of the national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect and comradely mutual assistance. The provisions of these documents are founded on the sovereign right of the Treaty member-countries to independently decide on all major problems related to their national armies; they are also meant to contribute to the strengthening of the cooperation between the armies of the socialist countries members of the Treaty.

While unanimously endorsing the documents of the Budapest March meeting, the country's State Council and Government expressed their conviction that they will be a contribution to the development of the military cooperation of the socialist states, to the strengthening of their defence capacity, and instructed the Minister of the Armed Forces of Romania to take the necessary measures for the armed forces of the country

to be able to fulfil the obligations devolving on them on the basis of the Warsaw Treaty.

Stressing the special importance of the endorsement of these documents, Nicolae Ceausescu said at the Joint Meeting of the State Council and of the Government that "by this we assume the obligation of observing the signatures we put to these documents, just as to all the treaties concluded by Romania, and of acting for perfecting steadily our armed forces and military cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty member-states, for raising the fighting capacity of this country, being ready to fulfil our obligations in the case of an imperialist attack on one or another Warsaw Treaty member-state".

Known are the measures taken of late by the Party and Government for the strengthening of the armed forces, for steadily raising the level of military training, for their endowment with modern fighting technique and the development of the armament output in Romania, for the thorough education of the armed forces in the spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The responsibility for organizing the armed forces, their equipping, training and education — an essential attribute of national sovereignty — is a direct expression of the socialist state's function of defending and consolidating the people's revolutionary gains. In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, with the laws of this country, the sole bodies entitled to engage the Romanian armed forces in any action, to decide on or to approve the presence on Romania's territory, in any situation, of foreign troops are the legally elected, constitutional bodies, which represent the say and will of the entire Romanian people.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government consider the increasing of the country's defence capacity a sacred duty towards the Romanian people and, at the same time an internationalist duty full of responsibility towards the cause of socialism, security and peace in the world. The Romanian Communist Party is unabatedly guided by the conclusion, strongly demonstrated by life, that the defence strength of socialism depends firstly on each socialist country's concern for the good training, equipping and education of its armed forces. The better each national army is trained, better equipped and more devoted to the interests of the people, to the cause of socialism, the more powerful is the strength of the entire world socialist system, its defence capacity. It is in this spirit that Romania — although she declares herself for the abolition of the military blocs convinced as she is that this is a realistic desideratum which the peoples can and have the lofty duty to translate into life — will henceforth too pay full attention to perfecting her armed forces, to ensuring all conditions necessary for the defence of the revolutionary, socialist gains of the people, to the fulfilment of the obligations devolving on her within the Warsaw Treaty, the military alliances with the socialist countries.

A member of the Warsaw Treaty from its very inception, Romania has fulfilled and continues to fulfil, actively and strictly, the obligations incumbent on her as a member of the Organization. Romania's stand, most clearly and repeatedly stated by the Party and State leadership, by the country's supreme forum — the Grand National Assembly — proceeds from the reason that as long as NATO exists, it is necessary and fully justified to maintain and strengthen the Warsaw Treaty

which, as is known has appeared precisely as a counter-measure to the setting up of the North Atlantic Bloc; the abolition of NATO would, of course, lead — as stated repeatedly by the socialist countries — to the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The Warsaw Treaty is and was exclusively set up as an instrument of defence of the socialist countries against an aggression from the outside, against an armed imperialist attack against any country, member of the Treaty. This was, is and will be the sole plausible reason under which Romania conceives the existence of this Organization. According to articles no. 3 and 4 of the Treaty's Statute, the Treaty is aimed against any "armed attack in Europe", against imperialist aggression against the European socialist countries, members of the Treaty, and in no case can its attributions be expanded to other areas which do not come under its sphere of action.

Practice has proved also on the occasion of the elaboration and signing of the Budapest documents that, by comradely discussions, held in the spirit of mutual respect, by common endeavours to mutually meet half-way the expressed points of view, the crystallization of effi-

cient, unanimously acceptable measures can be reached, measures meant to strengthen and develop cooperation between the socialist countries, their internationalist solidarity. From this point of view, the Budapest meeting was a telling expression of the socialist countries' solidarity.

The entire Romanian people is determined to most firmly act for the correct translation into life of the provisions of the military documents recently endorsed by the State Council and the Government, for the steady strengthening of the defence capacity of the Socialist Republic of Romania, for the development of cooperation with the socialist countries, members of the Treaty, with all the other socialist countries, since it considers that only by fraternal cooperation and the unity of all the 14 countries making up the socialist system can socialism assert itself with its entire strength, and play a more and more significant role in the development of contemporary society, in the defence of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

(*"Scintila"* of April 12, 1969)

An Appeal To Intensifying Efforts For Strengthening Peace And Security In Europe And Throughout The World

The Decision of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning approval of the Appeal launched by the Warsaw Treaty member-states to all the European states has aroused a deep response and has been heartily endorsed by public opinion in this country. The Decision lays stress on the high significance and timeliness of the Appeal with respect to intensifying efforts for a strengthened security and cooperation in Europe, expresses the agreement of the constitutional bodies of Romania with the proposal concerning a European conference, and urges all the European states, all factors interested in ensuring peace on the continent, to act in a spirit of mutual understanding, for the preparation and success of the conference, for the cause of detente and European security. By all this, the Decision voices the Romanian people's profound aspirations to work and build its bright, socialist future under conditions of peace and security, and harmonizes with the guidelines of Romania's foreign policy of friendship and alliance with the socialist countries, of cooperation with all the states, regardless of their social system, with the constant endeavour of the Party and State leadership of Romania to promote detente and the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world over.

To create in Europe conditions which would prevent repetition of a new world conflagration and enable full use of the tremendous potentialities for the advancement of science, of the production of commodities, and of culture in the interest of the prosperity of each nation and of general progress — this is the major desideratum of the peoples on our continent which stood so very hard trials in the past. Bearing in mind Europe's weightiness in the world arena, the attainment of this noble aim accords with the interests of the peoples on all continents. The existence and assertion in the European political life of huge social forces standing for the elimination of the seeds of tension, against the artificial division of the continent, for a broad and many-sided cooperation between all the European states bears testimony to the real possibility of successful advancement along the road of consolidating peace and security in Europe.

An important role in highlighting the means and ways of achieving European security was played by the Bucharest Meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states of July 1966. The Declaration endorsed on the occasion

imposed itself to general attention as a constructive programme and a broad platform of action for the achievement — by concerted efforts — of an efficient security on our continent, with positive effects on the international situation as a whole. Life has fully borne out the correctness of the analysis made on the occasion with regard to the political situation in Europe, as well as the validity and actuality of the conclusions and proposals incorporated in the Bucharest Declaration. The ensuing period has witnessed an increasingly marked trend of opinions in favour of doing away for good and all with the cold war and its products, it has further witnessed an unprecedented expansion of inter-European exchanges on an economic, cultural and technical and scientific level, and also amplified contacts between the representatives of the East and West European countries as well as the amplifying of their dialogue on problems that are vital for peace and security on this continent.

Reasserting the chief proposals of the 1966 Declaration concerning the problems of European security and making the preparation and convening of a conference of European states a question of the day, the Appeal launched by the socialist states that participated in the March 1969 Meeting to all the states of Europe signifies a new, constructive initiative, designed to play an important role in the effort for consolidating peace and security in Europe.

As stressed by Nicolae Ceaușescu in the speech he made at the joint meeting of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, the Appeal for security in Europe "is of particular importance because it comes at a time when, in our estimation, there are favourable conditions for steps being made along this line. The way this Appeal was received by public opinion and many leading circles in Europe demonstrates the correctness of our estimation, demonstrates that the Appeal is welcome and that we are in duty bound to resolutely act in order to contribute to the implementation of the desiderata it includes".

Truly, the Appeal has met with favourable reception and aroused positive response with broad sections of public opinion, in the ranks of the most diverse social categories, of both national and international public organizations, of political parties of various shades, as well as with exponents of public, cultural and artistic life. Those speaking up for the intensification of inter-

European cooperation and the examination of the problems of security of the continent included statements of a series of West European countries like the Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander, now the guest of our country, the Foreign Ministers of Italy — Pietro Nenni, of the Netherlands, — Joseph Luns, of the Federal Republic of Germany — Willy Brandt, and also prominent political personalities like the Austrian ex-Chancellor Bruno Pittermann, the Chairman of the Austrian Socialist Party Bruno Kreisky, the British Labour M.P. John Ryan, the Italian Senator Umberto Terracini, etc. The noted French politician Raymond Schmittlein, a deputy to the French National Assembly, considering the Budapest Appeal as a positive declaration, stated that "Europe must unite in such a way as to establish a system of peace that could not be disturbed by anybody. Therefore, if agreement could be reached on the dissolution of the two opposed military blocs — NATO and the Warsaw Treaty — this would bring peace to everybody". The Appeal continues to be the object of many commentaries in the Western Press. Significant is also the fact that in the face of the echo aroused in public opinion by the Appeal not even the NATO circles considered it possible to ignore it.

It held a central place in the discussions at the special session of the North Atlantic Council which took place a few days ago in Washington, and worth mentioning is the fact that the foreign ministers who spoke during the discussions did not object in principle to the idea of a European conference, and most of them laid stress on the need for adequate preparations. All this spotlights the significance of this initiative, shows that it accords with the peoples' aspirations for peace, and with present-day demands and concerns of international life.

The Decision of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania concisely reasserts the country's standpoint on the chief problems related to European security and cooperation. Romania maintains that the principal modality of attaining these vital desiderata lies in promoting and developing new, healthy relations among all the states of the Continent, relations which should set out from the recognition of each people's right to decide its own fate, from observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage. It is only by consistent, steadfast promotion of these principles that the full assertion of the personality of each European nation, its comprehensive contribution to the common treasure of civilization and progress, as well as the good cohabitation of all the states of the Continent, and the development of mutual trust and understanding can be ensured — which all of them are essential premises of a genuine European security. As stressed in the Decision, the development of inter-European cooperation is the sole alternative to the aggressive, militarist and revenge-seeking circles' policy of tension and of maintaining the continent's division, a policy which is profoundly harmful to the interests of the European peoples and to the cause of peace.

The approach to the European issues must set out from the post-war realities, and accordingly, from the inviolability of the frontiers, from the existence of the two German states and the necessity to normalize relations with them. International experience shows ever more sharply that the real guarantee of each European country's security and progress does not lie in the existence of opposing military groupings — this permanent

source of mistrust and tension —, but in the achievement, by joint efforts, of an efficient system of European security. Proceeding from this idea, Romania consistently speaks up for the proposals set forth in the Bucharest Declaration and which have been reiterated in the recent Appeal, with regard to the abolition of NATO and the concomitant dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty, for an end to the arms race, the dismantling of the foreign military bases, the carrying through of disarmament measures, and primarily of nuclear disarmament.

The successful preparation and unfolding of the European conference claim necessarily the creation of a favourable context, a climate of trust, understanding and cooperation. Romania maintains that this makes it imperative for all the European states, big and small, for all the factors interested in ensuring peace on the continent and in the world, to refrain from any demonstrations and acts of force, inclusive of military manoeuvres on foreign territories or at the frontiers of some states, from any action of a nature to determine regression in European international life. As stressed by the Decision, it is necessary more than ever that the responsible factors in the European countries concentrate the efforts on a constructive policy, on making concrete steps and taking effective measures for the continuation and development of the process of detente, on intensifying contacts and cooperation in the most different spheres, on constantly improving the political atmosphere in Europe. There is a need for meetings and talks between the responsible factors, a beforehand meeting of the representatives of all the European states concerned, for any other forms of contacts to provide the opportunity for a detailed, patient and persevering examination — in a spirit of mutual understanding — of the problems related to the mode of preparing the European conference and its agenda, a need for discussing prevailing difficulties and obstacles in this respect and for seeking out unanimously acceptable solutions which may facilitate the convening and successful unfolding of the European conference.

Socialist Romania has asserted her determination to actively contribute to preparing — in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding — the conference of European states, to the progress of the cause of detente, peace and security in Europe and in the world. The Romanian Government intends to act consistently and energetically along this line, and relevant instructions were given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as to further ministries and departments. While putting forward her own proposals, Romania is ready to give attentive consideration to any proposal or suggestion for the organization of the European conference, to display receptiveness to any proposals aiming actually to the attainment of European security.

Assessing highly the activity conducted by Nicolae Ceaușescu, by Ion Gheorghe Maurer and by the other members of the Romanian delegation at the Budapest meeting, and subscribing completely to the Appeal launched in Budapest and to the Decision of the constitutional authorities of Romania, the citizens in this country, the entire Romanian people express once more their full approval of and adhesion to Romania's foreign policy, their active support, and their firm determination to keep campaigning in the front ranks of the struggle for preventing a new war, for the triumph of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

(*"Scinteia"* of April 13, 1969)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Romanian Visit by Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander

The Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander and Mrs. Erlander, paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The first visit to Romania by a Swedish Government leader took place under the favourable token of friendship and mutual esteem nurtured for each other by the Romanian and Swedish peoples.

The guest was received by State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu, and had official talks with Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with other members of the Government. These talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding were an occasion for surveying the Romanian-Swedish relations and their prospects of development, as well as some problems related to the present international situation.

The upward trend manifest in the Romanian-Swedish relations on multiple levels in recent years provided reason for satisfaction to both sides, since it accords with the direct interests of the two countries, as with detente, peace and international cooperation.

During the Romanian-Swedish dialogue in Bucharest the two sides have reasserted their wish to develop and diversify economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation, which are spheres where ample unexplored possibilities prevail. Highly important for materializing these possibilities is the economic cooperation agreement signed last year.

It has also been established, that the constant economic development of the two countries provides an ample basis for deepening and strengthening future cooperation in various fields of activity, especially in the mining, metallurgical, chemical and woodworking industries.

The exchange of views on major international issues occasioned by the Bucharest visit of the Prime Minister of Sweden has spotlighted once again the closeness of standpoints on numerous present-day problems. These standpoints stem from the common interest of both peoples in the establishment of a climate of trust and cooperation in the world, from their firm wish to see peace and international security ensured.

The two sides have expressed satisfaction in connection with the fruitful cooperation carried on by Romania and Sweden within the United Nations Organization and within other international bodies, their determination to further contribute to the solving of the problems of the European continent and of the world today, for the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and of extensive cooperation among the peoples.

Being European states, both Sweden and Romania cherish the selfsame wish to contribute by persevering efforts to the improvement of relationships on our continent, to heightened confidence and rapprochement among the European peoples.

European security is one of the cardinal issues in the broad context of international life. The convening of a Conference of the European states, an idea contained in the Appeal of the Meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states — the Swedish Prime Minister stated — deserves most attentive consideration, and the Swedish Government is ready to consider it accordingly. The Romanian Premier, in his turn, stressed that such a question claims perseverance, concerted efforts and initiative, the development of inter-European relations on multiple levels, in order to breed trust and to bring the European countries closer to each other.

Visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Federal Counsellor Willy Spühler, Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation

At the invitation of Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, extended on behalf of the Romanian Government, the Federal Counsellor Willy Spühler, Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation and Mme. Spühler paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania between April 18 and 22, 1969.

During his sojourn in the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Head of the Federal Political Department Willy Spühler was received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, who gave a luncheon in his honour, and by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On April 21, 1969, the Head of the Federal Political Department inaugurated the Swiss industrial exhibition arranged in Bucharest.

The Federal Counsellor and his party saw round historical places and tourist objectives.

During the visit, Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Willy Spühler, Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation, had a sincere and friendly exchange of views on the evolution of the bilateral relations between the two countries and on international problems of common interest.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Swiss relations are developing favourably, in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Spotlighting the fact that the increased economic possibilities of the two countries offer favourable conditions for the expansion of commercial exchanges and for the intensification of technico-economic cooperation, stress was laid on the need of continuing efforts for the materialization of these possibilities on the line of deepening the multilateral development of Romanian-Swiss relations. Examined were also the possibilities of developing in the future the cultural, scientific, tourist and consular relations between Romania and Switzerland.

During the exchange of views on international questions, stress was laid on the need for intensifying international cooperation, based on the observance of national independence and sovereignty. Both sides expressed the wish to encourage understanding among nations, favouring the application of the principles of law in inter-state relations.

The visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by the Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation has thus contributed to a better mutual understanding and to the development of the good relations existing between the two countries and peoples, in the interest of peace in Europe and in the world.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● A Japanese Parliamentary delegation, led by Fukunaga Kenji, member of the Japanese Diet on behalf of the Democratic Liberal Party, visited Romania.

● G. Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, took part in the 39th session of the Executive Committee of CMEA, in Moscow.

● On April 7, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received Mongi Slim, Minister of Justice of the Tunisian Republic, who was visiting Romania.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, problems were approached concerning the development of relations between the two countries, in the interest of both peoples, of peace and also aspects of the current international situation.

● An additional protocol was signed on April 8, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concerning supplementary actions in 1969 under the cultural and scientific cooperation plan between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR for 1968—1969.

● Corneliu Mănescu, Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister paid an official visit to the USSR, between April 7 and 9, at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He had talks with Andrei Gromyko, Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR, on which occasion problems were examined related to the development of relations between the two countries and opinions were exchanged on some current international problems.

On April 9, Corneliu Mănescu was received by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU. The talk on the occasion, which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, covered problems concerning the further development of the relations of friendship and multilateral fraternal cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism, in Europe and in the whole world, of strengthening the unity of the socialist countries. A useful exchange of opinions took place on problems of the current international situation, of European security.

The same day, Corneliu Mănescu was received at the Kremlin by A. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion, in a friendly atmosphere, concerning the further development of multilateral cooperation between the two countries and the strengthening of Romanian-Soviet friendship. Also discussed were a series of current problems of international policy that are of interest to the two countries.

● Pursuant to negotiations between the delegations of Romania and Great Britain, a road transport agreement was signed at the Ministry of Road, Naval and Air Transport between the two countries.

● A cultural-scientific exchange programme between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Arab Republic for 1969—1970, was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on April 10.

Vasile Gliga, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Moustapha Moukhtar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the UAR to Romania, made speeches on the occasion.

● Mihai Dălea, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, took part in the proceedings of the first Congress of the German Communist Party, held in Essen.

● With the view of developing Parliamentary cooperation relations between Romania and Austria, Parliamentary friendship groups were recently set up on the basis of an agreement reached between the two Parliaments. Alexandru Sencovici was elected Chairman of the Parliamentary group of the Romanian Grand National Assembly and Dr. Bruno Pitterman of the kindred group of the National Council of Austria.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council received on April 16, Bal Chandra Sharma, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to the Socialist Republic of Romania, who presented his letters of credence.

● Under a Decree of the State Council, Pavel Silard has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Kingdom of Afghanistan, with residence in Teheran.

● A Jordanian Parliamentary delegation led by Sulci-man Nabulsi, senator, paid a friendship visit to Romania.

● A delegation of CPSU functionaries, led by N. P. Malshakhov, first deputy head of administrative bodies section of the CC of the CPSU paid a visit to Romania at the invitation to the CC of the RCP.

● A Government delegation of the Republic of Tanzania, led by Abdul Babu, Minister of commerce and industry visited Romania.

● Franciszek Kaim, Minister of the Heavy Industry of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest on April 20, on a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Agachi, Minister of the Metallurgical industry.

● A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by G. S. Dzonidze, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Georgian SSR, arrived in Bucharest on April 21, at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The same day, the delegation was received by Stefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly. A comradely talk took place on the occasion, during which the guests got acquainted with the activity of the Grand National Assembly and imparted from the experience of the Supreme Soviet.

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S p e e c h

by

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

General Secretary, Central Committee of
the Romanian Communist Party

Made at the International Conference of
the Communist and Workers' Parties

Moscow, June 1969

— S U P P L E M E N T —

ДИМАМОР

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Dear Comrades,

The Conference of the communist parties has been convened with a view to a wide exchange of views on the current problems of the struggle against imperialism, on the tasks incumbent on our parties in achieving the unity of action of the communist and working-class movement, of the entire anti-imperialist front for the fulfilment of all peoples' ideals for social progress, for the prevention of a new world war. These are problems of fundamental importance to contemporary international life, to the destiny of mankind, to the revolutionary development of society.

The conditions in which the Conference is being held has a special character, both as regards international life and the relations between the socialist countries, between the communist parties. We have in view the complexity of the events taking place in the world arena, the role the communist parties have to play in present world affairs. We are also referring to the fact that the representatives of parties from five socialist countries and from a number of capitalist states are not participating in this meeting, that there exist differences of views, divergencies and elements of tension in our movement which affect the relations of collaboration between the socialist countries, between the communist parties.

As you know, already since the idea of organizing the Conference was launched, the Romanian Communist Party declared that the conditions for holding it were not the most favourable that could be desired. Today we must say that, unfortunately, life has confirmed the correctness of our Party's viewpoint.

The Romanian Communist Party decided to participate in the Conference animated by the desire to make its active contribution to the successful progress of its proceedings in such a way that they create premises for overcoming the difficulties existing in the communist and working-class movement, for the normalization of relations between all the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the strengthening of the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces. We started from the desire that, despite the existing divergencies and basing ourselves on what unites us, on what we share and what is fundamental in our struggle, we should act in such a way that the Conference should serve the unity of the scores of millions of communists throughout the world, of the huge social forces rising against imperialism, for the victory of the revolutionary ideals of the peoples' peace and prosperity.

The preparatory work has led to the overcoming of a number of difficulties, creating conditions for the participation of a great number of parties at this Conference.

We appreciated the good start of the proceedings of our Conference. But, as I have emphasized in my remarks concerning the proceedings, starting with the second day, by the attacks against a party which does not participate in the Conference, a line has been taken which harms the normal course of the proceedings and endangers the achievement of the targets of the Conference, that is, of strengthening the unity of the communist and workers' parties, of all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against imperialism, for the defence of peace.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party has analysed in all seriousness the situation created as a result of the attacks against the Chinese Communist Party and has informed the Central Committee about it. Expressing anxiety as to the evolution of the proceedings of the Conference and the danger of an aggravation of the tension in the relations between the communist and workers' parties, the leadership of our Party has decided that we should continue to participate in the Conference in order to voice our position with regard to the problems that are being dealt with, in order to do everything that is possible so that this Conference and the documents that are adopted should correspond to the established aim - the tasks in the fight against imperialism and the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties, of all the anti-imperialist forces - and at the same time should not lead to the deepening of the divergencies but, on the contrary, contribute to the finding of the ways to the unity of our entire movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Dear Comrades,

Our Party held that in order to correctly understand the international situation it is necessary to effect a thorough-going, realistic and multilateral analysis of this situation in the light of our Marxist-Leninist thinking. It is only in this way that scientifically substantiated political conclusions can be reached that will help the anti-imperialist forces in their struggle.

The fundamental feature of the contemporary world is that the revolutionary, progressive forces are on the rise, that their influence in world political affairs increases continually, that it is they, and not imperialism, that are determining the course of events to an ever growing degree.

International life shows that the imperialist classes, and in the first place American imperialism, continue to stubbornly oppose the progressive development of mankind; in their efforts to maintain and consolidate their policies of domination, they do not shrink from violating the sovereignty and independence of other peoples, the norms of international law, the legitimate interests of all kinds and the revolutionary and national liberation movements. The national liberation movements, as

in the case of Vietnam, maintains aggressive military blocs, takes pains to poison international relations and provokes conflicts and tension in various parts of the world. One of the methods frequently used by the imperialist circles to expand their domination is the fostering of neo-colonialism, for the economic subordination of the new states and the exploitation of their national resources.

In a series of capitalist countries the most reactionary circles unleash an offensive against the democratic rights and freedoms of the masses, subject the communist parties and other democratic organizations to a régime of terror and persecution, arrest and persecute the progressive elements of the nation and a number of militants in the social field; ultra-reactionary régimes are being set up with the backing of the big imperialist powers in certain countries and the most retrograde forces are promoted in social life, ready to commit treason to the national interests of the peoples and to open the path to imperialist domination.

How can we ignore the activity of reaction in certain West-European countries, especially of the revenge-seeking militarist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany, which, disregarding the lessons of history, want to continue the old militarist policy of Germany, realizing that has done so much harm to the European continent and to the entire world.

However, against the policy promoted by the reactionary circles, huge revolutionary, progressive forces are rising resolutely, dealing powerful blows and causing smarting failures to imperialism. The defeat suffered by the United States of America in the war in Vietnam despite the huge concentration of armed forces and military equipment thrown into the fight is telling in this respect.

This once again demonstrates that in our days the policy of force is doomed to failure, that no power in the world can defeat a people resolved to selflessly and courageously defend its national freedom and independence, its sacred right to decide its own fate. Life goes to show that such a people enjoys the widest international solidarity, the active backing of all revolutionary and progressive forces, of forward-looking public opinion everywhere, which helps it to win the victory in its just struggle and renders it invincible.

The policy of domination and diktat pursued by imperialism comes up against the energetic rebuff of all the threatened nations. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are rising with vigour and a militant spirit against imperialist domination, giving proof of their imperious will to live in freedom and to decide their own fate. The tendency of the big imperialist powers to expand their domination, to re-divide the world into zones of influence is opposed by the firm resolve of the peoples to defend their independence, to utilize their material wealth and their entire national potential in a sovereign way, according to their own will, to develop economic and political relations between all states on the basis of fully equal rights and mutual advantage.

It is worth noting that throughout the capitalist world a large and powerful current is taking shape against the tendencies of hegemony of American imperialism. This is reflected by the big mass-movements headed by the working class by the resentment against US policies that has appeared even in certain governmental circles of the countries allied to the United States, in the dissociation of some capitalist states from a number of aspects of the big-power policy of force conducted by the United States. Conclusive in this sense are the tendencies of some countries to withdraw from the military bodies of the NATO, the intensification of the current against the maintenance of the aggressive North-Atlantic alliance. As a result of the US policy aiming at domination, the contradictions between the USA and the other big capitalist states are deepening and the inter-imperialist struggle for the establishment of neo-colonialist domination, for the seizure of markets and raw material resources, for the winning of dominant positions in international economic life grows in intensity. The contradictions between the capitalist countries, especially between the countries of the Common Market and those belonging to other bodies, are becoming deeper.

In recent years, the policy of force, diktat and interference in the affairs of other peoples promoted by the USA has led to the weakening of the political positions of the United States in the world, to its isolation and to a fall of its prestige in the eyes of international public opinion, a fact that is admitted in the United States as well. A vivid expression of the difficulties the ruling circles of the USA have to face is the very scope of the social movements of

the American democratic forces, the wave of mass actions in the United States - comprising the most varied social sections and political circles - against the continuation of the war in Vietnam and for a policy of peace, the intensification of the struggle waged by the coloured people and progressive circles against the regime of segregation and against racial discrimination.

Special note should be taken of the growth of the influence of the military circles in the government of certain capitalist states and the ever ~~closer~~ blending of these circles' interests with those of the big monopoly trusts. One may say that in those States the economic, social and political life is being militarized as a result of the excessive policy of armament and of the development of the armed forces. As historical experience has shown more than once, the holding of dominant positions by the military circles in the political and social life becomes a threat to the general progress of society.

From the examination of the ample picture of the tendencies in the capitalist world, it becomes obvious that a process is taking place which continuously restricts the field of action and the domination of imperialism, that accentuates its phenomena of disintegration, which creates new possibilities for the successful conduct of the struggle for the abolition of the imperialist world system. At the same time, it becomes obvious that imperialism has not changed its aggressive character, that its existence continues to maintain the threat of a new world war.

Therefore the danger still represented by imperialism must not be underestimated, the vigilance of the peoples against its actions must be permanently increased, the broad union of all revolutionary and progressive forces must be ensured in order to thwart its aggressive designs and secure peace.

Reality shows that imperialism is no longer all-powerful today, that it can no longer impose its will and domination whenever it likes not even by resorting to force; that the aggressive actions of imperialism do not prove its strength but its weakness, these actions being the expression of its attempts to stem the impetuous flow of the anti-imperialist movement in the world, the struggle of the peoples for liberty and national independence, to hinder the process of the progressive development of the modern world, the fulfilment of peoples' aspirations towards a better life, towards an independent development. The Marxist-Leninist analysis of the overall picture of the struggle between the anti-imperialist front and the forces of reaction strikingly points to the fact that the superiority belongs to the forces of progress and peace. Hence the conviction that war is not impending, that there is a sure possibility to prevent imperialism from throwing mankind into a new world conflagration.

Our Party considers that in order to better correspond to requirements, some improvements to section one of the draft document presented to the conference are necessary with a view to ensuring a most objective portrayal of the picture of the processes taking place in the world, so as not to create an impression of underestimation, but neither of overestimation of the danger still posed by imperialism.

Comrades,

The analysis of the social and political picture of today's world reveals deep-going changes in the international arena.

As is known, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution inaugurated a new era in the history of mankind, has opened the road of the proletarian revolutions, of the peoples' liberation from imperialist domination of the building of the classless society - the communist society. By overcoming extremely great difficulties, the Soviet people, lead by the Party of Communists created by Lenin, succeeded in solving the tasks of the economic and social construction of the new socialist system. During the years of World War II, by carrying the brunt

of the fight against Hitlerite Germany, the USSR made a decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism, to the saving of mankind from the danger of Nazi slavery.

By scoring outstanding achievements in the rapid development of the productive forces and of the technical and material basis of socialism in the fields of science, technology and culture, the Soviet Union has become today a big socialist power. In the first years of the post-war period in a series of other countries in Europe as well on the Asian Continent the revolutionary struggle of the working class, of the broad masses of working people under the leadership of the communist parties aimed at overthrowing the exploiters and building up the socialist society was victorious. Of a great significance in international life

was the victory of the people's revolution in China and the creation of the great Chinese socialist State. Likewise, of a special significance was the creation of the first socialist State on the American continent - the Republic of Cuba. The victory of the socialist revolutions in these countries and the creation of the world socialist system comprising 14 States have brought about the deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, exerting an ever greater influence on the progressive development of human society.

Overcoming innumerable difficulties, the peoples in the socialist countries have obtained remarkable successes in developing the productive forces and their national economies, in the blossoming of science and culture, of the material and spiritual life of masses, in the consolidation of the new social system.

In this context I would like to briefly refer to some aspects of the road covered by the Romanian people along the path of socialist construction during the 25 years since Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke. In order to better understand what the new system has given to the Romanian people, one should have in view that before the second world war Romania was one of the economically and socially most backward countries of Europe. In the years of socialism Romania has changed from a country with an underdeveloped industry and a predominantly agrarian economy, which still had feudal vestiges, into a country with a dynamic economy, with a powerful and fully developing industry based on modern technology, a country with a socialist agriculture.

.. // ..

Industrial output in 1968 was over 14 times bigger than in 1938. Agriculture, too, has witnessed continuous progress and fully secures the satisfaction of the population's requirements.

Following the generalization of socialist relations of production in industry and agriculture, in all the branches of the economy, the exploiting classes have been abolished for ever and the full victory of socialism has been achieved.

The development of the material basis of the new society and the growth in the national income have secured the continuous increase in the living standard of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, of all these working people in our country.

An important success is the elimination of the old inheritance in the field of education, is the final abolition of illiteracy, the raising of the cultural level of the entire people, which is reflected in the powerful development of free and compulsory ten-year education. The great development of science and culture and the flourishing of the arts play an increasingly important role in the progress of the socialist system, in the education of the people and the assertion of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, in the raising of the level of the socialist consciousness of the members of our society.

The programme drawn up by the Ninth Party Congress of Romania's economic and social development up to 1970 is being implemented successfully and there are solid prospects of overfulfilling the established aims. At the present time the entire Party and people are discussing the Directives for the development plan of the country in the 1971-1975 period, whose fulfilment will raise Romania to a level that is close to that of the economically and culturally advanced

countries. After public discussion, these documents will be presented for endorsement to the Tenth Party Congress which will be held at the beginning of August.

All the results obtained by Romania on the road of creating the new social system are due to the enthusiastic labour of the working class, which fulfils its role of the leading class in society in the best conditions, to the activity of the peasantry and the intelligentsia, of all the working people irrespective of nationality. These results demonstrate that our Party is creatively applying the general truths of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions in our country.

At the same time I have to emphasize the important role played in these successes by the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation with the COMECON member countries and with all socialist countries - relations for whose intensification, expansion and perfection we are standing consistently.

Naturally, comrades, in our work we have met with many difficulties and mistakes were also made, but our Party knew how to act resolutely so as to overcome them. It goes without saying that if such errors had not been committed, if the objective laws of social development had sometimes not been ignored, the results along the road of creating socialism would have been much greater.

In the recent years our Party has carried out thorough-going work to analyse the road covered so far, has courageously revealed shortcomings, has criticized a number of

abuses and illegalities committed over the years and has taken resolute measures not only for their abolition, but also for the securing of conditions that such negative phenomena should never again be repeated in our society. In this we see a duty to our people and at the same time an obligation of an internationalist character, since it is well known that hostile propaganda tries to speculate every negative aspect in the socialist countries in order to create difficulties for the communist parties and prejudice the activity of the revolutionary forces.

The Party is concerned with the continuous improvement of the management and planning of the national economy, with the perfecting of the forms and methods of conducting the entire social life. We are paying much attention to the development of socialist democracy, proceeding from the fact that the new system abolishes every kind of oppression and economic and social inequality between men, creating conditions for the strong flourishing of democratic liberties, for a higher organization of the relations between all members of society, for the full assertion of the personality of everybody and the affirmation of socialist humanism.

If the capitalist system undoubtedly marked a progress as against the old, feudal system in the field of democratic liberties and civic rights too, it is even more evident that the socialist system is called upon to create a society in which the democratic liberties should be incomparably superior to those of the capitalist system. This

presupposes a process which obviously obliges the communist parties to resolutely advance along this road.

The essence of socialist democracy resides in the fact that the people, having become the master of political power and of the means of production, must directly participate in the entire activity of leading the economic and social life. In this sense we aim to secure the organizational framework and the favourable climate in which the working people can openly have their say on all problems, can criticize, without any hindrance or repression, any shortcoming and fully assert their initiative, make proposals concerning the improvement of the entire activity of socialist construction. By presenting for consultation and public discussion the most important problems of its home and foreign policy, our Party has the guarantee that the measures it adopts fully correspond to the vital hopes of the entire people.

The fact that the working people are criticizing certain negative phenomena or mistakes committed in various sectors of society does not mean that they have doubts as to the socialist social system, but is an expression of the desire of the working masses that such phenomena should be eliminated and this is in keeping with the concerns of the Party for perfecting its forms and methods of conducting society.

The entire practice of socialist and communist construction demonstrates that the decisive lever, the main prerequisite for the creation of the new system is to ensure

the leading role in society for the working class in alliance with the peasantry, with the intelligentsia and with the other working masses, the leadership by the communist party of the struggle of the entire people, the consistent mobilization by each and every country of its own material and human resources, the solution in a creative way of the problems of the development of the technical and material basis, of the improvement of the new relations of production, of socialist democracy, of the entire social organization. The successful implementation of the fundamental tasks of socialist construction represents the essential contribution of each country to the strengthening the world socialist system, to the cause of socialism and peace. At the same time, an important factor for the continuous progress of the socialist countries is the development of their multilateral collaboration and cooperation. There is a close, dialectical link between the internal and the external factors of the construction of the new system, between the efforts of each people for the continuous growth of its country's economic potential and the free and sovereign cooperation of the socialist countries; this is an expression of the unity between the national and the international interests of the socialist countries.

Life itself has proved that socialism has become an invincible force, both in each country and on a world level.

It goes without saying that not for one moment can we forget that there still exist in the world imperialist

countries which do everything to hamper the development of socialism, that they make use of all means, including the propaganda and information media, against the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, against the socialist system; yet, the wishes of the imperialist reactionary circles and the possibilities of implementing these wishes are as far apart as heaven from earth.

It is sometimes asserted that the bourgeois propaganda and ideology are able to exert such an influence on the communist parties of the socialist countries, on the peoples of these countries, that they may be diverted from the path of socialism. There is no doubt that remnants of the former exploiting classes and of their ideology still exist in the socialist countries, that alien, backward-looking outlooks still penetrate from abroad under different guises. We must, therefore, wage a consistent struggle against the bourgeois ideology, we must pay the greatest attention to the Marxist-Leninist education of the masses, to the dissemination of our outlook on the world and society, an outlook that has forcefully asserted itself along the decades, under the most difficult conditions, as the most advanced theory, able to guide the peoples along the path of the radical transformation of human society. The idea is both unacceptable and inconceivable that the working class, the peoples, the communist parties of the socialist countries that have overthrown the exploiting classes and the foreign imperialist domination, that have conquered political power and have built socialism, through fierce class battles and great sacrifices, would give up, as a result of the prodings and bourgeois propaganda, however shrewed, their revolution-

ary conquests, their people's power, and socialism.

Imperialism has not succeeded in barring the road of socialism when it had won the victory in a single country or in the first post-war years, when the power of the workers and peasants in the socialist countries was not consolidated, when there were still exploiting classes which continued to hold important economic and political positions. All the more so, today, when socialism represents a live reality in our countries, when the people is the master of the country's destinies and holds all the means of defence, when there is a powerful socialist world system, it is inconceivable that any power could deflect the peoples of the socialist countries from their road or stop their victorious forward march.

The invincibility of the socialist system is, first of all, based on the exercise by the working class of its historic leading mission, on the fact that the power is in the hands of the working people, on the unshakable determination of the peoples, headed by their communist parties, to strengthen and develop their revolutionary gains, to defend their freedom and independence. At the same time, this is based on the internationalist solidarity of the socialist countries, of the communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces in the fight against any armed imperialist aggression.

As was shown also by the representatives of other parties, for several years serious divergencies exist between the socialist countries, elements of tension have appeared affecting their relations of cooperation and the unity of the world socialist system. The representatives of those parties

who raised have the problem of a thorough-going analysis of the causes of these divergencies are right, because it is only thus that the means can be found for their removal, for the strengthening of collaboration and unity between the socialist countries.

In our view we must start from the historically different development conditions in which the socialist countries are carrying out their activities. This leads to the appearance of variants in the assessment of certain phenomena, in the practical construction of the socialist system. But the fact that these different points of view and assessments are becoming divergencies and lead to tension, affecting mutual relations are especially due to subjective factors, to the lack of understanding for the diversity of conditions in development, to the disregard of the norms of relations between the socialist countries. Of course, one has to take into account that the relations between the socialist countries have so far no precedent in the development of the world that they are an entirely new phenomenon in international life, a unique experience in the history of human society. In the development of these relations a number of shortcomings and anomalies can appear, which in our opinion, have a transient and remediable character. Such phenomena can and must disappear in the process of the continuous improvement of the internationalist cooperation between the peoples building the new system.

Already several years ago our Party became worried by the sharpening of the public polemics and the aggravation

of the divergencies between the communist and workers' parties, especially between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party. We expressed our view that the policy of no communist party should be blamed or condemned, neither at the congresses of other parties, nor at international meetings and reunions. In the spring of 1964 the Romanian Communist Party called both on the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party not to extend and sharpen the polemics, to act in such a way as to find means of solving diverging problems. Unfortunately things have developed in such a way that a stage has been reached which we all know.

Comrades, this is obviously not the time and place to analyse the causes of this state of things, nor is it included on the agenda of our Conference; we did not

intend to deal with them, if they had not been raised in the discussion. Our delegation wishes to emphasize that the Romanian Communist Party and our people are highly worried by the fact that conflicts and border clashes have occurred in the relations between the two big socialist countries.

At the same time we note with satisfaction that the declaration of the government of the Soviet Union proposes the solution of these problems by negotiations, and also that in her reply the Chinese People's Republic declares herself in favour of discussions. We believe that it is only on this road, of discussions and negotiations that all problems of any kind can and should be solved between socialist

countries; any other way cannot but cause grave prejudice to the socialist world system, to our communist movement and to the influence of socialism in the world.

In this context, our Party believes that the blame and condemnation of the Chinese Communist Party voiced at this Conference, like condemnations of any other party in general, are not likely to create a climate favouring the settlement of divergencies and litigious problems.

As I have already declared in public and as I have told the Chinese comrades, we do not agree with the accusations made by them against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other communist parties. At the same time, we have told the Soviet comrades and comrades of other fraternal parties that neither do we agree with their accusations of the Chinese Communist Party.

Whilst listening to some speeches at the Conference, we remembered that in the history of the communist movement there have been cases in the past when grave accusations, which later proved to be unfounded, had been made against some communist and workers' parties, including those of socialist countries. We all know what extremely serious consequences such practices and methods had for the working-class movement and for the cause of socialism. Drawing all the conclusions from the mistakes made in the past, when the Romanian Communist Party participated in such campaigns, we here declare that we are firmly resolved not to repeat such mistakes and in no case to follow the road of accusing and condemning other communist and workers' parties. Accusations, blame, labellings and invectives - by whomsoever - can only lead to the sharpening of the tension and the deepening of disagreements; they are not of a nature to

create conditions for the settlement of divergent problems, for the development of collaboration and unity among our parties. And calls in any shape or form by anybody from the outside for the replacement of the leading bodies of a communist or workers' party could contribute even less to normal relations between the parties.

We are deeply convinced that the only way of creating conditions for the normalization of relations between the communist and workers' parties are comradely discussions, the tackling of different viewpoints and of divergencies from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, proceeding from the interests of one's own people, of the working class, of the international communist movement and of the cause of socialism in the world. In this spirit we believe that our Conference must lead not to the deepening of the divergencies, but contribute to smoothing the paths for their attenuation and elimination. It is only thus that we shall respond to the hopes of the communists throughout the world, to the hopes of the working class and of all anti-imperialist forces.

Our delegation is empowered to again call upon all communist and workers' parties, whether they participate in the Conference or not, that we should endeavour, beyond existing dissensions and disagreements, to find the paths for union in the fight against imperialism and for our common cause, the cause of socialism and communism. This is a vital requirement of the present anti-imperialist struggle, the main internationalist duty at the present time.

It is only through unity that the socialist world system can throw its entire weight and material, political and moral superiority into the international fight for peace

and progress. To achieve this it is however, necessary to watch over the strict observance by all socialist countries in their mutual relations of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of socialist internationalism, of independence and national sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual comradely assistance. These principles, which form a unitary, dialectical entity, cannot be considered separately, nor can they be opposed to each other. Indeed, any weakening of international solidarity harms the cause of each country and our common cause, but at the same time the principle of internationalism cannot be invoked in any way for the non-observance of the other principles, for interference of any kind in the internal affairs of a socialist country or of a fraternal party.

The sovereignty of the socialist countries in no way contravenes socialist internationalism, but, on the contrary, is an essential condition for the strengthening of their solidarity, of their freely consented and conscious collaboration in the fight against imperialism, for the victory of our common aims.

In developing relations of collaboration in all fields on the basis of the above principles, the socialist countries will offer the world a pattern of fruitful cooperation between peoples, between free and sovereign states. The identity of social and State order, the community of fundamental interests and goals, the common Marxist-Leninist ideology are as many objective premises for rebuilding and strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, for the development of friendly ties and fraternal cooperation between them. The favourable results of the Conference of the Warsaw Treaty member-states held in Budapest and of the Session

of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance held in Moscow are particularly telling in this respect. They have demonstrated that, whenever one proceeds from the desire to find mutually acceptable solutions, whenever the existing problems are approached in a spirit of comradeship, mutual esteem and with an open mind for the opinions and interests of the others, it becomes possible to establish common decisions and to strengthen the solidarity between the socialist countries.

Comrades,

A great force of our time, engaged in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism is the working class in the capitalist countries, headed by the communist parties. Despite unimaginably great difficulties, the communist parties in those countries step up their struggle for the economic and political rights of the working class, of all the working people, for freedom and democracy, for progressive changes in society, for the national independence of the peoples.

The broad social movements carried out by the proletariat, by masses of millions of working people in the capitalist countries are well known. In many capitalist countries, thanks to its consciousness and revolutionary militancy, the proletariat plays an ever more important political role, its will and voice having to be heeded even by the ruling bodies. In the anti-imperialist struggle the proletariat is acting with increasing unity; the workers, regardless of their political and philosophical conceptions and religious beliefs are strengthening their solidarity. To achieve the unity of the working class is an essential imperative for the fulfilment of its

lofty revolutionary mission and of the historic part it is called upon to play in society.

In this respect, the effort to achieve unity of action with the socialist and social-democratic parties, which in some countries comprise broad masses of working people is of particular importance. Of course, there exist profound differences of outlook between the communist and the social-democratic parties on a number of fundamental issues of social and political life, that the policy conducted by some social-democratic leaders who refuse to cooperate with the communist parties hamper the carrying out of joint actions. This notwithstanding, as shown by the experience of certain countries, the communists and socialists can act in unity scoring success in meeting the interests of the working class, of the broad strata of the population.

It is therefore necessary to work perseveringly for the achievement of close collaboration between the communist parties and the socialist and social-democratic parties.

A profound change in international life was brought about by the process of the desintegration of the colonial system. The national liberation movement of the peoples still suffer under the yoke of colonial slavery deals powerful blows to the last remnants of this hateful system of exploitation and oppression. This struggle, which enjoys the solidarity, sympathy and active support of the entire progressive mankind, has an important part to play in the anti-imperialist struggle. As a result of the downfall of the colonial system, scores upon scores

of newly independent states have emerged in the world, which are now facing the historical task of doing away with the economic and social backwardness inherited from imperialism, and of resolutely stepping on the road of progress and prosperity. The struggle of the newly independent states of Asia and Africa against imperialism and neo-colonialism, in defence of their independence and national sovereignty and of the right to choose their own path of social development, without any outside interference, strongly bears upon the evolution of the modern world.

The struggle of the peoples in the countries of Latin America asserts itself with an increased impetus, pursuing the aim of their liberation from the trusteeship of American imperialism, of their independent economic and social development, of safeguarding their vital national interests, of developing their relations with the socialist states. The movement of the revolutionary forces in Latin America headed by the strong detachments of the proletariat is a component part of outstanding importance in the world anti-imperialist struggle.

As is known, the economic gap between the advanced countries and the developing states continues to widen. It is therefore most important that the communist parties work for the narrowing of this gap so that the necessary support be given to those states in their struggle for economic and social progress.

The safe way to the economic and social progress of the new states, to safeguarding and strengthening their national independence is primarily - as life itself has shown - the intensification of their own efforts, the mobilization of their entire material and human potential, the concentration and the union of all the progressive forces of the nation.

In many of the countries that have recently been freed from the imperialist yoke, there is a strong development of the State-owned and cooperative sector alongside with the privately-owned capitalist sector. To secure the advance of these countries towards socialism means to multilaterally back the development of the State-owned and cooperative sector, which must become decisive in the economy of the respective state, the strengthening of the revolutionary political forces.

It is known that in a number of such countries an important role in the political life is played by the democratic and progressive movements. In some of the newly independent states, reaction is persecuting the communist parties and the other revolutionary forces. There are countries in which even the democratic, patriotic organizations which stand on anti-imperialist positions ignore the rôle of the communists or refuse collaboration with them, and this cannot but prejudice the interests of the respective peoples.

Historical experience shows, however, that the progress of those countries depends to a great extent on the existence of revolutionary parties basing themselves on the conception of dialectical and historical materialism and which are resolved to rally the widest social forces in the fight for the democratic and

independent development of society. Only the achievement of close cooperation between the communists and the other patriotic, progressive national forces, only their joint struggle under the aegis of advanced, revolutionary ideas can be the decisive factor in the progressive transformation of society, in the independent economic and political development of those countries.

In their efforts towards progress, against imperialist rule, against the policy of neo-colonialism, in their socio-economic development, those countries find important support in their many-sided cooperation with the socialist states.

One of the significant social forces of the modern world, which has a great revolutionary potential in the struggle against imperialism and for the cause of progress is the peasantry - the natural and close ally of the working class. In many countries, particularly in the states having a less developed economy, the peasantry represents a great portion of the population and plays a significant part in the social and political affairs. It is an indisputable reality that, in the present period the participation of the peasant masses in the political life, in the struggle against imperialism is growing in intensity. That is precisely why it is particularly important to strengthen the alliance between the working class and the peasantry, to place the communist

parties in the front ranks of the struggle waged by the peasant masses for their economic and social rights, against exploitation by the monopolies, for a better life, and to draw the peasantry of all countries into the great anti-imperialist movement.

In the circumstances of the deep-going scientific and technological revolution of our time the intelligentsia acquires an increasing weight in society and an ever more important role in the material and spiritual creation, in shaping the course of social progress. In the revolutionary struggle it is an objective necessity to take due account of the new changes which occur in the structure of modern society as well as of the increasingly obvious tendency of the intelligentsia to engage directly, side by side with the working class and with the broad masses of the working people, in the anti-monopoly struggle, for the progressive reshaping of society, for the solution of certain urgent problems pertaining to the life of the peoples. In this way the intelligentsia can be more strongly drawn into the great social and political battles led by the communist parties and in the general activity having an anti-imperialist character.

In the present period the young people assert themselves ever more vigorously as they represent, by their élan

and militant spirit, by their generous ideals, a huge potential for the progressive transformation of the world. The younger generation is vitally interested in eliminating the danger of a new world conflagration, in ensuring the propitious conditions for the display and materialization of their energies and creative enthusiasm. Profound stirrings of the young people are taking place in the capitalist world over the crucial problem of their existence: how to organize their future, how their life will look like tomorrow. The masses of the working youth assert themselves powerfully in this movement, the energetic action of the academic youth command general attention. Ever more obvious is the outspoken desire of the young people actively to participate in the political struggle to secure a better future, a struggle which, even though it comprises various trends, ways of thinking and orientations, has an important positive part to play. The youth should find adequate answers to the matters of their concern in the communist and workers' parties, which are able to open for them clear prospects on the ways of the revolutionary development of society. Millions upon millions of young people in the capitalist world can represent, if correctly guided in their craving for progress, a huge social force in the struggle against reaction, for democracy and peace.

An important role in the anti-imperialist struggle for progress and peace is played also by other social forces: women's organizations, middle layers, social circles having most varied beliefs, political and philosophical aims and religious faiths, personalities of culture and science, representatives of bourgeois political parties who speak out in favour of a realistic policy towards the cause of peace and world civilization.

An essential feature of contemporary political life is the growing contribution of all states to the settlement of problems which are now of concern to mankind; one can say that nowadays every State, every nation - big or small - bears the responsibility for the fate of peace and human civilization and are in duty bound to make an active contribution in preventing a new war, in strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation among peoples. It is worth stressing that the small and medium-sized countries assert themselves ever more firmly in the world arena, making an increased contribution towards the settlement of international issues, towards the establishment of relations of full equality between nations, of respect for the will and aspirations of every people.

One of the basic features of our epoch is the fact that the international problems, the problems of peace and war, have become a major preoccupation of hundreds of millions of men and women on all meridians, who act with determination to prevent imperialism from unleashing a new war, to ensure peace.

Dear Comrades,

The main objective of the united struggle of all the anti-imperialist forces is the defence of peace and international security, the thwarting of the aggressive policy of imperialism, the safeguarding of the peoples' independence and sovereignty, the ensuring of the progressive development of human society.

In the modern world it is of a decisive importance for the fulfilment of these targets to place the relations among states, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of independence and national sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage, respect for the sacred right of each and every people to decide by itself, without any outside interference, on the way of its social and political development. The very cause of détente, the fate of peace depend on the consistent fulfilment of these principles, the infringement of which is the main source of danger for international security. That is why they are getting in our days a wide acknowledgement, as more and more states are raising their voice and acting to promote them and to ensure their observance. That is why we deem it necessary that the communist and workers' parties should militate perseveringly for the generalization of these principles in the international life, considering this as an aim of major importance in the struggle of anti-imperialist forces.

The liquidation of armed conflicts existing today in the world is an outstanding objective of the anti-imperialist movement. We are entirely in agreement with those parts of the Document laid before the Conference calling on all those to whom the cause of peace and détente is dear, to intensify the struggle for the final cessation of US aggression in Vietnam, for the creation of such conditions as would enable the Vietnamese people to decide their own destinies, without any outside interference. We believe that it is one of the essential duties of the socialist countries, of the communist movement, of the entire anti-imperialist front to intensify the efforts on all levels in order to put an end, as soon as possible, to the imperialist aggression in Vietnam, to determine the withdrawal of the American troops and of those of their allies from that country and the cessation of the war imposed on that heroic people. The recent proposals made by the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam represent a realistic, constructive basis for carrying on the negotiations in a favourable way in Paris, leading to a political solution of this conflict, and ensuring the right of the Vietnamese people to solve independently the problems of their development. The Romanian Party, Government and people, have given and will give in the future too, their entire material, political, moral and diplomatic support to the Vietnamese people in its just struggle for the defence of the independence and liberty of the homeland.

An ever greater concern is caused to public opinion throughout the world on account of the maintenance of tension in the Near East; it is, therefore, necessary that the endeavours of all peace-loving forces be directed towards the lessening of tension in this region of the world, towards a solution of the conflict on the basis of the U.N. Security Council Resolution. In this respect, an essential condition is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories, the securing of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the independence of all the states in that region as well as the settling of the problem of the Palestinian refugees, by taking account of their national interests.

We understand and resolutely support the aspirations of the Arab peoples towards full national liberation, social emancipation, towards democratic, progressive development. In expressing our viewpoint, we start from the thesis that the people that does not acknowledge the right of other peoples to independence and independent existence cannot itself be free. It is clear that, as a result of the maintenance of tension and conflicts, of the perpetuation of the state of belligerence in the Near East, it is only the imperialist circles that stand to gain, their aim being to divide the peoples, to raise dissensions and tension in order to maintain and consolidate their domination, it is the reactionary circles in that region that stand to gain.

A vital cause of the entire contemporary world is the achievement of disarmament and, in the first place of nuclear disarmament. It is known that the only radical course towards avoiding the danger of a thermonuclear war is the nuclear disarmament. Certainly, the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is a step forward in this direction; however, it must be followed by concrete steps conducive to the reduction and elimination of the nuclear danger, to the prohibition and destruction of the atomic weapons, so that the force of the Atom, of this great achievement of human genius, be exclusively used for peaceful purposes, in the service of the progress of society.

One of the important problems on which depends the ensurance of peace is the achievement of the European security. By analysing the processes which are taking place in Europe and by examining the new trends which assert themselves in the political arena of this continent, the socialist countries, members of the Warsaw Treaty, have depicted in the Bucharest Declaration of 1966 as well as in the recent Budapest Appeal, an ample and mobilizing perspective on the possibilities and the ways of achieving the European security. The strong response which these documents have had in the international arena confirm the keen interest of the peoples, of public opinion, in achieving a climate of active cooperation, of détente, security and peace on the European continent. It has to be mentioned that certain western states and government circles have considered these documents to be an efficient basis for talks with the view to achieving a real and concrete progress on the road of détente and security in Europe.

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To achieve security in Europe, of great importance is the recognition of historic post-war realities - including the existence of the two German States - to ensure the inviolability of the frontiers, the simultaneous dismantling of the NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty, the abolition of military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops within their national boundaries, to renounce any manifestations and demonstrations of force. This is the alternative by which we must oppose the policy of tension in the international relations on the European continent as pursued by the aggressive, militarist and revanchist circles of imperialism.

The creation of a system of collective security in Europe is not only a vital desideratum for the peoples of this continent; this would contribute to a great extent to the general improvement of the international political climate, to the settlement of disputed issues on other continents.

The conclusion of regional agreements, the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and good-neighbourliness in various parts of the globe, including the establishment of denuclearized zones, would be of great importance in ensuring stability, and strengthening peace.

To reach this aim it is required that the revolutionary and progressive forces actively militate for the strict observance of the norms of international law by all States,

the international recognition of certain countries, such as the People's Republic of China - the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people - the German Democratic Republic, the Viet Nam Democratic Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, for the achievement of the universality of the United Nations, for the assurance of the necessary conditions for the participation of all states in the settlement of the major international problems.

To reach the aims of peace and security the continuation and deepening of the process of détente is necessary, the wide extension of economic, political, diplomatic, technical, scientific and cultural relations between all States, irrespective of their social system, the peaceful settlement through talks and negotiations of outstanding international problems.

Filled by a sense of responsibility for the destinies of mankind, for the cause of socialism and peace, the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of Socialist Romania will further with energy and perseverance for the triumph of peace, the establishment of security and progress.

Dear Comrades,

The document presented to the Conference quite rightly speaks of the need to fight against any manifestation of nationalism and racialism as well as against the trends of hegemony. You know, nationalism expresses itself by the non-recognition of the rights of other nations or nationalities, by a sense of inequality and the violation of their legitimate interests, by the persecution and oppression of other peoples.

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It is well known that the reactionary imperialist circles have always resorted to the weapon of nationalism and chauvinism in order to divide the peoples, and better to barbarously exploit and oppress them. It is therefore the duty of communists to fight most resolutely against every manifestation of nationalism or racialism, of chauvinism and hegemonism, concepts that are typical of the bourgeois ideology and in total contradiction to Marxism-Leninism.

As Lenin has emphasized, precisely in order to successfully wage this struggle, it is necessary to fight in the first place against every form of nationalism and trend of hegemony in the ranks of one's own nation.

The nationalism of small nations or nationalities is determined and permanently fed, in the first place, by the policy of national domination and oppression. Therefore the fight for national liberation, for the winning or defence of independence is part and parcel of the fight against nationalism, for friendship between the peoples.

The Marxist-Leninist tackling of this problem implies a clear delimitation between nationalism and the fight for the defence of the national interests of each people.

It would therefore be altogether unjust to consider the assertion of the principles of equal rights, national state sovereignty and the independence of the parties as nationalist manifestations or as violations of proletarian internationalism.

Internationalism unconditionally implies free and equal existence of the nations, the development of independent communist parties as the fundamental and decisive premise of their links of fraternal solidarity. The duty of the communists is, first and foremost, to concern themselves with the organization of the revolutionary struggle in their own country and, where they are government parties, to secure the shaping of the socialist society. Concern with the progress and prosperity of their country, with its economic and cultural development which is not achieved to the detriment of other peoples, to the detriment or the negation of the interests of others, can in no case be represented as an expression of nationalism. On the contrary, it is only in this way that the communists fulfil their role as the vanguard and the leading force of their own people, contribute to the establishment of relations of respect and trust between the peoples, the foundation of real solidarity with the revolutionary movements of all countries.

There is no contradiction between the struggle for the defence of national interests, for full equality of rights of the countries as well as of the parties and between the manifestation of international solidarity but, on the contrary, there is a close dialectical unity. One cannot successfully fight for the defence of the working class interests in one's own country if one does not develop a close cooperation with the working class of other

countries; likewise one cannot be internationalist if one does not take care of the defence of the interests of one's own working class and people.

Only a just interweaving of the national interests with those of the international struggle can ensure the true implementation of the Marxist-Leninist principles.

The Romanian Communist Party has always shown preoccupation, in the past as well as at present, for the harmonious interweaving of the revolutionary struggle and of the efforts for building socialism in Romania with the development of international solidarity. The internationalism of Romanian communists has long, unshakable traditions, it was manifest in the participation, weapons in hand, in the struggle for the victory and the defence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in the countless manifestations of solidarity with the revolutionary movements in various countries of the world, in the participation in international brigades fighting against fascism in Spain, in the partisans movement in France and in other countries during the Second World War.

The Romanian Communist Party has given an active assistance to the Korean people in its fight against the aggression by the United States of America, gives its whole support to the heroic fight of the Vietnamese people, manifests its solidarity with the struggle for the defence of freedom and independence of revolutionary Cuba. It offers a many-sided material,

political, and moral support to the national liberation movements, to the struggle of the peoples in colonies.

As to the international ties, our party, starting from the very principles of proletarian internationalism, has developed its relations with the communist and workers' parties of all the countries of the world socialist system, maintains close relations and intensifies its contacts with a great number of communist and workers' parties of all other countries of the world, as well as with national liberation movements on all the continents.

I have referred to all this, having in mind the fact that sometimes it has been said or suggested about the Romanian communists that they were leading a nationalist policy, that they were neglecting their internationalist duties. It is not so, comrades, the manifestations of nationalism and national narrowness are alien to the Romanian Communist Party and to the Romanian people; the ideas of international solidarity, of proletarian internationalism, justly understood, justly conceived as Marx, Engels, Lenin thought them, are dear to them.

As Romanian communists we are firm defenders of the national interests of our people; we shall spare no effort to secure the building of socialism in Romania and at the same time make our entire contribution to the strengthening of the world forces of socialism, to the strengthening of the positions of communism in the world. Because we are internationalists, we

stand for the full and real implementation of equality between nations and between parties. The Romanian Communist Party will continue to tirelessly militate for the development of links of internationalist solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, will always fulfill its duties as a detachment of the great international front of the communists.

Dear Comrades,

The draft Document submitted to the Conference deals, in its final section, with some problems of the development of the communist and workers' movement, with some problems pertaining to the relations between fraternal parties.

The Romanian Communist Party proceeds from the reality that by its vigour and revolutionary militancy and by power of attraction of its ideology, the communist and working-class movement is the main political force of the contemporary times. The communist parties in many countries have accumulated a rich revolutionary experience and have increased their political and ideological force, their organizational ability and influence among the working masses in the social and political life.

One of the features of the revolutionary struggle is the increasing diversity of conditions and circumstances in which the communist and workers' parties carry on their activity. This leads to the fact that the tasks and preoccupations differ from one party to another; there are differences regarding both

the strategical and the tactical lines, the specific objectives of the revolutionary struggle and of the edification of socialism, the manner of acting in a circumstance or another and of approaching some theoretical and ideological problems regarding the evolution of contemporary society. That is why it is appropriate to recall what Karl Marx said more than a century ago by stating that since various detachments of the working class in various countries are developing in extremely different conditions it is unavoidable that their theoretic conceptions which reflect the real movement, should also differ one from another .

It is, of course, to be stressed that the knowledge and application of the general truths of scientific socialism, of the requirements of the objective laws of the development of society is an obligatory condition for a correct orientation of the communist and workers' parties. At the same time,

experience proves that the proletariat, the communist parties can ensure the success of the struggle only by studying the concrete conditions and characteristics of the situation in which they act, proceeding from these factors in the elaboration of the political line, of the forms and

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methods of activity by applying in a creative manner the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the existing situation. Related to this idea, what Lenin said at the end of the last century continues to be topical to the effect that for the Russian socialists it is particularly necessary to effect a self standing study of Marx's theory because it offers only general guiding principles, which under the specific conditions of the Great Britain are applied in a manner different from France, whereas in France it is different from Germany, and in Germany it is different from Russia .

Many of the differences of view existing in the communist movement are connected with the changes which are taking place in the world as a result of the deep social transformations occurring in various countries and continents, as well as of the rapid growth of the productive forces, of the technical-scientific revolution.

All these new phenomena are asking for answers which imply a wide Marxist-Leninist, scientific discussion . Of course, for these it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of the realities and, at the same time, a creative thought and a new spirit without being afraid of looking at things as they are and not as we wish them to be.

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In the framework of these discussions there could appear, alongside with just ideas, wrong opinions as well. You know comrades, that in any domain of science, and particularly in that of social sciences, not only correct ideas have appeared, and one cannot advance without a confrontation of different opinions. What is essential, is that the discussing of differing opinions takes place in a civilized scientific spirit. Nobody can pretend to be the holder of the magic key with which to open the box of answers to all the problems. It is necessary to start always from the truth that what was just yesterday could become obsolete, out-of-date today and no longer correspond to the demands of the historical progress. It is necessary to keep in mind that the forms of revolutionary struggle which proved to be valid in certain circumstances cannot be mechanically applied to other historical conditions and stages of development. These Marxist-Leninist truths are confirmed by the different way in which the revolution and the socialist construction has been carried out in various countries, by the multitude of forms in which the revolutionary fight of the Communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries is being waged today, by the different way in which they are conceiving the winning of power and organising of the socialist society. It is known for example, that between the level of development of the advanced capitalist countries and that of many countries of Africa and Asia there is a whole historical epoch, which determines differing angles of view and various ways of tackling and solving practical current problems.

Experience shows that in the practice of the revolutionary struggle, just as in life, the general is realized through the particular; putting into practice the general principles of Marxism-Leninism has nothing in common with fixing unique forms and unchanging patterns of thinking and action for all the parties. To render absolute any forms and methods of revolutionary struggle, any experiences in the construction of socialism cannot help the communist parties to solve the complex problems raised by social life and to fulfill the mission incumbent upon them in society. It is only the communists of the respective country who are able to know best the reality of the national, social and political life, know how to act, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, in order to solve the problems they are facing. There is no doubt, that the mutual acquaintance with the endeavours of the parties, and the exchanges of experience between them are extremely useful and necessary; they help to enrich our joint treasure and to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the communist movement.

By this, I am not saying anything new, I am just recalling certain truths which sometimes are forgotten or neglected, which leads to the absolutization of certain experiences and to their estimation as generally valid and universally compulsory. In our opinion, this is one of the factors that has, not in a small degree, contributed to today's divergencies.

The different manner of acting in a given situation or of approaching a certain problem should not be a matter of dispute between the communist and workers' parties. We appreciate the fact that the Draft Document tabled to the Conference, proceeding from the great diversity of conditions in which the communist parties carry out their activities, emphasizes the right of each party to elaborate its policy in full independence, guiding itself by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Each party is responsible to the working class, to its own people, and at the same time to the international communist and working-class movement for the way in which it implements its revolutionary tasks and fulfills the ideals and aspirations of the working people.

The better each party fulfills its responsibilities towards the working class and the people to which it belongs, the greater will be the confidence of the masses in its policy, the more powerfully asserts its role as the vanguard, the greater the prestige of the communist and working-class movement. This represents the main contribution of each party to the common cause of socialism and communism, to the strengthening of the international power and cohesion of the communist and working-class movement.

Historical experience has proved the correctness of the conclusions, long since reached by the communist parties that,

because of the great differences in the level and the historical ways of development of the various countries and of the increasing diversification of the revolutionary process demanding an independent approach by the Communist parties to their concrete tasks, it is not necessary to have any leading centre.

In the present period of great economic and social changes and of the powerful assertion of the revolutionary forces it is necessary that bilateral and multilateral contacts, links and discussions exist between the fraternal parties on the ideological and current political problems of the communist and working-class movement, on the questions of the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, for socialism, democracy and peace.

In this connection we wish to stress that our Party conceives the international meetings of the communist parties not as forums called upon to draw up documents of a programmatic character that are obligatory for all parties, to establish directives and normative lines. Such meetings are aimed at ensuring a free, and principled exchange of views between the participants in the establishment of joint viewpoints and aims on the fundamental problems of general interests, after which each party can independently decide on the concrete way it will act.

It is a positive fact that the Document submitted to the Conference asserts the need for the solving the divergent issues in the communist and working-class movement by way of discussions and comradely cooperation. We believe it necessary

in our practical activity and in this spirit to make efforts along this line.

The policy of the communist parties is subject to verification by life and the control of public opinion. People judge us not by declarations of good intent—even the road to hell is paved with good intentions - but according to deeds, according to our actions in the implementation of our policy. That is why we shall act in such a way that there be close concord between our declarations and our deeds.

The general unity of the movement decisively depends on the unity and cohesion of each and every party, on its organizational, political and ideological force. The stronger and more united each party is, the stronger will be the unity of the communist and working-class movement. That is why in the relations between the parties by no means actions directed towards the weakening of the unity and of the fighting capacity of any one party must to be accepted. In this connection we believe that each party has the right to take adequate measures for the defence of its unity.

The document emphasizes that the non-participation of some parties in the present Conference must not affect fraternal relations and internationalist cooperation with them. This is a problem of principle of the greatest importance. It is indeed the right of each party to decide on

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the participation or non-participation in the international meetings of the communist movement: similarly, the absence of a party from such meetings must not affect comradely relations between parties, the development of cooperation between them and their joint actions. The attachment of a party to internationalism does not reside in the participation or non-participation in international meetings and conferences, but in the way in which, by its entire activity, it serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, of its people, the general cause of socialism in the world. That is why we consider that the document we shall adopt must very clearly emphasize the need for the continuous development of cooperation among all the communist and workers' parties.

Our Party will intensify in the future too its collaboration with all fraternal parties, with those attending this Conference and those that do not participate in its proceedings, with all anti-imperialist forces, being convinced that in this way it fulfils its duty as an active detachment in the struggle against imperialism, for socialism, peace and social progress.

Dear Comrades,

On examining the draft Document in its present form, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party believes that it can be taken as a working basis for our Conference.

We appreciate the fact that intensive work has been undertaken for the drawing up of the draft Document tabled for discussion to the Conference, that the representatives of

the parties-among whom also the representatives of our Party - participating in the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission have made comprehensive and fruitful exchange of views which has contributed to bringing closer some viewpoints. We consider that the draft document contains a number of correct ideas and outlines a series of important general tasks of the fight against imperialism; we consider positive the fact that the draft does not comprise critical references or condemnations to the address of any party. But, it also contains some assessments which, in our view, have to be improved. To this end, the delegation of our Party is putting forward the corresponding proposals. It is necessary that the conference materials reflect the common positions, the desire for unity and therefore I agree with those comrades who asked here that the main document should include those problems on which common agreement has been reached, leaving aside those where differences of views persist.

Dear Comrades,

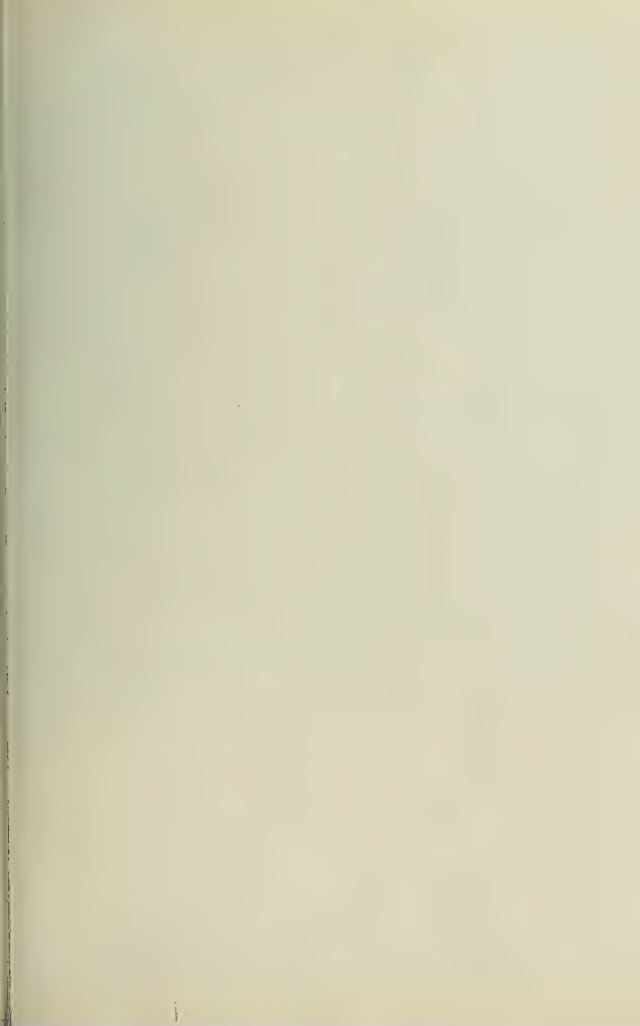
The 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth, a historical event of world importance must be celebrated under the sign of the strengthening of the unity of the revolutionary forces, of the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle, of the development and enrichment of our theory on the world and life, for the carrying forward of the invincible banner of Marxist-Leninist teaching, in keeping with the new conditions now existing in the world. We believe that this will be the best homage paid to the memory of Lenin.

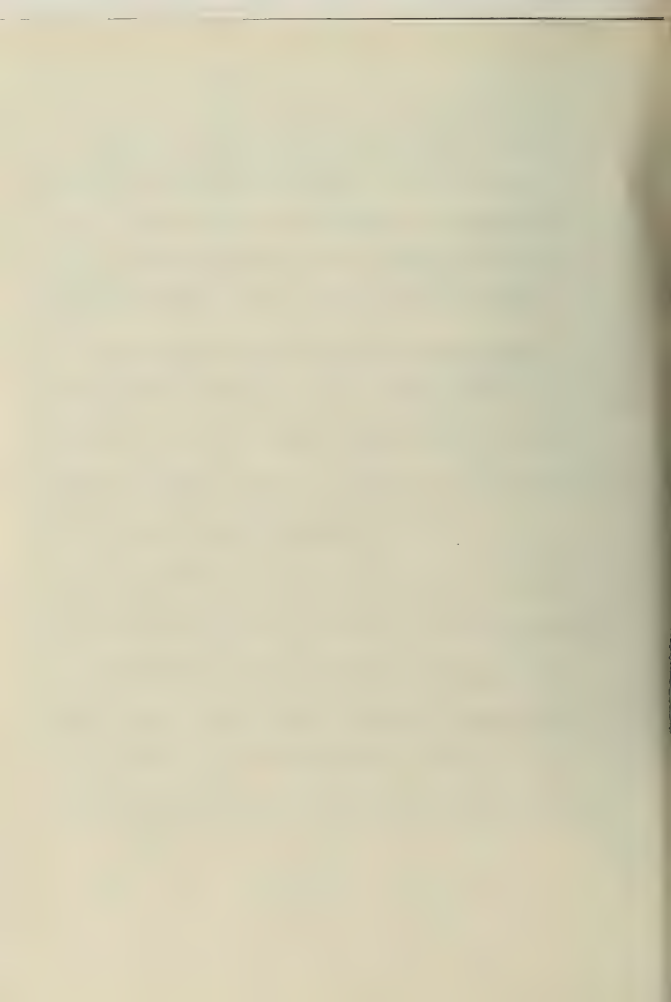
The communist and working-class movement is now facing tasks of a huge historic responsibility.

The era in which we are living demands of all communists that they should rise above all divergencies and animosities, that they should place above what divides them and which is transient and secondary, the general interests of the working class, of the peoples, of the anti-imperialist struggle, of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Romanian Communist Party will spare no effort and will continue to act with all its vigour and resolve for the victory of the world anti-imperialist struggle, for the unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement, of all the forces fighting in the great front of socialism, progress and peace, for peaceful coexistence and international détente.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the conditions that have been created with a view to the good progress of the Conference and for the hospitality extended to us. On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and the entire Romanian people we also address a message of internationalist solidarity to all the communist and workers' parties, as well as wishes for success in the fight for the cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the world!





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ROMANIAN
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- From Day To Day



the big May Day parade in Bucharest. In the grandstand : the Party and State leaders, and numerous foreign guests

Significance of May Day Celebration

This year May Day was celebrated in Romania under the sign of the forthcoming 25th anniversary of her liberation from under the fascist yoke.

Emphasizing the particular significance of this labour holiday, Chivu Stoica, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, pointed in his speech made at the meeting held in Bucharest on the occasion of May Day to the changes of crucial importance for the destinies of the Romanian people come about in the 25 years of Romania's free existence.

After featuring the achievements obtained in developing industry, modernizing agriculture, advancing science, art and literature and in raising living standards, Chivu Stoica stressed that the measures that have been taken by the Party in the last few years for improving the management of economic activity and of the whole social life have contributed to cementing even more strongly the people's social and economic unity, to steadily enhancing the fraternal friendship between the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities, to asserting the creative capacities of the socialist nation.

"One of the basic features of the development of Romanian society — said Chivu Stoica — is the deepening of socialist democracy, expressed by the more active and more direct participation of the people in running State and public affairs... the ever stronger cohesion of all the country's social and political forces within the Socialist Unity Front".

In his speech, Chivu Stoica also referred to the foreign policy of Romania, showing that it is focussed on fraternal friendship, alliance and multi-lateral collaboration with all socialist countries. He addressed fraternal greetings to the peoples of the neighbouring socialist countries — the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary — of the other European socialist countries — Albania, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland — of the Asian socialist countries — the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Vietnam Democratic Republic — and to the people of the first socialist country on the American continent, the Republic of Cuba.

At the same time, Chivu Stoica addressed greetings to the working class and communist parties as well as to all advanced social forces in the capitalist countries, to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against neo-colonialism and for consolidating their national independence. He conveyed warm greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people, wishing it success in the fight for the freedom and independence of its homeland, for the sacred right to decide its own fate without any outside interference.

Stressing that the Romanian Communist Party is resolved further to make its contribution to getting over the difficulties existing today within the international communist movement, to strengthening the unity of the

socialist countries and of the communist and workers' parties, Chivu Stoica said:

"Guided by the supreme interests of peace, socialist Romania will continue to pursue an active policy of collaboration with all the states in the world, whatever their social and political systems, will campaign for peaceful coexistence between the peoples. In its whole international activity, our country promotes the principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles whose observance is a guarantee for the development of international collaboration, for the unhampered assertion of each nation, for the establishment of new-type relations between states.

"Our country grants great importance to the achievement of European security and is resolved to devote its efforts, side by side with all peace-loving forces, to bringing about detente and peaceful collaboration on our continent, and to developing new-type inter-state relations based on esteem, confidence and fruitful cooperation, so that Europe may become a continent of peace, understanding and friendship among the peoples."

The thousands upon thousands of citizens who participated in the May Day parades throughout Romania, carried panels and slogans by which they expressed their full approval of Romania's consistent foreign policy, a policy of strengthening world peace, of unshakable friendship with all socialist countries, a policy promoting relations of good understanding between states, irrespective of their social systems, with a view to removing the sources of tension and to putting an end to the division of the world into hostile blocs.

The great May Day parade of the Bucharest working people and the parades that took place all over the country, tellingly illustrated the achievements of the Romanian people, its enthusiasm in welcoming the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation.

The masses of working people participating in the demonstrations — Romanians, Magyars and those belonging to other nationalities, fraternally united by their common aims — presented, by means of panels, tableaux, graphs and floats, data on their achievements obtained in the factories and mills, on building sites, in institutions. The graphs highlighted the fact that in the first quarter of this year the plan of gross industrial output was implemented 101.3 per cent, i.e. 10.2 per cent more than in the same period last year. This is a good start for the successful conclusion of this year, the fourth of the Five-Year Plan.

On the occasion of May Day the Romanian people welcomed in their midst many guests, delegates of trade unions and other public organizations from various countries.

In their interviews given to the press, the delegates emphasized that they were greatly impressed by the unity of the Romanian people around the Party, and by the constructive endeavours of the Romanian nation in the 25 years since its liberation.

Spring Agricultural Campaign

— Endeavours and Prospects —

After a long and hard winter with heavy snowfall, spring arrived in Romania with short sunny periods and cold, rainy days. The changes of temperature caused a delay in the farming operations, so that the farmers have a shorter time available for the spring campaign.

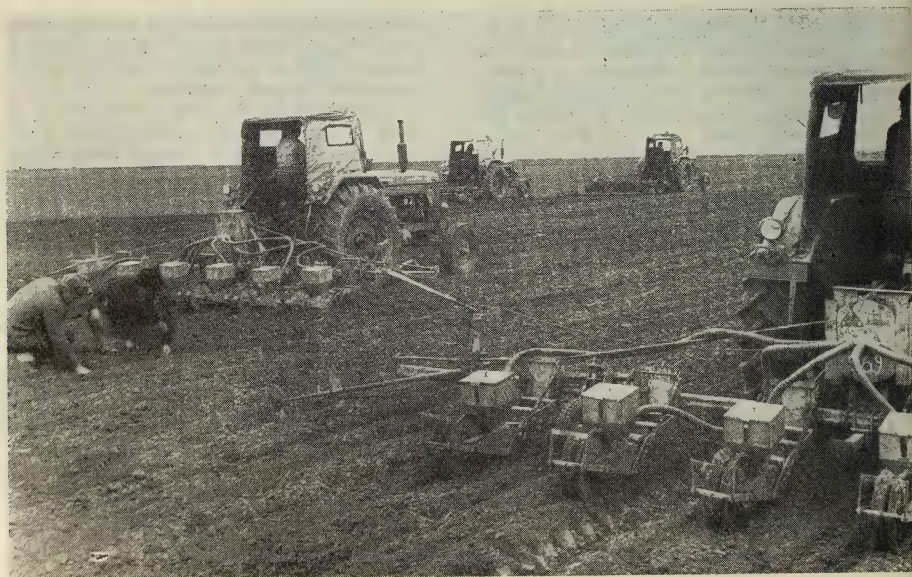
Notwithstanding the whims of this spring, according to the plan for 1969, an area of 5.9 million hectares has to be sown of which 3.3 million hectares, i.e. 35 per cent of the country's arable area, to maize. Sunflower is grown on some 530,000 ha, sugar beet on 190,000 ha and vegetables on 230,000 ha. Moreover, the fields sown to winter wheat (2.8 million ha) have to be tended; additional amounts of chemical fertilizers have to be spread, the great humidity of the soil greatly favouring this action.

Work in vineyards and orchards is of no less importance. On the sunny slopes of the sub-Carpathian hills the area of vineyards and orchards was extended with over 18,000 hectares. Worth mentioning is the fact that in the last 10 years some 154,000 hectares have been planted with vine in the well-known wine-growing areas of Dealul

Mare, Drăgășani, Panciu, Odobești, the Tirnave Valley, Murfatlar as well in new areas at Ostrov, in the Chinejii and Bujor valleys. Continuing the work for extending the vineyards, stress is laid on the plantations on slopes and on increasing the production of high-quality varieties awarded prizes in international competitions, such as the Traminer and the Fetească Regală of Tirnave, Sauvignon of Drăgășani, Cabernet and Merlot of Dealul Mare, the Galbenă of Odobești, a.o.

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Considering the soil humidity and the agrotechnical conditions, specialists hold the view that there are favourable prospects for production this spring, in spite of the fact that the time available for the spring campaign has been cut by nearly half. The correctness of this assessment has been proved by the results of recent inquiries made by the Higher Council of Agriculture, which have shown that at the end of April the situation of wheat crops was satisfac-



Improved farm machinery, in greater numbers than last year, operate on the fields

tory all over the country and so was that of the spring crops.

It is planned to obtain in 1969 some 15 million tons of cereal, well-nigh 850,000 tons of sunflower-seed, 3.4 million tons of vegetables, 2.9 million tons of fruit and grapes. This year, too, Romania will export large amounts of vegetables, fruit and grapes.

The value of Romania's gross agricultural output, amounting to 83,300 million lei, will be exceeded by 3,600 million lei. With this end in view the State will invest 8,200 million lei.

This spring 97,000 tractors, 55,500 seeders of various types and many other modern machines are working in the fields. There is one tractor for every 102 hectares of arable land. The great number of machines and their diversification was paralleled by their better correlation with the production tasks, while the crops were distributed more judiciously, in keeping with natural conditions, tradition and experience.

It should be mentioned that this spring work has been continued for land melioration. The main efforts have been concentrated on the large

irrigation systems in the south of the country, an area where rain and snowfall is less abundant while the lands are most fertile.

On the largest building site of irrigation developments, the Carasu valley in the Dobrogea, 24,000 ha are already under irrigation, and on further 23,000 ha work will be finished in the second quarter of the year. A total of 176,000 ha will be laid out for irrigation in the Carasu valley.

This year, 115,000 hectares will be arranged by the State for irrigation throughout the country, an area that exceeds by 42 per cent that of irrigation developments last year. In addition, the cooperative farms will lay out for irrigation another 56,000 hectares, using for this purpose their own funds and State loans. Parallel to work planned for this year, new sites will be opened, so that at the end of next year some one million hectares will be under irrigation in Romania.

More machines, the growing degree of chemization, extension of irrigations, coupled with the material efforts of the State open, up this spring, new prospects for the development of Romania's agriculture.

An Encyclopaedia of Pomology

Pomology of the Socialist Republic of Romania, whose eighth and last volume just came out, aroused great interest in scientific circles abroad. This is borne out by the more than 200 letters received by the editorial board from foreign specialists and by the laudatory comments carried by the specialized press abroad.

The Encyclopaedia is the outcome of assiduous work carried out over twenty years by

a group of Romanian specialists, under the guidance of the late scientist, Academician Teodor Bordeianu.

This bulky work of 5,354 pages deals with 1,300 species from the standpoint of biology and ecology and that of cultivation methods. The high quality of the almost 2,000 photos, sketches and colour illustrations is worth mentioning.

Application of the New Wage Scheme

A new wage scheme and a general increase of wages is now being gradually applied in Romania. This action was decided upon by the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held in October 1967.

Up to the 1st of May, the Council of Ministers decided on the successive application of the new wage system and the increase of wages in the following economic branches: the food, light, local, printing and building materials industries, as well as in the enterprises of the oil and gas industry and in geological prospecting.

The number of workers, engineers, economists, technicians and office workers who are benefiting so far by the new wage system amounts to well-nigh 850,000.

Following the increase of wages by an average of 8.9 to 11.5 per cent, the earnings of the employees of the above mentioned branches go up by more than 1,500 million lei.

When fixing the wages and salaries of workers and the technical and administrative personnel, account is being taken of the specific nature and complexity of each industrial branch as well as of the results obtained by the units where the experimenting of the new system started already in 1968.

Within the local industry, for instance, a better correlation has been achieved between wages in this branch and those paid for similar activities within the industries of country-wide importance. Wages paid now in the gas extraction and transport branch are equal to those in the oil processing branch.

The establishment of the workers' basic wages according to categories and grades and of the salaries of the technical and administrative personnel according to functions and grades will result in a more judicious assessment of each employee's qualification and activity, and will be a stimulus for a steady improvement of professional skills.

At the same time, the new wage system ensures a closer link between wage and the quality and quantity of work, and enhances the responsibility of each and every employee for

the results obtained by the enterprise he works in.

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Within the new wage system the weight of the basic wage grows substantially (in the local and printing industry from about 75 per cent to 90 per cent and in the building materials industry from 76 to 93 per cent), by the inclusion in the basic wage of the greater part of additional grants which are at present variable, such as pay for above-standard achievements, bonuses, premiums, a.s.o.

Of outstanding importance for the removal of labour fluctuation in various branches and enterprises is the fact that an extra pay is granted for length of service, starting with five years. This extra pay amounts to 3—10 per cent of the basic wage.

Yearly gratifications are granted to all employees for their contribution to the overfulfillment of the enterprise's profit plan and bonuses for outstanding results obtained in their work.

The new wage system is a strong stimulus for fulfilling and over-fulfilling the Five-Year Plan provisions, for steadily improving quality and diversifying production, for raising economic efficiency in all branches of the national economy and in all enterprises.

The workers of the food and light industries, for instance, where the application of the new system started on February 1, overfulfilled their plan targets for the first quarter of this year by 1.5 and 1.7 per cent respectively, in spite of the difficulties created by the hard winter.

Starting January 1, 1969, the new wage and salary system has been applied in education at all levels as well. The salaries of teachers and other employees in the field of education have been raised by more than 19 per cent on an average.

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At present preparations are made for applying the new wage system in further branches in order to make it general throughout the economy by the end of this year. The funds set aside by the State for this purpose will secure a 5.1 per cent rise of the real wages over 1968.

NOTES *and* INFORMATION

The Counties of Romania

In the course of the year 1968 a new territorial-administrative organization was adopted and carried into effect in Romania. It was asked for by the development of the productive forces, by the growing economic potentialities of the country and by the deepening of democracy which resulted in the increasingly active participation of the broad masses of people in running public affairs.

The Bucharest Publishing House for Political Literature printed lately a volume *The Counties in Socialist Romania*, compiled by a group of specialists. Featuring in an encyclopaedic manner each of the 39 countries as well as the Municipality of Bucharest, Romania's capital city, the volume contains valuable reference material.

In addition to geographical data, the book includes data on the history, specific features, natural resources, population and economic potential of each county.

The development level of various economic branches, the industrial enterprises, handicraft and consumer's cooperatives, agriculture and communication ways are also dealt with at large.

Special chapters are devoted to cultural activities, schools, houses of culture, clubs, libraries, theatres, cinemas, orchestras, periodicals and museums, as well as to the medico-sanitary network, public utility services, public transport, the electrification of the villages, a.s.o.

Moreover, the book offers to readers interesting data on tourist attractions, historical monuments, memorial houses a.s.o. Maps, photos, a list of communes and villages round off the rich material included in this useful work.

V. B.

Romanian Glassware and Pottery at

15 International Fairs

This year high-quality Romanian glass and pottery products will be on show at 15 international fairs to be held in Paris, London, Toronto, Tripoli, Vienna, Sidney, Milan, Damascus and other places.

The output of the glassware and pottery industry, that developed at a fast rate during the last two decades, is nowadays more than eight times greater than in 1948.

In 1969, 125 million more glass articles will be produced than in 1968, as well as 5 million more tiles and some one million more china. With this end in view a new glassware factory will soon be commissioned in Bucharest, while some factories, whose products are well-known abroad, such as the "Vitrometan", Meiaş, "Porţelanul", Cluj, the glassware and pottery works of Timişoara and the Turda factory will be modernized. The building of a new chinaware factory at Alba-Iulia will start soon.

A greater variety of products as well as highly technical goods, including laboratory outfits and glass resistant to high temperature, are among the achievements of the last few years.

According to contracts concluded so far, this year Romanian exports of glassware and pottery will exceed by 28 per cent last year's supplies.

Fresh Courses at the School of Managers

More than 3,200 managers and specialists attended the various courses held so far at the Management Development Centre, which carries on its activity in Bucharest with support from the U.N. Development Programme and the International Labour Office. The commissioning at the Centre, early this year, of an electronic computer made it possible to organize specialized courses for training programmers and analysts of systems for automated data processing. These courses are based on practical applications in a number of Bucharest works with which collaboration agreements have been signed.

Also this year courses have started for training counsellors specialized in matters of enterprise organization. The graduates of these courses will be appointed to ministries as well as to industrial centrals which recently started activity. The 10 industrial centrals that have been set up so far in Romania have recruited the students for the courses training specialists in examining the organization and management methods of economic units. The new courses which will be attended by specialists with previous experience in the organization and management of big economic units, are aimed at teaching the latter

modern technical methods for analysing the organization and management of the industrial centrals in the fields of machine-building, metallurgy, power industry, chemistry and the coal industry.

Inter-cooperative Greenhouses

Nowadays greenhouses cover in Romania an area of 335 hectares, i.e. 102 hectares more than in 1968. It is planned to obtain in the greenhouses more than 40,000 tons of vegetables. Part of the produce grown in greenhouses will be exported.

The expansion of production in this pre-eminently intensive sector of agriculture relies on modern, high-capacity greenhouse complexes, such as those at Popești-Leordeni, Ploiești and Arad. The Popești-Leordeni greenhouses near Bucharest, for instance, built in cooperation with a Dutch firm, covers an area of 70 hectares. Considering the high efficiency of such types of constructions, the State agricultural enterprises are further extending vegetable growing in modern greenhouses, characterized by a high degree of mechanization and automation.

A new factor in the development of vegetable growing in Romania is the fact that large greenhouses are being jointly built by cooperative farms as well. A most modern greenhouse complex has been erected by the cooperative farms in the

neighbourhood of Bucharest making up the inter-cooperative enterprise Popești-Leordeni-Jilava. The greenhouses built by the associate cooperatives by using their own funds and loans granted by the State cover 40 hectares. The amounts resulted from the sale of the produce will cover, in addition to the production outlays, the refund of the loans and will also secure profits which will be distributed to the farms according to the amount of the funds invested by each of them.

Another big greenhouse complex (66 ha) is now being built by the cooperative farms in the Dolj county. Located in the vicinity of the Craiova thermopower station this complex will use the thermic power supplied by this power station in advantageous conditions.

The inter-cooperative greenhouses under construction at Bărcănești, a village not far from the Brazi thermopower station, will benefit by similar conditions. These greenhouses built by the cooperatives of the Prahova county will cover an area of 70 hectares and equal in size the greatest complex built by the State.

The economic collaboration of the cooperative farms, in the conditions of technical progress in this field, makes it possible to build high-efficiency greenhouses whose cost is far beyond the financial possibilities of one single farm. Inter-cooperative enterprises secure a higher economic potential, opening up new vistas for increasing vegetable output and its efficiency. The setting up of such enterprises is the expression of a higher inter-cooperative economic collaboration, which blends the interests of farms and their members with the interests of developing and modernizing agriculture as a whole.

T O U R I S M — 1 9 6 9

News from the Seaside

This year at the seaside the season started earlier than ever before.

Had a tourist gone up on May 2, for instance, to the roof terrace of the 12-storied Park Hotel standing on the southernmost end of the famous resort Mamaia, the lens of his camera could have fixed images that are typical only in full season. On the fine sand of the beach stretching over quite a number of kilometres scores of thousands of people, come from all over the country to spend here a few days of vacation, enjoyed the warm sunshine and got a nice tan.

As a matter of fact the season has been opened officially on May 15, when the first groups of holiday-makers arrived from abroad.

Less than three decades ago nobody came to the seaside before July. Someone with a philosophical disposition might perhaps reach the conclusion that the sensation of cold and warm was relative and that the climate changed.

The reality is obviously quite different. The Romanian seaside facing east is bathed by the sun as soon as winter is over, but before there were only a few privileged people who had the possibility of knowing about it.

In those times during the whole season the seaside was visited by only a couple of thousand and holiday-makers. Today their number stands at half a million. And that makes all the difference!

MAMAIA AGAIN

Let us see what is the news on the Romanian littoral?

As it stretches today along the beach, with its hotels, terraces, restaurants, shops, night clubs, Mamaia seems to be a well-established resort. And yet no other resort is subject to so many changes. The very environment of Mamaia asks for permanent additions to its attractions. Among others let us mention the fresh-water lake on its left and Cape Midia, from where on clear days one can catch sight, through a field glass, of the limits of the famous Danube Delta.

At the same time, Mamaia is an eternal building site. Designs are ready for its extension, over Mamaia-Village, as far as Cape Midia. As a consequence Mamaia, which stretches today along 8 km., will have a length of 20 km. Three new hotels, "Jupiter", "Apollo" and "Juno" will soon be finished. Their mythological names evoke

the fact that more than 2,000 years ago Greek colonists came to these parts.

Other buildings to be erected will add to the variety of Mamaia's landscape. They will consist of small villas, prefab bungalows — we call them "vacation villages" — and will meet the most varied demands of tourists who prefer such types of accommodation to the big hotels.



Mamaia is a resort preeminently meant for entertainment, in opposition to Eforie Nord and Eforie Sud which are equipped for efficacious marine cures. However we read in a medical book that at Mamaia climatic conditions and hydro-therapy greatly favour the regeneration of the organism. Its location between the lake and the sea secures a special breeze that permanently refreshes the air rich in aerosols such as sodium, chlorine, bromine, calcium and iodine.

It goes without saying that all new amenities offered to the holiday-maker at Mamaia make full use of these advantages.

We should like to recommend to Mamaia's guests a few of the delightful little trips, including one on the lake as far as the Ovid islet (it seems that the Latin poet was buried here), or a walk to the piscicultural research centre, where an interesting aquarium presents many specimens of the fauna of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Worth seeing is also the zoological park in the vicinity of the lake, where a planetarium and a solar observatory await the visitors. A sunset seen through the telescope is an unforgettable sight.

MANGALIA NORD

The latest novelty at the seaside is the new resort Mangalia Nord. It is not an extension of the old Mangalia but a new international resort, lying at a distance of some 5 km., meant to vie with Mamaia yet having a personality of its own.

The building of Mangalia Nord started in 1967. It consists of four zones, three of which are already finished.

Whereas Mamaia stretches in length, Mangalia Nord has a concentric configuration thanks to the circular alleys gently sloping down towards small bays.

Each zone has its own specific feature. Big and smaller hotels, cosy villas, delightful prefab bungalows that look like toyhouses scattered among the high buildings, restaurants and terraces, shopping centres, cinemas, clubs and other buildings make up a harmonious whole, yet not devoid of a variety pleasing to the eye.

Two hotels are being built now in the manner of old monasteries with inner gardens. These will perfectly suit the exigencies of those who want to spend their holidays in quiet and restful surroundings. The plastics used for exterior decoration match the profusion of flowers and shrubs ingeniously arranged by a skillful gardener.

Mangalia Nord will be included in 1969 guidebooks. Next summer, when the fourth zone will be finished, the resort will be in a position to offer accommodation to some 26,000 visitors. Mangalia Nord lies near the splendid Comorova forest, which adds up to the beauty of its landscape.

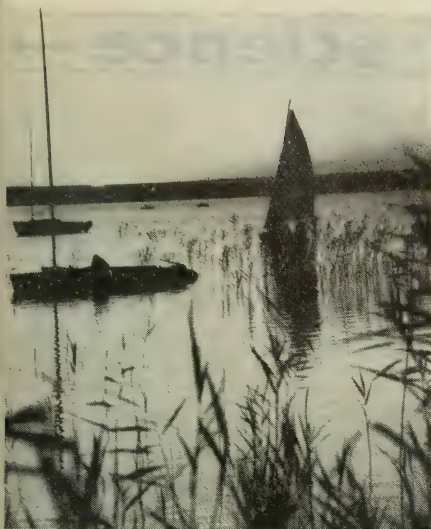
AT PARALLEL 44

At a distance of a few km. towards south lies the ancient city of Callatis. In the 13th century this place was marked on European maps by the name of Pangalia and in 1593 a geographer from the Dalmatian coast named it Mangalia, a name that was preserved down to our days. The landscape and climatic conditions of Mangalia differ from those of the other seaside resorts. It has steep cliffs, acacia forests and higher average temperature.

The fame of Mangalia is linked not only to the excellent conditions for holiday-making but also to the



The prefabricated bungalows are illustrative of the builders' rich fantasy



In the Danube Delta

numerous historical vestiges brought to light by diggings carried out in the last few years. The ruins of the ancient Greek city or those of Roman houses are very interesting. From the archaeological point of view Mangalia is quite as important as Constanța — the Tomi of old — and Histria. The vestiges that have been unearthed starting 1960 testify to a material culture that arouses the interest of scientists.

Here to, the same as at Mamaia, every passing year sees the erection of new hotels, villas, sanatoria, a.s.o.

This year 27 warm water springs gushing forth from among the rocks on the bottom of the sea have been discovered in the vicinity of Mangalia. The fresh water of the springs has a strong smell of sulphur and a temperature of 27°C. This geological phenomenon never met before in the Romanian zone of the Black Sea favours the existence of many marine living creatures, especially oysters. The springs will be collected in pools and on the basis of scientific investigations will be used for cures and other purposes.

TULCEA — ENTRANCE GATE TO THE DELTA

Early in May, a group of scientists who participated in the international colloquy on the hydrology of deltas, held in Bucharest by UNESCO in collaboration with the Romanian Government, inaugurated the touristic season in the famous Danube Delta. They made a documentary trip to this strange world, built by the branches of the Danube, consisting of lakes, islets, endless reed plots, sinuous canals and a particularly lush vegetation, the abode of many rare animals. In recent years a new life made itself felt in this world: the old human set-

tlements developed, the reed started to be used for industrial purposes.

With a view to meeting the demands of growing numbers of tourists wishing to visit the Delta, particular attention is paid to make available sufficient means of transport.

The town of Tulcea, built on the site of the ancient Aegysus, the starting point for trips to the Danube Delta, underwent surprising changes. All along the centuries it was a quiet, insignificant little port, rather a fishing town. Today, however, thanks to efforts made during the last 25 years, Tulcea has become a thriving economic centre. The greatest refrigerating units of the country have been built there, as well as a fish canning factory and other industrial units.

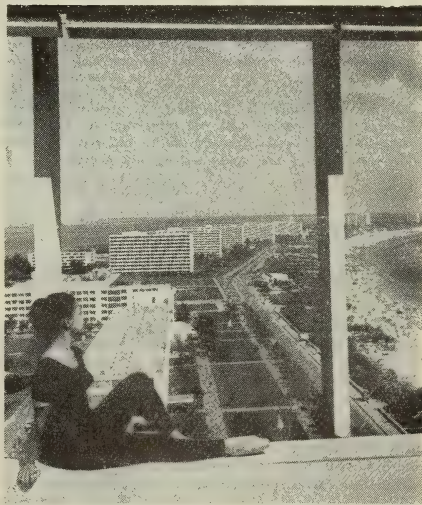
One sixth of Tulcea's population works today in the port or on ships. More than 1,100 ships of all kinds lay anchor in the port of ancient Aegysus.

One of the country's most up-to-date hotels has been recently built at Tulcea, the "Delta" Hotel. However, as it is unable to accommodate the crowds of visitors, who start from here on trips to the Delta, further hotels will be soon erected in this centre of Romanian tourism.



The current Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy provides for investment funds exceeding 3,000 million lei in the field of tourism. Some 60 per cent of these funds will be set aside for the development of the seaside resorts.

This year the Black Sea coast is witnessing the greatest volume of constructions under the current Five-Year Plan. This will make it possible to accommodate 15,000 more people at one time. The constructions also include cultural and medical establishments, seaside promenades, parks, highroads, ports for touristic purposes, a.s.o., all meant to make a stay in those resorts most enjoyable.



The first groups of Romanian and foreign vacationers are already having a good time on the Romanian coast

— culture-ART-science —

IONEL PERLEA IN ROMANIA

The great musician, Ionel Perlea, was the guest of the Bucharest Philharmonic, which performed under his baton Brahms' First Symphony, the *Prélude L'après-midi d'un faune* by Debussy, Till Eulenspiegel by Richard Strauss and First Rhapsody by George Enescu.

The Bucharest public cheered with enthusiasm the outstanding conductor, whose name is linked to important moments in the history of Romanian artistic life.

As conductor of the Bucharest Philharmonic orchestra and the Romanian Opera — whose manager he was for a time — Ionel Perlea's apparitions were unforgettable events. His musical activity in Romania had a deep-going influence on the evolution of this country's musical life. He presented for the first time to the Romanian public a great number of masterpieces of world musical art, from those by Haendel and Mozart to works by Wagner, Richard Strauss and Gustav Mahler. Reputed soloists from all over the world played under his baton. He was a passionate performer of works by Romanian composers such as George Enescu, Mihail Jora, Paul Constantinescu, Mihail Andricu, Sabin Drăgoi, Alfred Alessandrescu, Nona Ottescu, a.o.

In the last decades the great Romanian conductor toured numerous countries, and was the guest of famous musical theatres and orchestras.

Ionel Perlea blended his activity as conductor with composing. He is the author of Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme, of the String Quartet Opus 10 (awarded the 1st "George Enescu" Prize) of a piano quintette and of numerous lieder.

In an interview given to the newspapers, Ionel Perlea emphasized that in New York he was all the time keenly interested in the new life in Romania and he said: "I strongly wished and dreamt of coming home and roaming about in Bucharest, of conducting before Romanian audiences and of returning to my native village Ograda in the Danube plain. And now my dream has come true, I am again among my people..."

ACTIVITIES OF THE ROMANIAN

ENCYCLOPAEDIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

The Romanian Encyclopaedic Publishing House was set up in Bucharest last year. Since then it started publishing three series which are in great demand with readers. They are the "Pocket Encyclopaedia", including specialized works signed by Romanian and foreign scientists, the series "On the Map of the World", designed to present systematically all the countries on the earth, and "Horizons", which is greatly varied as to the subjects dealt with.

But the main productions of the Publishing House will be *The Great Romanian Encyclopaedia*, *The Encyclopaedia of Romania* and *Romanian Encyclopaedic Dictionary*, comprehensive works of a high scientific standard.

In Romania there is a tradition of encyclopaedic works, thanks to the creations of the pioneers of Romanian culture. Among these mention should be made of *Etymologicum magnum Romania*, a monumental work compiled by the philologist and historian B. P. Hasdeu, and of *The Romanian Encyclopaedia* published by the "Astrea" cultural society at Sibiu in the twenties of our century.

Between 1948 and 1955 a comprehensive work was printed: *The Romanian Technical Lexicon*. Subsequently, between 1956 and 1968 it reached 19 volumes. In the 1962—1966 period *The Romanian Encyclopaedic Dictionary* in 4 volumes was published.

It is obvious that the works published so far fail to meet present-day demands and are not up to the level of encyclopaedic activities in the developed countries.

An outstanding contribution to the compiling of the afore-mentioned works will be made by the Academy, the National Committee of Scientific Research, by various scientific research institutes, as well as by the unions of creators in the field of literature, fine arts and music.

The Great Romanian Encyclopaedia in 10—12 volumes will contain essential data on Romanian and world civilization. It will be the most comprehensive encyclopaedia ever printed in Romania, on a par with similar works in the world. The first volume will come out in 1973 and the last one in 1979—1980.

The Encyclopaedia of Romania in 4—5 volumes will feature this country from its origins down to our days under all aspects, and will synthesize the material and spiritual evolution of the Romanian people. The latest expression of the specificity and level of Romanian creation in science and technics, in literature and the arts, in ethics and the law, the encyclopaedia will be the main source for foreign encyclopaedias as regards this country. The first volume will be printed in 1972.

In addition to these works, the plan of the Publishing House includes a number of complementary encyclopaedic works, such as the *Little Encyclopaedic Dictionary*, *History of the World in Dates*, *Capitals of the World*, *Harbours of the World*, *Contemporary Pedagogic Dictionary*, *Dictionary of Romanian Folklore*, *Dictionary of World Literary Masterpieces*, *Romanian Theatrical Lexicon*, a.o.

A GREAT POET: A. PHILIPPIDE

The Bucharest Publishing House for Literature brought out in two volumes a new edition of the complete works in prose and poetry of Academician Alexandru Philippide, one of the most remarkable Romanian poets of our time.

A. Philippide was born in 1900 at Jassy. His father was a university professor and an outstanding philologist.

The poet made his studies at Jassy, Berlin and Paris. He attended courses of literature, philology and political economy. On his return home, Philippide became a permanent collaborator of *Viața Românească* a very important literary magazine.

He made his debut as a poet with the volume *Barren Gold* in which he revealed a romantic, meditative disposition, conceiving dream as a means of cogni-

zance. In his next volumes *Thunderstruck Rocks and Dramas Amidst the Roaring of Time*, the romantic aspiration is replaced by a more realistic vision. The skillful use of symbols and the musicalness of the verses reveal the influence of French symbolistic poetry.

Philippide also wrote two short stories, which are nearly as long as novels.

The poet made an excellent translation of *Baudelaire's Fleurs du Mal*, as well as valuable translations from the works of Andersen, Heine, Schiller, Thomas Mann, Lermontov and Mayakovsky.

Philippide is not only a poet but also an outstanding critic. His volumes *Literary Studies and Portraits and The Writer and His Art* contain analyses of the work of some young poets as well as studies of literary theory and world literature.

His most comprehensive study *The Love of Nature and Its Expression in Literature* is an interesting analysis of European literature and of poets and writers, starting with Chateaubriand and ending with Romania's greatest poet, Mihai Eminescu.

A COMPETITION OF MONUMENTAL ART

A competition is organized for the decoration of the new building of the National Theatre now under construction in the centre of Bucharest. This architectural group will include the theatre proper with lobbies and foyers, a studio theatre, the necessary annex buildings and a museum.

The competition is an important artistic event, as it will afford an opportunity for the Romanian creators to produce works representative for the present-day artistic movement in this country.

According to the architectural composition of the theatre, the auditorium and the foyers will be delimited by three concave walls. The façade with the main entrances will be of 30x13.5 m. and the lateral walls of 29x13.5 m. These three concave walls will have to be decorated with three mural mosaics. The mosaics should suggest the colours characteristic of the famous painted churches of Northern Moldova; their subjects, however, should be taken from contemporary life. A monumental sculpture will crown the great tower of the stage. The third work, subject to the competition, will be a vast tapestry on the wall of the first-floor foyer. In addition there will be decorations of a smaller size. The outside decoration will have to feature the development of the new Romanian society, the origins and traditions of folklore, and the great achievements obtained in the last quarter of a century in the economic, social and cultural fields.

Within the framework of the competition full liberty is ensured to the artists in finding original solutions, and a comprehensive exchange of views will be carried by the press.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF AUTOMATION

For promoting scientific research linked to the automation of production processes, an institute for designing electrotechnical apparatus and automation installations has been set up in Romania. In the course of 1968 various prototypes of apparatuses, produced on the basis of research carried out in previous years, have been homologated. Among them worthy of

mention is the rectifying and inverting equipment for radio relays, an achievement on world level.

Electronic control apparatus is also produced, mostly exported to socialist countries. Another outcome of research is the outfit for controlling the speed of direct current and alternating current motors.

Recently the Institute passed under the control of the Industrial Central for Electronics and Automation. Research work carried out at present deals with automation elements and outfit needed by various industrial branches. Work for the assimilation for manufacture of specialized electronic regulators to be used for large turbo- and hydropower generating sets is also under way.

Another field of research is that of parts for control and signalling systems and for logical processing. A system of static commutation is now being worked out, by making use of silicon semiconductors which, thanks to their features, make it possible to obtain much higher performances.

IN BRIEF

● Following the decision of the General Meeting of the European Association Against Poliomyelitis and Allied Diseases, held in Rome in 1966, the 12th Symposium took place in Bucharest between May 4 and 8. It was attended by 75 scientists from abroad and by some 75 Romanian specialists, who read 71 reports and papers. Three of the reports and 20 papers were submitted to the Symposium by Romanian researchers.

● In April a recording of the opera *Physician Love*, by the Romanian composer Pascal Bentoiu, was made at the BBC.

● In the Piazza del Giglio of Florence a mythological statue, *Lucina*, by the Romanian sculptor Valentin Benetato, was recently unveiled. On the occasion the Romanian sculptor was awarded the gold medal of the "Premio Città di Firenze".

● The Paris Modern Art Museum accepted two canvases by the Romanian peintress Margareta Stelian.

MADRIGAL CHOIR TOURS TWO CONTINENTS

Starting May, the well-known "Madrigal" chamber choir of the Bucharest "Ciprian Porumbescu" Conservatoire, inaugurates its foreign tours — this year — by participating in the "Zagreb Contemporary Musical Biennial". This will be the curtainriser to the longest tour it has undertaken during its six years of existence. The "Madrigal" choir's record until now amounts to 14 tours of European countries, totalling approximately 120 performances. It has gained a top place among musical formations of the genre in the whole world. It now has command of a repertoire including more than 100 pieces of preclassical music of the main European schools, of old Romanian music and representative 20th century music.

After the Zagreb Biennial, the "Madrigal" choir will, like in previous years, be present at the "Prague Spring" festival, giving concerts in other Czechoslovak towns.

too, with a Palestrina programme and another of old and contemporary Romanian music.

Participating next June in the music and ballet festivals in Bordeaux and in the "Vienna Festive Weeks", the "Madrigal" choir will cooperate with the ballet company of the Romanian Opera House, and will also give separate concerts. In July, the "Madrigal" choir will participate in the "Holland — 1969" international music festival, where it will perform, accompanied by the Hague Philharmonic, Mozart's C major Missa and Missa Brevis, for wind instruments and choir by Stravinsky. In the second half of July, the "Madrigal" choir will enter the Dubrovnik international festival, and also tour Belgrade and other towns, and will conclude its Yugoslav visit by participating for the third time consecutively in the old music festival in Ohrid.

Between September 3 and 13, the "Madrigal" choir will tour for the first time the Soviet Union, performing Romanian music and world preclassical music as well as Russian music in Moscow, Leningrad and other towns of the USSR.

Early in October, the "Madrigal" choir will start a tour of forty performances in the USA and Canada. Its programme will also include Romanian folk songs and negro-spirituals.

NUCLEAR RESEARCHES

A particular place among the preoccupations of the researchers active at the nuclear reaction laboratory of the Bucharest Institute of Atomic Physics is held by study of the plutonium fission fragments. This study proceeds in the framework of a research contract concluded between the Bucharest University jointly with the Institute of Atomic Physics and the International Atomic Energy Agency of Vienna. Under another contract with the IAEA, the researchers of the

Institute of Atomic Physics are tackling a practical problem, namely the elaboration of radioactivation analysis methods concerning the purity of materials employed in nuclear technique.

In connection with the elucidation of the fundamental properties of the matter, the laboratory staff is studying the electric dipole moment in neutrons, while a study of the fission mechanisms of mesonic atoms was accomplished recently. The latter study was presented at the last international conference on nucleus structure.

The researches conducted by the Romanian scientific workers are followed with keen interest by foreign scientists. Thus, for instance, the researchers of the Institute of Atomic Physics had worked for a long time on an important research problem and, concomitantly, the researchers at the "Lawrence" Laboratory of the Berkeley University, California, were tackling the same problem. Yet, the results achieved separately by each of the two teams of experts were published roughly at the same time and printed together with the monograph "Nuclear Properties of Heavy Elements", published in the USA and to be issued soon in Romania as well.

FABRICS OUT OF POLYPROPYLENE

The Research Institute for Labour Protection has, by cooperation with the Institute for Textile Researches of Romania, realized new assortments of polypropylene fabrics which are highly resistant to the action of inorganic acids. Having been successfully tested at the chemical works, the new fabrics are to replace the woollen fabrics used until now for protective clothing for the workers carrying on activity in acid environments. The protective clothing of this type is much lighter and more resistant and is also easily washable and cheaper.

Culled from the Press

In the Interest of the Development and Perfecting of Economic Cooperation Among the C.M.E.A. Member-Countries

Nicolae Ceaușescu, *General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, headed the Romanian delegation to the Moscow session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, last April.*

The delegation included Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Maxim Berghianu, member of the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Chairman of the State Planning Committee, Manea Mănescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Vice-President of the State Council and Chairman of the Economic Council, Gheorghe Rădulescu, member of the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Teodor Marinescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Ambassador of Romania to the Soviet Union.

The delegation was accompanied by advisers and experts.

The April 29 issue of the newspaper Scintea carried an article under the above title, of which we quote:

Public opinion in our country has followed with vivid interest the proceedings of the recent Moscow meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, in which participated the leaders of the communist parties and heads of government of the C.M.E.A. member-countries. As it was stressed in the communiqué endorsed at the close of the proceedings, the session examined problems related to the continuous development of mutual economic cooperation, and was an expression of the wish of the socialist countries in C.M.E.A. membership to expand and perfect comradesly cooperation among them, to amplify their collaboration and cooperation in production, science and technology, to the advantage of each country taken separately and of the general cause of socialism.

The Party and Government delegation of our country, led by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, participated in the proceedings of the session with the wish to make its constructive contribution to the constant development, on a healthy and efficient basis, of the relations among the C.M.E.A. member-states, to the perfecting of the many-sided cooperation among the socialist states. Expressing the interests and aspirations of our entire people, of the cause of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, the Romanian delegation has actively contributed to working out the session's decisions which confirm the aspirations of the participating countries for a closer rallying of the efforts in order to solve successfully the tasks of socialist and communist construction in their countries.

Examining multilaterally the results recorded until now in the development of cooperation within the C.M.E.A., the session has at the same time outlined forms and methods for the expansion of this cooperation, which

would allow for a better use of the opportunities provided by this organization for the development of the relations of comradesly cooperation among the socialist member-countries, a cooperation aimed at the flourishing of each socialist country taken separately and at strengthening the whole socialist system. As it was stressed in the communiqué, this cooperation is designed "to contribute to the solving of the tasks facing each country" and those of the socialist system as a whole. Underlying the cooperation among the socialist states in C.M.E.A. membership are the efforts made by the people in each country for the development of their own national economies, for intensive mobilization by each socialist state of its national possibilities and resources in order to ensure the country's manysided progress, the flourishing of science and culture, the constant improvement of the living standards of the people; these efforts — which are combined with the efforts aimed at expanding and consolidating many-sided cooperation among the socialist states — provide to each country possibilities of participating in the exchange of material and spiritual assets, in expanding cooperation among the C.M.E.A. member-states, among the socialist states in general.

In the final communiqué of the session, the participating countries were unanimous in stressing that the economic and technico-scientific links between the socialist countries in C.M.E.A. membership "are grounded on the principles of new-type inter-state relations — of socialist internationalism, fully equal rights, observance of national sovereignty and interests, mutual advantage and comradesly reciprocal assistance".

These principles — which will further underlie the cooperation of the C.M.E.A. member-countries, and to the assertion of which our country will in the future, too, actively contribute — are principles which life itself has enforced as the only ones on the basis of which relations of lasting and efficient cooperation can develop among states and which accord to the full with the interests of the strengthening of the socialist coun-

tries as free and sovereign states, equal in rights, with the cause of the unity of the world socialist system, of enhancing the influence and the prestige of the socialist ideas in the world.

The C.M.E.A. session has confirmed once more the efficiency of a thorough, many-sided discussion of the problems, of cooperation among the socialist countries in the spirit of mutual confidence, esteem and respect, of the wish to take account of the partner's views and to seek out unanimously acceptable solutions; the session has demonstrated what can be achieved if foremost priority is being given to the wish to strengthen the unity of the socialist countries, to find possibilities and means of facilitating comradely, fruitful cooperation among them. As is known, the session has established that work should start on the elaboration of the main lines for the further development of economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the C.M.E.A. member-countries and of the concrete measures concerning their implementation throughout a long-range period. Borne in mind in this connection are primarily the problems related to the improvement and expansion of the forms and methods of coordinating the national economic development plans, the continued development of an efficient and stable international specialization and cooperation in production — especially in the key-branches of technical progress and in other spheres of mutual interest — the problems pertaining to expanded cooperation in the domain of science and technology, of foreign trade and of a more active use of the financial and currency relations and of international loans. An agreement was reached during the session on the opportuneness of the foundation of an investments bank of the C.M.E.A. member-countries and on improving the activity of the international bank for economic cooperation of the socialist countries.

It has also been agreed that work should be started on drawing up proposals concerning the continued improvement of the activity of the C.M.E.A. bodies and the enhancing of their role in organizing cooperation.

Our country has participated in the elaboration of these measures, wishing that the relations among the socialist countries in C.M.E.A. membership should be a model of inter-state relations and improve continuously, that they should be as attractive as possible also for other socialist or even non-socialist states.

"Romania" — Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed it recently — "wants to make her contribution to finding the means

of perfecting C.M.E.A. activity, of expanding collaboration and cooperation among the member countries". In our Party's opinion, the C.M.E.A. organization, conceived as one open to broad cooperation with the other socialist countries as well as with further countries wishing it, is growing in both might and efficiency. Abiding by this principle, Romania is determined to make her full contribution henceforth too, to the development of relations of cooperation among all the socialist countries, to an ever ampler use of the advantages of the socialist division of labour — convinced as she is that this is one of the fundamental premises of the unity and cohesion of the whole world socialist system.

At the same time, Romania develops relations with other states, regardless of their social system, in the spirit of mutually advantageous cooperation, of respect for independence and national sovereignty, of non-interference in the internal affairs — making in this way, too, her contribution to the promotion of normal relations of trust and rapprochement among states, to the improvement of the international climate, to the cause of detente, of peace and security in Europe and the world over. At the session, all the participants declared themselves for the development of the mutually advantageous relations of the C.M.E.A. member-countries with the other socialist countries, as well as with other countries in the world, irrespective of their social and political systems.

Marking a new step forward in the perfecting of the relations in existence among the socialist countries, the C.M.E.A. session — which proceeded in a comradely, working atmosphere — expressed the conviction that the strengthening and expanding of economic cooperation among the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid accord with the interests of the peoples building socialism and communism. The socialist states, linked by the identity of fundamental goals and guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, are leaning on a system of relationships meant to secure a speeding up of the economic and social progress of each of them and the strengthening of the entire system as a whole. It is in this spirit that the Romanian people, its leading force in the work of building the new system — the Romanian Communist Party — and the country's Government will henceforth too actively work, fulfilling creditably the duties devolving on them in the struggle for the triumph of the grand cause of socialism.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● The talks between the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government delegation of the Republic of Tanzania led by Abdul Babu, Minister of Trade and Industry, concluded in Bucharest, on April 22.

The two delegations established measures with a view to expanding commercial exchanges and developing the economic cooperation between Romania and Tanzania in mining, forestry and other spheres.

● At the 24th session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, held in Geneva, five resolutions were endorsed, that had been initiated by the Romanian delegation. These resolutions are on technical and scientific cooperation, industrial cooperation, the E.C.E. long-range programme of work and organization of its activities, the establishment of statistical information and observance of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Organization.

● The first session of the Joint Romanian-Brazilian Commission was held at the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, between April 17 and 23. Examined on the occasion were the present stage of trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Brazil as well as the possibilities for their expansion.

● Cooperation and collaboration protocols between the metallurgical industry and machine-building industry ministries of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Ministry of Heavy Industry of the Polish People's Republic were signed in Bucharest, on April 26. The documents were signed by the Romanian Ministers Nicolae Agachi and Ioan Avram, and by the visiting Polish Minister Franciszek Kaim, respectively.

These protocols provide for the development of exchanges of iron and steel products, heavy machines and equipment, as well as technical-scientific cooperation and collaboration.

● A delegation of the National Union of Swiss Students visited Romania at the invitation of the Union of Student Associations of Romania.

● During their sojourn in Moscow, where they participated in the special session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, had an interview with Gustav Husak, First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and with Oldřich Černík, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on April 25.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

● The governments of Romania and of Uganda have decided to establish diplomatic relations on an embassy level.

● A protocol on direct technico-scientific cooperation between the National Council of Scientific Research of Romania and the Federal Committee for Technical Development and Investments of Czechoslovakia was signed in Prague.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received on April 28, the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by G. S. Dzonidze, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the meeting, the head of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed warm thanks for

the possibility of getting directly acquainted with the activity carried on by the Grand National Assembly, by its standing commissions, by deputies and by the local bodies of state power. The guests praised the successes obtained by the working people of Romania, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, in the work of building socialism. The leader of the delegation expressed the conviction that the visit to Romania by the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR would contribute to the further development of the friendship links between the Soviet Union and Romania.

Thanking the Soviet delegation for the warm appreciations of the achievements of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu extensively described to the deputies of the Supreme Soviet the activity of the Romanian people, carried on under the leadership of the Communist Party, for the fulfilment of the programme of completing socialist construction, the policy of the Party and Government for strengthening the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, with all the socialist countries.

● Giancarlo Vigorelli, a literary critic and publisher of Italy, Secretary General of the European Community of Writers, has been a guest to Romania at the invitation of the State Committee for Culture and Art.

● The second session of the Cooperation Committee for the Chemical Industry took place in Paris following the decisions taken at the meeting of the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in January 1969. The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of the relations in different domains of cooperation.

● Cornel Burtică, who was recalled from the post of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to Italy, Morocco and Malta, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Trade to replace Gheorghe Cioară, who has been appointed First Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee, with the rank of minister.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and other Romanian Party and State leaders visited, on April 29, the Swiss industrial exhibition, opened in Bucharest under the sponsorship of the Swiss Office for the Promotion of Trade.

The State Council President expressed his hope that the exhibition would contribute to the development of Romanian-Swiss economic relations, spotlighting the possibility of expanding and intensifying industrial cooperation to the advantage of both countries.

The Director of the exhibition, Walter Bossart, expressed the conviction that this exhibition would open new paths for a closer cooperation between the two countries.

● A Czechoslovak Industrial Exhibition was opened in Bucharest on April 30.

The same day, a visit to the Exhibition was paid by Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and other Party and State leaders, who on entering the Exhibition, were welcomed by Vaclav Vales, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Karel Kurka, the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia to Romania, Alfred Lenard, Director of the Exhibition, and the members of the Czechoslovak Government delegation. The Party and State leaders saw round the exhibition stands, that displayed a great diversity of products of the machine-building industry, precision machines, products of the electrotechnical industry of low current, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and also products of the textile and garment industry, musical instruments, jewelry, crystals, handicraft objects.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and the other Party and State leaders highly appreciated the technical level of the products and the way the Exhibition was organised.

The State Council President expressed his conviction that the Exhibition would contribute to the further development and expansion of Romanian-Czechoslovak economic cooperation.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu and Ion Gheorghe Maurer received Vaclav Vales, Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Government, on April 30.

The talks that were held on the occasion covered problems related to the expansion of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic relations to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The meeting passed in a friendly atmosphere.

● Santiago Carillo, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain, visited Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

● Emil Drăgănescu, Vice-Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Sweden over May 4—11, at the invitation of the Swedish Government.

● A delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, visited Norway at the invitation of the Communist Party of Norway.

● A parliamentary delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Milentje Popovich, President of the Federal Assembly, and his wife, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Shortly after their arrival, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Ștefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

At a dinner given for the guests, Ștefan Voitec expressed great satisfaction at the steady expansion of the fraternal relations of good neighbourhood between Romania and Yugoslavia.

The leader of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, Milentje Popovich, stated his joy for the opportunity of getting acquainted with the efforts made and successes recorded in building the socialist society in Romania, for being able to contribute by his visit to the constant strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two socialist neighbour countries.

The Yugoslav parliamentary delegation toured various industrial centres and farming units in Romania.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Marcelino G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization on a visit to Romania, on May 6. The talks during the meeting covered problems related to the activity of the World Health Organization and the contribution of Romania in the framework of this international organization.

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, and dr. Leo Kaprio, Director of the WHO Regional Bureau for Europe, paid a call on Foreign Minister Corneliu Mănescu, on May 6.

The same day, the degree of *doctor honoris causa* was conferred on dr. Marcelino Candau, for his valuable scientific works and remarkable contribution to the actions of improving health condition in the world, at a ceremony held at the Bucharest Medical and Pharmaceutical Institute.

● An international colloquium on "Hydrology of Deltas", sponsored by UNESCO in cooperation with the Romanian Government and with support from the International Association of Scientific Hydrology proceeded in Bucharest over May 6—10. Delegates from 20 countries attended. At the end of the proceedings, the participants undertook a documentary trip to the Danube Delta.

● A delegation of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, led by Dumitru Popescu, alternate member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, visited Great Britain at the invitation of the Labour Party executive.

● The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Czechoslovakia, signed in Prague on August 16, 1968, took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest, on May 7, 1969.

In his speech made at the ceremony, Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Minister, stressed that the Treaty's ratification was a telling expression of the fraternal relations between the Romanian and the Czechoslovak peoples, relations based on long-standing traditions of solidarity, of joint struggle for the aims of national and social emancipation. The new treaty of friendship — the speaker said — provides a propitious framework for the constant consolidation of the many-sided relations between the two countries. The treaty is designed to serve the work of socialist construction in both countries, the strengthening of the forces of socialism and of peace in the world.

Laid down in the treaty is the determination of both countries to steadfastly campaign for the development of relations of friendship between all the socialist countries, based on observance of the Marxist-Leninist principles of equal rights, national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in the internal affairs, mutual advantage and reciprocal comradely assistance. This is the safe, principled guarantee of the strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system. At the same time — the Romanian Minister added — the treaty reasserts the resolution of Romania and Czechoslovakia to develop mutually advantageous links with all the states, regardless of their social systems, to campaign for détente and for the peaceful solution of international disputes, to make their full contribution to the achievement of security in Europe and in the world.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Karel Kurka said in his speech: The importance of the treaty exceeds the framework of bilateral relations, it has become an important factor of strengthening peace and security in Europe. It is our sincere wish that this increasingly ample and increasingly fruitful cooperation should be further enriched, to the benefit of our peoples which are linked by a traditional friendship, by mutual esteem and understanding.

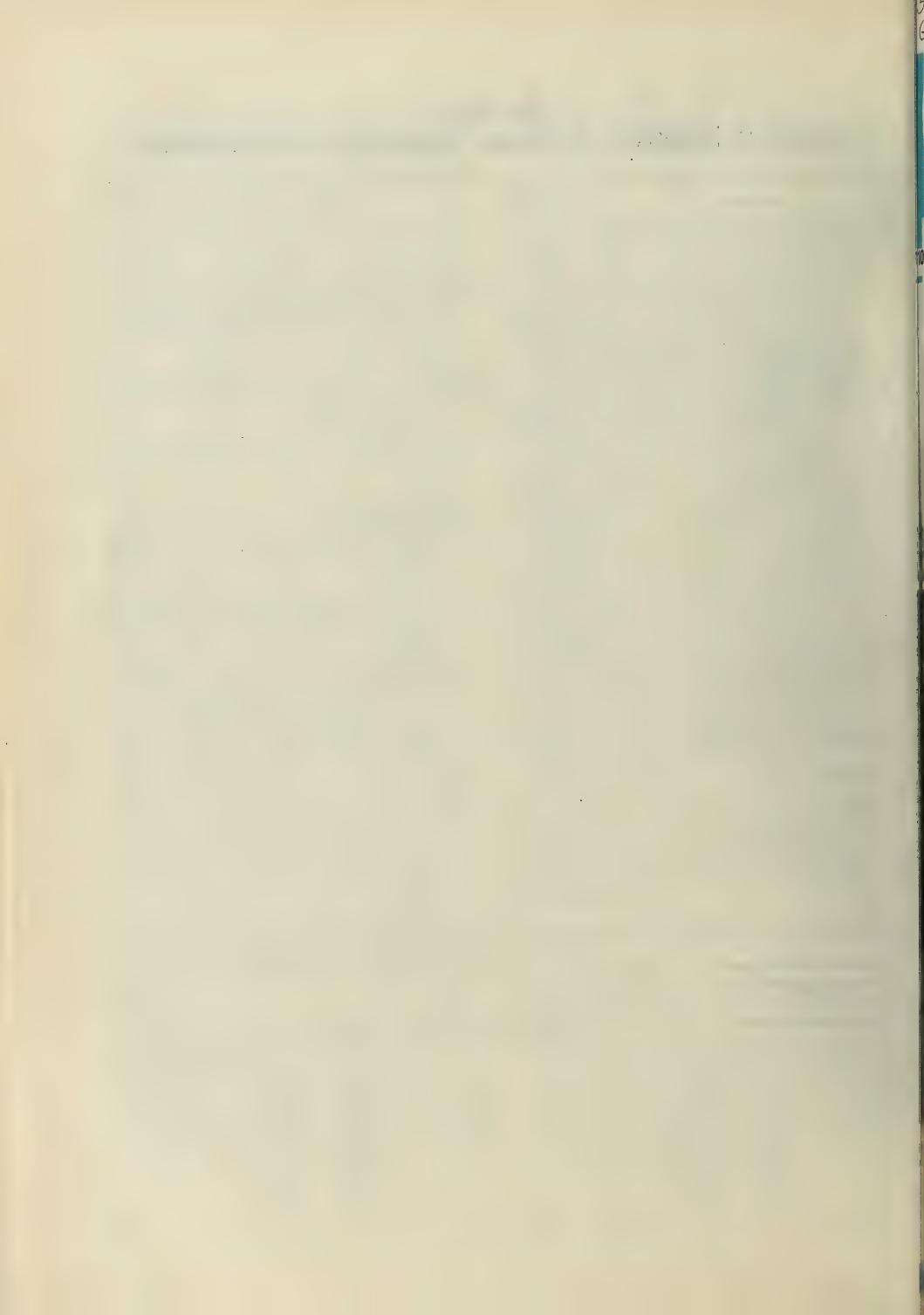
● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to President Charles de Gaulle:

On the occasion of your relinquishing presidency of the French Republic I want to express once again our high valuation of your contribution in the war against fascism, of your activity put in the service of the cause of détente, the promotion of a policy of independence cooperation and understanding among states, which have sanctioned you as an eminent statesman and remarkable personality of the contemporary political life.

Remembering with great pleasure the meetings and talks we have had during your visit to our country I am expressing my conviction that the relations between Romania and France will witness steady development in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of security peace and international cooperation.

The Daily Schedule of Broadcasts for Abroad Transmitted by Radio Bucharest

Language	Hours GMT	Meter bands
English (for Europe)	13.00—13.30	19.67 ; 25.13
	19.30—20.30	25.13 ; 31.55
	21.00—21.30	25.45 ; 30.96
English (for North America)	01.30—02.30	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
	03.00—03.30	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
	04.30—05.00	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
English (for the Pacific Area)	06.45—07.15	16.81 ; 19.50
English (for Asia)	15.00—15.30	16.89
English (for Africa)	11.00—11.30	16.81 ; 19.50 ; 25.40
French (for Europe)	11.30—12.00	16.83 ; 19.67 ; 25.40
	18.30—19.00	19.67 ; 25.45 ; 25.40 ; 30.96
	19.30—20.00	25.45 ; 30.96
	20.30—21.00	25.45 ; 30.96
French (for Africa)	11.30—12.00	16.92
	17.30—18.00	16.92 ; 19.50 ; 25.26 ; 25.40
	12.00—12.30	25.40 ; 30.96
German	18.00—18.30	25.45 ; 30.96
	20.30—21.30	397
	22.00—22.30	25.45 ; 30.96 ; 31.55 ; 41.70
	15.30—16.00	25.40 ; 30.96
Italian	18.00—18.30	31.55 ; 41.70
	19.00—19.30	397
	21.30—22.00	397
	11.30—12.00	19.63 ; 25.13
Spanish (for Europe)	19.00—19.30	19.50 ; 25.13
	20.30—21.30	25.13 ; 31.55
	24.00—01.00	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
Spanish (for Latin America)	04.00—04.30	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
	21.30—22.00	16.78 ; 19.50 ; 25.45 ; 30.96
Portuguese (for Europe)	22.30—23.00	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.40
Portuguese (for Latin America)	01.00—01.30	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
	17.00—17.30	397
Serbian	19.30—20.00	397
	12.00—12.30	25.13 ; 31.28
Greek	18.00—18.30	397
	20.00—20.30	397
	17.30—18.00	397
Turkish	19.00—19.30	30.96 ; 41.70
	12.30—13.00	19.67 ; 25.26
Arabic	16.00—17.00	19.67 ; 25.26 ; 31.35 ; 25.40
	14.30—15.00	16.92 ; 19.50 ; 25.26
Iranian	17.00—17.30	16.92 ; 19.50 ; 25.26 ; 25.32
	02.30—03.00	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
Yiddish (for America)	20.00—20.30	25.45 ; 30.96
Romanian (for Europe)	22.00—23.00	397
	23.00—24.00	19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.40 ; 31.35
Romanian (for America)	03.30—04.00	19.63 ; 19.67 ; 25.13 ; 25.24 ; 25.40 ; 31.35 ; 31.55
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19.67 m = 15,250 "	31.55 m = 9,510 "	
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25.24 m = 11,885 "	397 m = 755 "	



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DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES AND INFORMATION ON ROMANIA

ROMANIAN
NEWS
AGENCY

20th Year

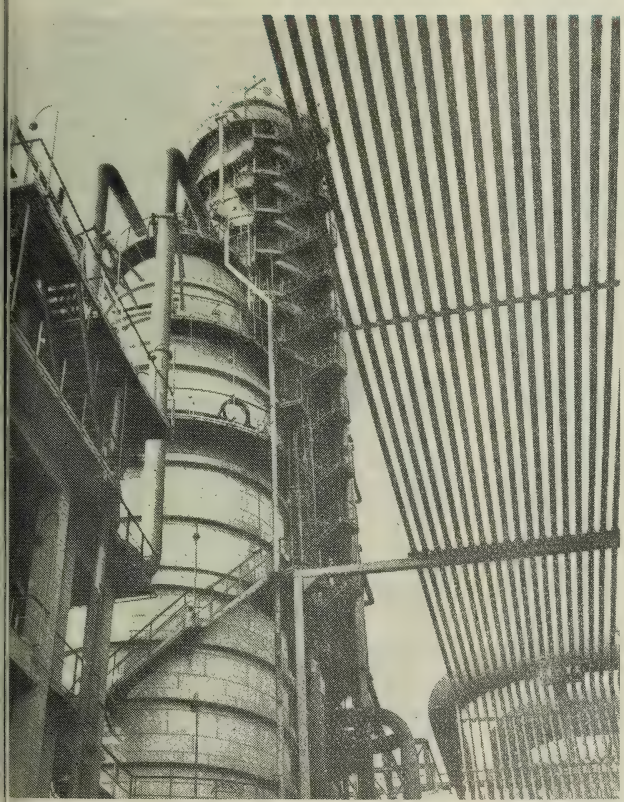
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In this issue :

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- Dynamics and Structure of the Romanian Economy
- Evolution of the Romanian Theatre this Last Quarter of a Century
- Culture — Art — Science
- International Relations
- From Day To Day



the Brazi refinery : the atmospheric and vacuum distillation unit — the largest in country — designed and built by Romanian experts. It processes one fourth of the total quantity of crude oil extracted in this country.

ROMANIA

1989

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COMMUNIQUE

of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on May 21, 1969. Attending the Plenary Meeting as invited guests were members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, heads of section of the CC of the RCP, the members of the Party Central Collegium, first secretaries of county Party committees, heads of central State institutions and leaders of mass and civic organizations, of the Socialist Unity Front, of the Councils of Working People of the Magyar and German nationalities, and chief editors of the leading press.

The Plenary Meeting had the following agenda :

The activity of the Party and Government delegation at the 23rd special session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid ;

On the international conference of communist and workers' parties ;

The convening, the norms of representation and the agenda of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the first item on the agenda, the Plenary Meeting heard a report presented by Gheorghe Rădulescu on the proceedings and decisions of the recent session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and on the activity conducted at this session by the Party and Government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Plenary Meeting assessed highly and approved unanimously the activity of the Romanian delegation, led by Nicolae Ceaușescu, at the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid.

The Plenary Meeting approved unanimously the documents endorsed at that session and set the task for the Council of Ministers to take the relevant measures. The Plenary Meeting emphasized that the proceedings of the session, the documents endorsed on the occasion have been an important contribution to deepening the economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation among the C.M.E.A. member-states, to perfecting the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, fully equal rights, observance of national sovereignty and inte-

rests, mutual advantage and comradely reciprocal assistance. The Plenary Meeting appreciated that the results of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid highlighted once more the importance of the discussing of the problems of common interests by the Party and State leaders of the socialist countries, in the spirit of mutual trust, esteem and respect, of concern for strengthening friendship and unity.

The Plenary Meeting reasserted the determination of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to militate henceforth too for the development of economic collaboration and cooperation in production, science and technology with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, with all the socialist countries, in the interest of the economic and social progress of each country, of the development of the world socialist system.

At the same time, Romania will continue developing her economic links with the other states, regardless of their social system, on the basis of the standards of international relationships promoted by the Communist Party and Government of Romania.

At the second item of the agenda, the plenary meeting heard a report from Paul Niculescu-Mizil on the Romanian Communist Party's participation in the preparations for and in the proceedings of the international conference of communist and workers' parties.

The Plenary Meeting unanimously approved the activity carried on and the measures undertaken by the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. in connection with the Romanian Communist Party's participation in the preparations for this conference, as well as the R.C.P. delegation's activity in the work of the preparatory commission which proceeded in Budapest and Moscow.

The Central Committee decided that the Romanian Communist Party participate in the international conference of the communist and workers' parties to start on June 5, this year, and established its delegation to this conference, formed of Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, leader of the delegation, Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Exe-

cutive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Gheorghe Stoica, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Mihai Dalea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Ștefan Voicu, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Vasile Vlad, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Plenary Meeting examined the draft of the document entitled "The Tasks of the Struggle Against Imperialism in the Present Stage and the Unity of Action of the Communist and Workers' Parties, of all the Anti-Imperialist Forces". The Plenary Meeting gave mandate to the representatives of the Romanian Communist Party to express the standpoint of the C.C. of the R.C.P. on this document and to act for its improvement, so that the document which will be endorsed at the international conference of the communist and workers'

parties should mirror the common positions of the fraternal parties and contribute to the cause of the unity of the communist and working-class movement, of all anti-imperialist forces.

The Plenary Meeting analysed the proposals of the Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., presented by Virgil Trofin, with regard to the convening, the norms of representation and the agenda of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The Plenary Meeting unanimously adopted the decision on convening the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party for August 4, 1969.

Speaking during the debates were Gheorghe Pană, Alexandru Boabă, Mihai Telescu, Valter Roman, Richard Winter, Bujor Almășan, Kiraly Carol, Alexandru Birlădeanu, Gheorghe Petrescu, Constantin Pirvulescu, Aurel Duca, Gheorghe Gaston Marin, Fazekas Ludovic, Mihai Roșianu, Alexandru Sobaru, Ion Coman, Barbu Zaharescu and Iosif Uglar.

At the close of the proceedings of the Plenary Meeting a speech was made by Nicolae Ceaușescu.

DECISION

on the Convening of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party met in its plenum on May 21, 1969, decides :

The convening for August 4, 1969, of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, with the following agenda :

1 — report of the Central Committee on the activity of the R.C.P. during the period between the Ninth Congress and the Tenth Congress of the R.C.P., and the future tasks of the Party.
— rapporteur : NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

2 — the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party with regard to the Five-Year Plan for 1971—1975 and the guidelines of the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period.
— rapporteur : ION GHEORGHE MAURER.

3 — report of the Central Auditing Commission.
— rapporteur : CONSTANTIN PIRVULESCU.

4 — modifications proposed to be made to the rules of the Romanian Communist Party.
— rapporteur : VIRGIL TROFIN.

5 — election of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Central Auditing Commission.

In view of the election of delegates to the Party Congress, the following norm of representation is established : one delegate for 1,000 Party members, taking as a basis the Party strength on May 31, 1969.

The Congress delegates will be elected at the special conferences of the county Party organizations and of the Bucharest Municipality.

The Plenary Meeting gave mandate to the Executive Committee to work out the theses of the Central Committee for the Tenth Congress of the R.C.P., as well as the draft directives with regard to the Five-Year Plan for 1971—1975 and the guidelines of the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period, which will be submitted for debate to all the Party organisations, to public opinion.

On the basis of the conclusions to follow from the debating of the theses and of the draft directives, the Party's Central Committee will make final the documents to be submitted to the Tenth Congress of the R.C.P.

"Tenth RCP Congress — An Event of Exceptional Importance In the Life of Our Socialist Nation"

Under the above title the daily "Scinteia" of May 23 carries a leading article.

The communists, the entire Romanian people enthusiastically hailed the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the RCP concerning the convening on August 4, 1969, of the 10th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. An event of outstanding importance in the life of the Party, of socialist Romania, the Congress will sum up the great achievements registered by the Romanian people under the guidance of the Party during the period between the Ninth and the Tenth congresses, and will establish the future tasks of the Party, the guidelines of the country's development for the next period, the home and foreign policy of the Party and State for the next years. The Congress will debate and adopt the Five-Year Plan for 1971—1975, the guidelines of the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period as well as the tasks in the other domains of social life; the Congress will also adopt modifications to the RCP Rules.

The leading article further recalls that by its renewing spirit and the creative tackling of the fundamental problems of this country's development, the Ninth RCP Congress — a brilliant page in the history of the Party — was a powerful factor speeding up the forward march of our society. The four-year period that has elapsed since the Ninth Congress, represents, by the results registered in the development of economy and culture, in raising the living standard, by the scope of the measures of improvement in all fields of social life, by the deepening of the democratism of our system on all planes, a period of remarkable progress, both quantitative and qualitative, in socialist construction. In spite of the short span of time, conspicuous are the positive effects of the set of innovating measures initiated by the Ninth Congress, the National Conference of the RCP, and the Plenary Meetings of the Central Committee, starting from the improvement of the management and planning of national economy and up to the administrative-territorial reorganization, from the improvement of the scientific research activity and of the entire education system up to the introduction of the new pensioning and wage schemes, the strengthening of socialist legality and the development of socialist democracy.

The successes registered in the last four years in all fields of socialist construction, the same as

the authority Romania enjoys internationally owing to the lofty spirit of responsibility proved by the Party towards the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world, are a telling proof of the correctness of the programme mapped out by the Ninth Congress, of the Party's competence in blending daring spirit with a scientific approach of problems, with a thorough study of realities, of the objective requirements of social development, of the new phenomena in the life of society. This also spotlights the Party's capacity to creatively apply the general truths of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of Romania, to adopt decisions which should best possible comply with the requirements of social and spiritual progress of the society and the interests of the Romanian people's prosperity and which should contribute at the same time to the strengthening of the world forces of socialism.

The objectives to be established by the Tenth RCP Congress will undoubtedly contribute to speeding up progress, will accelerate still more Romania's advancement on the road of completing socialist construction and transition to communism, will raise onto a new and higher stage the building of the technical-material basis of socialism, the development of industry and agriculture, of education and science, will ensure the satisfaction in increasingly better conditions of the masses' material and spiritual requirements.

Of special importance is the decision of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the Party to submit the theses of the CC for the Tenth RCP Congress, the draft directives concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines of the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period to all Party organizations and to public opinion for discussion. This is another telling expression of the vast and multi-lateral process, initiated by the Party, of deepening Party democracy and socialist democracy, a process characterizing the development of our society. It has become a current practice in the new climate of our social life to submit for public debate the main problems of the Party and State's policy, so that the working people should have the possibility of directly participating in running the state and civic affairs.

"Scinteia" lays special stress on the significance as to principle of the fact that the submitting to public debate of the Central Committee's theses for the Tenth RCP Congress — theses which will define the role of the Party and of the State in the present stage and in the

future, the fundamental lines of the political, economic and social activity in the next period — ensures for the first time a comprehensive, multi-lateral and concrete discussion of the home and foreign policy of the Party and of the State prior to the working out of the Party's programme for a new historical period. Following this debate in which all Party organizations and public opinion as a whole will participate, the delegates to Congress, having the mandate of the organizations which nominated them, will express the stand of the respective organizations on the theses, their observations, suggestions and proposals. The guarantee is ensured in this way for the general line, the orientation and the decisions, which are to be adopted by the Tenth Congress, to be the expression of the will of all communists, of the entire people, an outcome of the thoughts and interests of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia of this country.

The profoundly democratic essence of the way in which the debate of the theses and draft directives is conceived becomes obvious from the fact that, based on the conclusions to be drawn from the debate, the Central Committee will make final the documents to be submitted to the Tenth RCP Congress.

Pointing out that the period until the Congress requires a maximum mobilization of forces to ensure a high political, ideological and organizational preparation of this outstandingly important event for the future of the Party and of the country, the newspaper spotlights the response aroused by the decision concerning the convening of the Congress, adding that the workers, peasants, intellectuals and staffs of enterprises and institutions expressed their will to mark these months of powerful effervescence of social

life, of political elan and enthusiastic labour, by further successes in the great emulation for the implementation and overfulfilment of the 1969 plan, a decisive year of the Five-Year Plan, to meet the Tenth Congress and the 25th anniversary of the homeland's liberation with important achievements in all fields. The enthusiastic work for the full implementation of the plan targets by all enterprises, the exemplary achievement of investments and the timely commissioning of the envisaged projects, the execution in optimum conditions of the agricultural operations, the strict implementation of the set of measures established by the Party in the scientific and cultural domains, will pregnantly express the spirit of responsibility and the enthusiasm with which the mass of the people implements the policy shaped by the Party, will reflect the indissoluble moral and political unity of the entire people around the Party, around its leadership, as well as the people's full and unanimous endorsement of the Party's home and foreign policy.

The Tenth Congress will mark, through the decisions it will adopt, the steady enhancement of the Party's leading role in all compartments of political, economic, ideological and social activities. Expressing a law-like necessity, an objective requirement of historical development, the enhancement of the Party's leading role acts as an essential factor in the dynamization of the entire social life, stimulating and turning to use the tremendous energy of the people. Life has shown that the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy expresses to the highest degree the requirements of Romania's historical development, harmoniously dovetails the serving of the interests of the homeland's flourishing with the interests of the internationalist cause, of the fight for socialism, peace and social progress.

Dynamics and Structure of the Romanian Economy

by University Lecturer Paul ALEXIU

The year 1969 has an outstanding significance in the life of the Romanian people: it marks the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. At her jubilee, Romania presents herself as a country with a dynamic economy in the full swing of development and modernization, with wide prospects of progress and prosperity. The main pointers showing the progress of economy stand nowadays at much higher levels than in the past, highlighting the vigour of economic development recorded in the period that has elapsed since liberation, a historically short period characterized by important quantitative increases and by deep-going structural changes.

National income was five times greater last year than in 1938 — the peak year in Romania's economy prior to the war. In 1968 overall industrial output was over 14 times greater than in 1938 and over 9 times greater than in 1950. Nowadays, the annual output growth alone exceeds the total value of industrial output obtained in 1950. This is a telling proof of the growing potentialities of Romania's economy.

Present-day achievements fully demonstrate the correctness and far-sightedness of the policy pursued for the multilateral and fast development of the economy on the basis of socialist industrialization, whose importance was stressed by the 1945 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party.

Carrying forward everything that was rational and valuable in Romanian economic thinking in the past, carefully studying the realities and adopting measures in keeping with the given historical stage, bearing in mind the necessity of blending current tasks with the future ones, the Romanian Communist Party worked out a scientific theory of the country's socialist industrialization. Along the years the Communist Party's concept of industrialization was enriched by the experience gained both at home and on a world plane, and account was taken of the permanently changing conditions. In the view of the Communist Party and of the Romanian State, industrialization is objectively necessary for economic and social-political progress. By using the achievements of contemporary science and techniques, industrialization is called upon to secure the impetuous development of the productive forces, and on this basis the rise of the people's living standard. It is only a modern industry

that can ensure the durable progress of all branches of material production, the high-grade use of natural resources, the growth of social labour productivity, an increase of the economic potentialities of the country, and its drawing nearer to the level of the economically advanced states.

The experience of the Romanian people, as well as the history of the development of human society — reads the Report submitted by Nicolae Ceauşescu to the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party — show that industrialization is the only road leading to progress and civilization, to a rise in the people's living standard; it ensures national independence and sovereignty in actual fact.

The road covered during the years that have elapsed since the country's liberation, the results obtained in implementing the industrialization programme, point to the scientific value and social efficiency of the policy of industrialization consistently promoted in Romania.

A retrospective view of the evolution of Romanian economy highlights the great efforts made already in the first years after liberation for doing away with the damages caused by the war and for creating a modern industry capable of ensuring the rapid development of the entire national economy. A measure of decisive importance was the nationalization, in June 1948, of the main means of production. The carrying out of this revolutionary action made it possible for the people's democratic State to multiply its economic-organizational functions and to switch over to the planned management of the economy, a most important factor for speeding up the development of the productive forces. During the first years of planned economy the prewar level of industrial output was reached and exceeded. Whereas in 1948 the value of overall industrial output accounted for 85 per cent of the 1938 output, at the end of 1950 it represented 147 per cent.

The years that followed were characterized by the steady advance of industry, which became the most dynamic branch of contemporary Romanian economy. In the 1951—1968 period the average annual growth rate of industrial output was over 13 per cent and Romania ranked among

the countries with the highest output growth rates.

The fact that during the over 20 years of planned economy high rates of industrial development were secured, brought about deep-going changes in the structure of the Romanian economy. At present the main contribution to the social product and the national income is made by industry. According to statistical data, the share of industry in Romania's national income was of more than 53 per cent in 1968, as against 44 per cent in 1950 and 30.8 per cent in 1938. This shift in the favour of industry took place at a time when the national income created in agriculture recorded a substantial increase: it was 1.8 times greater in 1968 than in 1950.

Concomitantly with the growing weight of industry in the national income, important changes have taken place in the very pattern of industry. In the last decades the industrial landscape of the country witnessed a continual renewal. Almost all old enterprises were re-equipped and enlarged. Hundreds of factories and mills were built and equipped with modern machines. A number of industrial branches and sub-branches, inexistent in the past, have been created, such as the power and electronic equipment industry, machine-tools for metal-cutting, oilfield and oil processing equipment, motor vehicles and tractors, diesel and electric locomotives, sea-going cargoes and motorships, complex technological lines for the chemical and building materials industries and for numerous other industrial branches.

In the industrialization process, the greatest development was recorded in the key branches which play a decisive role in the high-grade use of the country's natural resources: metallurgy, engineering, power and chemistry. Nowadays the output of 1938 is obtained in 20 days in metallurgy, in 10 days in engineering, in 9 days in the branch of electric power and in about a week in chemistry.

Faster growth rates in the key branches, priority development of the branches producing means of production as against the branches producing consumer goods, resulted in essential changes in the pattern of the whole industrial production. The weight of the branches producing means of production increased from 45.5 per cent in 1938 to some 68 per cent in 1968; at the same time the specific weight of the branches turning out consumer goods went down. These changes — which reflect the trend to secure an optimum structure to the industry — took place in the conditions of the growth of both great sectors of industry. In 1968 the output of heavy industry was 12 times greater and that of consumer goods over 6 times greater than in 1950. Under the current Five-Year Plan the development rates of the two industrial sectors are drawing nearer to each other. In the 1966—1968 period (the first three years of the Five-Year Plan) the output of means of production

went up by an annual average rate of 13.5 per cent, while that of the consumer goods by 10.3 per cent. The 1969 plan provides for a growth rate of the light and food industries which is equal to that envisaged for the branches producing means of productions.

The changes in the branch structure — the same as the technical equipment of the industry — are made in accordance with the fundamental requirements of the manysided development of the country's economy, of raising the productivity of social labour and, on this basis, the population's living standard. The rapid development and continuous diversification of industry have lent great dynamism to the country's productive forces, and contributed to a decisive degree to the progress of all the branches of the national economy, i.e. of agriculture, construction, transport, trade, a.s.o.

In the years following the country's liberation, profound social and economic changes occurred in agriculture. In those years Romanian agriculture covered the historical road from the small holding — characterized by low efficiency — to the large socialist farm, equipped with a powerful technical basis and capable of ensuring a rise in the peasantry's living standard and of contributing to a growing extent to the development of the national economy. The completion, in 1962, of the cooperativization of agriculture — a deep-going revolution in the life of the peasantry — created objective conditions for the uninterrupted progress of this branch in which half of the country's gainfully employed population carry on their activity.

In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan, the yearly average of Romania's gross agricultural output was some 24 per cent higher than the yearly average of the 1961—1965 period. The annual average cereal harvests (of 13,200,000 tons) exceeded the plan provisions, and were by 2,400,000 tons higher than the annual average harvests of the previous Five-Year Plan period. Important output increases have been registered in industrial crops and vegetables, in wine- and fruit-tree growing and in livestock breeding. The fields of Romania are tilled by almost 100,000 tractors as against less than 5,000 in 1938. Moreover, there are growing numbers of combines, sowing machines, machines for spreading fertilizers, irrigation installations and other types of modern machines. More than 90 per cent of the power used in agriculture is mechanical power. Field crop cultivation (cereals, industrial crops, a.s.o.) is almost fully mechanized. The efforts of the Romanian State are now focussed on extending mechanization to vegetable, wine- and fruit-tree growing, as well as to plants grown on sloping land.

In the last few years important material and financial means have been concentrated on raising the output of chemical fertilizers, pest and weedkillers, biostimulants and phyto-pharmaceutical substances. The solution, by and large, of the problems linked to the chemicalization of agriculture is an important target of the current Five-Year Plan. The output of chemical fertilizers (reckoned in active substance) went up from 71,000 tons in 1960 to over 600,000 tons in 1968, and plan provisions for this year envisage 850,000 tons.

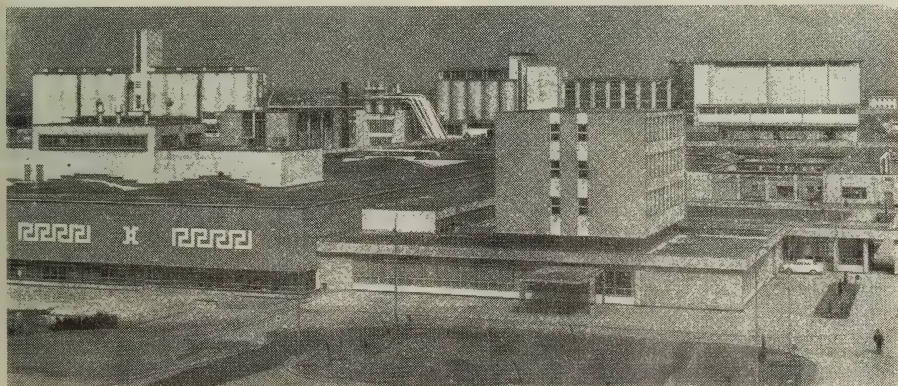
Besides mechanization and chemicalization, the progress of Romania's agriculture depends to a great extent on irrigation developments. The areas laid out for irrigation now total some 600,000 hectares. It is envisaged to irrigate by the end of the current Five-Year Plan period an area of one million hectares. Studies are effected with a view to working out a general plan of extending irrigation in the next ten years to an area of some three million hectares.

A new element that is taking shape in agriculture is the transition from traditional methods to advanced, industrial-type technologies. In various agricultural regions of the country numerous industrial-type complex units for the raising and fattening of animals and poultry breeding have been built and commissioned. For market gardening automated and semi-automated greenhouse complexes, covering 50, 70 and even 100 hectares each, have been built, which are comparable as to size and technical level to the most efficient constructions of this kind in the world. The improvement of the technical base and of the technological processes will make it possible for the growth rate of agricultural output to catch up with the rapid development rates of the other branches of the national economy.

The complex development of all branches of material production, the change in the pattern of the national economy and in its proportions in favour of industry, bore favourably on the degree of employment of the able-bodied population. The number of wage and salary earners went up from 2,123,000 in 1950 to 4,780,000 in 1968. Last year there were 242 employees per 1,000 inhabitants as against 150 in 1950. Within this positive evolution typical of an ascending economy a more marked increase in the number of workers is recorded, i.e. from 1,222,900 in 1950 to 3,430,000 in 1968. Whereas in the 1950—1968 period the total number of employees went up 2.2-fold, the number of workers increased 2.8 times. In 1968 workers accounted for 73.3 per cent of the total employees as against 57.6 per cent in 1950.

As a result of industrialization important changes have taken place in the social and professional fields. In 1950, 74 per cent of the gainfully employed population worked in agriculture and 26 per cent in the non-agricultural branches. The weight of employees in the field of industry and building went up from 14.5 per cent in 1950 to nearly 30 per cent in 1968. Following the development of transport, trade, education, culture and health protection, the ratio between the population employed in the field of material production and in the unproductive sphere has also changed.

The growing degree of employment of the population in non-agricultural branches, and especially in industry, had a positive influence on the productivity of social labour. In Romania's economy as a whole the productivity of social labour (expressed in the average national income per employee in the field of material pro-



A new industrial combine in the town of Constanța

TABLE
Main Pointers of Economic Development
in the 1950—1968 Period

Pointer	Growth in 1968 as against 1950	
	Level of Growth (1/1)	Annual Average Rate (%)
National income	5.2	9.6
Gross industrial output	9.2	13.1
Volume of investments out of centralized State funds	over 10 times	14
Volume of foreign trade	6.7	11.1
Retail sales of goods through the socialist trade network	6.4	10.9
Number of employees	2.3	4.6
Labour productivity in industry	4.4	8.5
Real wages	2.5	5.2
State budget expenditure for social-cultural purposes	8.7	12.8

duction) was last year 4.5 times higher than in 1950.

A decisive factor making for the advance of the Romanian economy is the correct division of the national income into the consumption and accumulation funds, as this is the key problem of extended reproduction, with direct effects on the way in which the immediate and future aims of the society are harmonized. Romania ranks among the countries with a high weight of accumulations. Under the current Five-Year Plan the accumulation fund increased continuously, accounting this year for 30 per cent of the national income. The growing accumulation funds made it possible to invest, in the first three years of the Five-Year Plan, 155,000 million lei, of which more than half in industry.

In those three years (1966—1968), 700 new, highly technical industrial projects have started operation. It is planned to commission in the last two years of the current Five-Year Plan further 1,000 factories, sections and complex technological lines. In this way, under the current Five-Year Plan the process of industrialization, that characterized Romania's development in the last quarter of a century, is continued at a higher level.

The growth of material production and of the national income has a direct bearing on the rise of the living standard. As a matter of fact, the whole economic activity is meant for man, for meeting the increasing demands of the population. Comparison with the past in all fields linked to the living standard spotlights great achievements. Compared to 1950, the consumption fund went up in 1968 over 2.6-fold, and the average real wages (per employee) 2.5-fold. In the 1960—1968 period social-cultural expenditure accounted for almost one quarter of the State budget every year.

This year it is envisaged to raise the consumption fund by 7 per cent. Also this year the improved wage scheme and wage increases will be introduced in all branches of activity, in this way ensuring the implementation by next year of the provisions for the increase of real wages. In 1969, the population will benefit by substantial funds set aside by the State for social and cultural purposes. These funds total some 33,000 million lei, i.e. 3,600 million lei more than provided for in the Five-Year Plan. An important place among the concerns for raising the living standard is held by housing construction. In 1969, some 90,000 flats will be built, 30 per cent more than in 1968.

The implementation of the 1969 plan provisions will decisively contribute to the attainment of the targets of the Five-Year Plan and will mark a new step on the road of contemporary Romania's all-round progress.

Evolution of the Romanian Theatre

by Mihai FLOREA

Head Researcher at the Art History Institute
of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Though relatively young, the origins of the Romanian theatre go back to remote times. Some ritual ceremonies connected with births or deaths and practiced many centuries ago by our ancestors were beginnings intended to impress the onlookers.

The ancient Greco-Roman civilisation, present over a number of centuries north of the Danube and the Pontus Euxinus thanks to colonists who settled in those parts and built thriving cities, caused a powerful development of culture and the arts on the territory of today's Romania. In the Middle Ages varied and picturesque forms of folk drama appeared, both of a religious and a secular nature. During the Christmas and New Year holidays the Romanian villages became the scene of genuine itinerant theatres thanks to groups of young people who went from one place to the other and sang carols, recited monologues and improvised short dramatic texts.

The birth of the Romanian cultured theatres is bound up however with some isolated performances in schools, and with society performances that took place in the houses of a few enlightened boyars. Those were times of heroic endeavours in the field of culture. Many writers and scholars of the time put their creative efforts in the service of the promotion of a Romanian theatrical life.

An outstanding personality who worked strenuously for the development of the Romanian theatre was the brilliant writer Vasile Alecsandri (1821—1890). A poet, prose writer and playwright, he wrote, in a picturesque and original language, scores of monologues, chansonsettes, burlesques, vaudevilles, comedies and historical dramas. A rare affinity and deep friendship linked Alecsandri to the great Romanian actor Matei Millo. The writer and the actor were animated by the same passionate love of art, by the same aesthetic ideals and humanistic outlook.

The foundation of the Bucharest National Theatre (1875) and the setting up of the Society of Drama Actors led to an upsurge of Romanian theatrical life, to the blossoming of both performing art and dramaturgy.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, a number of illustrious play-

wrights came to the fore, whose creations are still on the bill of Romanian theatres. The greatest among them were Ion Luca Caragiale (1852—1912), Barbu Ștefănescu Delavrancea (1858—1918) and Alexandru Davilla (1862—1929). Expressing the genius of the Romanian nation, they produced works that are masterpieces of the Romanian dramatic literature.

Such fertile ground gave rise to a generation of remarkable actors such as Aristiză Romanescu, Grigore Manolescu, Constantin I. Nottara, Ștefan Iulian, Ion Brezcanu and Aglaia Pruteanu, who blended their innate talent with thorough professional skill. Most of the Romanian actors completed their studies at home, but often travelled abroad in order to get acquainted with foreign interpretative art and to improve permanently their acting.

After the First World War Romanian theatrical art witnessed a new period of flourishing. Outstanding cultural personalities, such as George Mihail Zamfirescu, Victor Ion Popa and Camil Petrescu, who had multiple concerns, being novelists, poets, essayists, playwrights, stage directors, critics and aestheticians at the same time, greatly contributed to the development of the modern theatrical movement in Romania. These people, supported by many of their contemporaries, fought to do away with clichés, rigidity and conservatism in the theatre. They endeavoured to modernize the theatre and were receptive to the influence of the schools of Reinhardt and Stanislavsky and to the experience of some distinguished Romanian directors, among them Paul Gusty, Soare Z. Soare and Ion Aurel Măican.

In the last 25 years the Romanian theatre underwent structural changes, which resulted in the assertion of an amazing number of young talents, playwrights, directors, stage designers, actors.

The social and political changes come about in socialist Romania provided full material security to creators in the field of the theatre, a security unknown in the past. Nowadays, all the theatres are subsidized by the State. As a consequence, all theatrical companies are enabled to concentrate on their creative activities. Instead

of competition, of struggle for existence, an emulation of a new type made its appearance: a friendly emulation for artistic mastery.

The Romanian State has set aside substantial funds for the progress of art, of culture. Tens of theatres opened all over the country make it possible for the graduates of the Theatre and Cinematography Institute to assert themselves. A number of drama and musical theatres have been built during the last two decades.

At present a new National Theatre is under construction in Bucharest. It will be a monumental building of a modern architectural line equipped with the latest achievements in the field of lighting, acoustics, stage technique, a.s.o. The auditorium with 1,000 seats will belong to an architectural group located at the crossing of Bucharest's most important thoroughfares. New theatres are being built at Craiova and Tirgu Mures.

As a result of a higher cultural level of the masses for whom the theatre has become an everyday necessity, of the rich repertoire and fine acting, as well as owing to the extremely cheap prices (a theatre ticket does not cost more than 15—20 per cent of the average daily wage of an employee) the theatres are always crowded. In 1968 alone, the theatres and musical institutions gave some 34,000 performances attended by more than 12,600,000 spectators, i.e. some three quarters of this country's total population.

It is in such a spiritual climate, under the conditions of the entire country's blossoming, that fresh young forces made their appearance in the theatre, who started a genuine artistic offensive to renew the means of expression, to raise the audiences' exactingness, to diversify the taste of the public.

Romanian dramaturgy is developing in most varied forms. The authors are endeavouring to feature most veridically and attractively the changes that have come about in social life, in the spiritual universe of contemporary man.

Faithful to more or less classical, verified formulae, reputed authors who made a name for themselves in the last 15—20 years, such as Horia Lovinescu, Paul Everac, Aurel Baranga, Lucia Demetrius and Alexandru Mirodan, tackle from different standpoints and in various manners problems of work, of conscience, ethics and love as they occur in present-day society. Many of their plays have been translated into foreign languages and staged by theatres abroad.

Many young playwrights keep coming to the fore. They are fighting obsolete states of mind and habits. The younger generation of authors, among them Marin Sorescu, Leonida Teodorescu, Romulus Vulpescu, Ecaterina Oproiu, Teodor Mazilu and Ilie Păunescu, practice a theatre-metaphor, dramatic essays of a philosophical substance, long monologues, lyrical or dark comedies, satirical meditations. Their plays have brought about a rejuvenation and diversification of theatrical life, arousing great response among the audiences. A trend is manifest to produce plays that enrich with new traits, typical of our times, the positive traditions of the past, plays that justify the prestige and fame enjoyed in Europe by the present-day Romanian theatrical movement.

Young stage directors, aged between 25 and 35, such as Lucian Giurchescu, Lucian Pintilie, Radu Penculescu and David Esrig are outstanding personalities of Romanian theatrical life. Some of them gave a new interpretation to the works of the Romanian classics Alecsandri, Caragiale and Delavrancea, others approached masterpieces of world drama in a daring vision that aroused general interest. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida, staged by the Bucharest Comedy Theatre under the direction of David Esrig, won the high appreciation of audiences and the press on the occasion of tours in Paris, Berlin, Bonn, Belgrade, Venice and Vienna, thanks to the originality of the performance and of the settings and to the captivating acting.

A new school of stage directing is asserting itself. At the same time due respect is paid to the older generation of producers, use being made of their long-standing experience. Such is stage manager Sică Alecsandrescu, for instance, whose new production of Caragiale's masterpiece, The Lost Letter, was enthusiastically applauded both at home and in Moscow, Paris, Leningrad, Venice, Vienna, Belgrade and Budapest.

Nowadays Romanian stage directors are endeavouring to fully assert their own personality, to avoid clichés and imitations. As a recognition of their talents, the Romanian stage directors Sică Alexandrescu, Liviu Ciulei and Lucian Giurchescu have been invited by theatres in the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Austria and Bulgaria to stage various plays.

In the last 25 years a new school of stage designing took shape in Romania and many

● In Romania the theatre is a traditional cultural value, which in the last 25 years underwent unprecedented development. There are nowadays 42 drama theatres, puppet and variety theatres not included. In addition to the capital city there are State theatres in all greater provincial towns, in nearly all county capitals. Within the theatrical movement permanently employed actors, directors and stage designers carry on their activities.

● About 13,000 shows are given on an average every year as against 3,000 in the inter-war period.

● There are quite a number of theatres and theatre sections, where performances are given in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities.

● The number of audiences increased from 1,400,000 in 1948 to over 4,200,000 in 1968.

● The importance of the theatre as a cultural factor is also mirrored in the amateur theatrical movement which includes broader and broader masses of the population.

● The amateur artists give some 35,000 shows every year, attended by audiences amounting to seven million.

● Permanent amateur theatres have also been opened in several centres of this country.

● Some 3,000 actors are playing on the stages of Romania's theatres.

● The number of Romanian plays staged every year stands at about 200. Plays belonging to the world repertoire are staged in a similar proportion.

death put an end to a promising career, of Mihai Tojan. Paul Bartnowsky, Liviu Ciulci and others blend ingenuity and fantasy with a very thorough craftsmanship.

From its very beginnings the Romanian theatre produced remarkable actors. Some of them, such as Agatha Bărbulescu, Maria Ventura, Jean Yonnel and Elvira Popescu, won international fame. This tradition is carried forward today. Tours made by Romanian theatrical companies abroad during the last 15 years were eulogistically commented upon by foreign critics who stressed the mastery of Romanian actors, the variety of their means of expression, the national feature of their art. Besides the old servants of the stage, doyens of the National Theatre, such as George Calboreanu, Ion Fintescanu, Aura Buzescu, Grigore Vasiliu-Birlic, Alexandru Gugaru, besides actors of well-established fame like Radu Beligan, Carmen Stănescu, Marcela Rusu, Octavian Cotescu, George Constantin, batches of talented young actors, including Gheorghe Diniță, Florin Piersic, Irina Petrescu, Victor Rebengiuc, Leopoldina Bălănuță and many others, became favourites with theatre-goers.

The productions of directors, stage designers and actors belonging to various generations offer a telling image of the present-day upsurge of theatrical life in Romania and point to its future trends. The audiences love the theatre and its devoted servants, and applaud them enthusiastically. The State awards them distinctions and honorary titles, stimulating their artistic activities. They are frequently invited to play in foreign theatres and films.

Searchings, renewals, successful plays, originality in thinking and means of expression, remarkable performances before full houses — these have been the features of theatrical life in Romania during the last 25 years. The same as music, the cinema, literature, fine arts and ballet, the Romanian theatre strives to do credit to the reputation it has won in Europe thanks to the high artistic level of its performances, and to make its contribution to the progress of art in our eventful century.

talented stage designers came to the fore. The settings of Tony Gheorghiu, whose untimely

— culture -ART- science —

SOME FIGURES RELATING TO ROMANIA'S COUNTIES

The new administrative and territorial division of Romania's territory made it possible for the State to exercise, at a higher level, its organizational, economic and political functions.

Recent studies have brought into bold relief a few characteristic features of the counties.

On July 1, 1967, Romania had 19,287,000 inhabitants. The population of towns amounted to 7,467,000 (as against 3,700,000 in 1948) and that of the villages to 11,820,000. This means that the inhabitants of towns accounted for 38.7 per cent of the total population, a substantial increase over 1938 as a result of the country's marked industrialization. In six counties — Ilfov, Hunedoara, Braşov, Constanţa, Sibiu and Cluj — the proportion of townspeople is of over 50 per cent, even exceeding 68 per cent in the Hunedoara and Braşov counties.

The value of gross industrial output in each county is of at least 2,000 million lei. Nine counties produce a value of over 6,000 million lei each. The greatest per capita output is obtained in the Braşov county, followed by the Municipality of Bucharest and Hunedoara and Prahova counties.

A synthetic pointer that shows the general development level of the counties' economy is the number of wage earners per 1,000 inhabitants. Whereas the all-country average is 243 wage earners, in Bucharest the number of wage earners exceeds 500, and in the Braşov, Hunedoara, Constanţa, Sibiu, Timiş and Prahova counties their number stands at over 300 per thousand of inhabitants.

As a conclusion we can safely state that the new territorial organization creates most propitious conditions for the rational distribution of the productive forces over the entire territory of the country and for the harmonious and multilateral development of all the counties.

SCIENTIFIC INTEREST IN THE BLACK SEA IS ON THE INCREASE

A congress of marine biology will be held this year in Romania. The interest of scientists from various countries in this domain of research increased substantially during the last decade. The Black Sea, called by scientists an unicum hydrobiologicum on account of its specific biological features, offers a valuable ground for researches.

A couple of decades ago a marine biology institute was set up at Agigea on the Romanian littoral. In the last few years the institute witnessed a great development and became well known in international scientific circles.

Recent research spotlighted some factors that lend to the Black Sea its specific nature.

It is almost closed, and is connected with the other seas by a very narrow strait. Tide is very low: not more than 12 cm. over a period of 12 hours.

The Black Sea is fed by large amounts of fresh water collected from many rivers flowing into it. The waters of the Danube account for 62 per cent. There are periods when the seawater is even excessively desalted. The waters of the rivers continue their way on the surface of the sea forming genuine currents. Such is the situation in the northern and north-western part of the Pontic basin and the best instance is offered by the waters of the Danube. From the spot where the Danube flows into the sea and up to the Bosphorus the salt content of the sea water is gradually growing.

The coldest stratum of the water of the Black Sea is not that stretching on its bottom, but the one situated at a depth between 40 and 90 m.

As for the fauna, it includes species that live only in the less salty portions of the sea, especially in the littoral lakes, such as mackerels, to be found only in the Black sea and the Sea of Azov, and sturgeons, immigrants from the Mediterranean. In spite of the low salt content of the surface waters many Mediterranean species penetrated into the Black Sea, a phenomenon that aroused great interest and is studied in connection with the physiological mechanism of adaptation.

Nevertheless, not all Mediterranean species got acclimatized in the Black Sea and this accounts for the absence of some groups of fish in that sea.

At the congress, a number of papers will be read on these features of the Black Sea.

AN ITALO-ROMANIAN CULTURAL EVENT IN HONOUR OF A ROMANIAN HUMANIST

An Italo-Romanian cultural event took place in May at the Padua University to honour the memory of the Romanian humanist, High Steward Constantin Cantacuzino, who, 300 years ago, was a student in that university. The representatives of ten Italian universities as well as delegates from the universities of Louvain, Ot-

tawa, Budapest and Salonika were also present. Papers were read on the occasion on the Romanian-Italian cultural relations, on the intellectual atmosphere prevailing in the Padua University in the 17th century, on the life and work of High Steward Constantin Cantacuzino. The papers, some of which were read by Romanian scholars, will be published in book form.

Organizer of the event on behalf of the Padua University was Professor Carlo Tagliavini. He was helped by Alexandru Niculescu, head of the Institute of Romanian Language and Literature of Padua.

Graduate of the famous Padua University, High Steward Constantin Cantacuzino was a diplomat, a historian and a geographer, an illustrious representative of Wallachian culture in the late 17th and the early 18th century. Before attending the courses of the Padua University he also studied in Constantinople. During a couple of years he was in charge of Wallachia's foreign policy. His unfinished work *History of Wallachia since its Origins* stresses the Latin origin, unity and continuity of the Romanian people.

In 1967 the library of the Romanian scholar has been found again. It comprises some 500 rare editions, reflecting his great erudition.

GEORGE ENESCU'S EVOCATION

Many famous orchestras of the world performed George Enescu's music under the baton of the great Romanian conductor, Ionel Perlea. Enescu's First Rhapsody and First Symphony were often played enjoying great success, and recordings thereof were also made.

It is but natural that on his tour of Romania Ionel Perlea paid homage to George Enescu by conducting the above-mentioned compositions in concerts given by both the Philharmonic and Radiotelevision orchestras. He gave to these works a magnificent interpretation.

In the First Symphony the heroic accents of the themes, the poetical and meditative atmosphere, the perfect construction of sonority were brought out in a masterly manner that deeply moved the audiences.

Ionel Perlea also conducted one of the representative contemporary Romanian compositions, the symphonic poem Homage to Enescu by Theodor Grigoriu. These are pages of music that express the feelings of Enescu's successors in face of his work of high human significance. The poem was conducted by Ionel Perlea with a delicacy and nobleness which are typical of him. In this way he joined all those who see in Enescu a human ideal.



Conductor Ionel Perlea in the midst of Romanian composers

ASSOCIATIONS OF WRITERS

In the main towns of Romania Writers' Associations are being set up meant more efficiently to turn to account all creative forces and to promote genuine talents.

At the same time the associations will carry forward the cultural traditions of the past by blending structural unity with a wealth of cultural "nuclei" all over the country, meant to play an important part in the general promotion of cultural progress. It is a well-known fact that the cultural centres of Jassy, Cluj, Sibiu, Craiova, Arad, Timișoara, Oradea and Bacău played a huge role in the promotion of Romanian culture by the shaping of some great writers, by the creation of a climate propitious for the assertion of men and ideas. The most outstanding Romanian writers made their debut at Jassy, Cluj and other centres. To enable these historical centres of culture to assert their personality in the country's intellectual life, is the major mission of the writers' associations.

IN BRIEF

● *The sixth edition of volume II of Organic Chemistry, a comprehensive treatise by the Romanian scientist C. D. Nenitescu, was published recently. Since a couple of decades this treatise is looked upon as a basic work by generations of students and chemists. It was continuously revised and translated into several foreign languages. Besides an ample reference material the treatise also comprises information on the author's and his collaborators' research work.*

● *The construction of new hothouses over 3,500 sq.m. has started in the Bucharest Botanical Garden.*

At the same time work is continued on the scale model of the Carpathians. At present the hydrographic network is being laid out; the rocks will be built soon and the vegetation typical of each massif will be planted.

● *A zoological museum has been recently opened in the city of Pitești. Its collections include the most characteristic species of vertebrates belonging to Romania's fauna. Besides the collections on display in 15 showcases, 12 pictures have been made of an exceptional artistic and scientific value. They feature the phylogeny of the animal kingdom including that of man. One of the pictures presents rare animals which are protected by law in Romania.*

● *The ballet company of the Bucharest Opera House will give performances in Vienna within the framework of the International Ballet Festival. Ballets by Aurel Stroe, Alban Berg, Anatol Uieru and Paul Hindemith will be staged on the occasion.*

● *The Cluj Philharmonic Orchestra left for a 12 days tour of Italy.*

● *Last autumn the Bucharest students invited their colleagues from Jassy and Cluj to a national seminar of philosophy on "Socialism and Democracy". The second seminar on the subject "Man in the Contemporary World" was held recently at Cluj.*

● *The Masson Publishers of Paris published the French translation of Acute Infectious Lymphocytosis by Dr. G. Marinescu, head physician of the Bucharest hospital of infectious diseases, twice laureate of the French Academy of Medicine. The preface to the volume is signed by Professor Mollaret of the Paris Faculty of Medicine.*

● *The group of authors who will compile the 4th volume of the comprehensive work Social and Economic History of Europe (1648—1848) held a working meeting at Salzburg.*

It was unanimously decided that the chapters dealing with the Romanian lands — Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania — should be written by Professor Constantin Giurăscu from Bucharest and Dr. Carol Göllner from Sibiu.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

USSR Visit by Romanian Party and State Leaders

Upon common agreement by the Party and State leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Soviet Union, a meeting took place in Moscow on May 16 between Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Aleksei Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the meeting on the Romanian side were Ilic Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manea Mănescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Vasile Vlad, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, head of the foreign relations section of the CC of the RCP,

and Teodor Marinescu, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the USSR.

Participating on the Soviet side were K. F. Katushev, Secretary of the CC of the CPSU, V. N. Novikov, member of the CC of the CPSU, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Gromyko, member of the CC of the CPSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, K. V. Rusakov, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, head of section at the CC of the CPSU.

During the meeting which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere a multilateral, frank exchange of views took place which covered problems of mutual interest related to the world communist and working-class movement and to problems of the international situation, including the tasks of the fight for peace and security in Europe. The sides have also analyzed problems of the bilateral relations between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and have reasserted their determination of strengthening the Soviet-Romanian friendly relations.

The Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU and the USSR Government gave a luncheon for the Romanian Party and State leaders.

Communiqué on the Visit Paid by the Party and Government Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Polish People's Republic

A Party and Government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic on May 19 and 20, 1969, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The delegation included Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mihai Dălea, Secretary of the CC of the RCP,

Ion Pășan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Tiberiu Petrescu, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Polish People's Republic.

The Party and Government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania had talks with the Party and Government delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Władysław Gomułka, First Secretary of the CC of the PUPW.

The delegation included Marian Spychalski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUPW, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Jozef Cyran-

kiewicz, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Jozef Tejchma, member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CC of the PUWP, Piotr Jaroszewicz, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jaromir Ocheduszko, Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the talks, the two sides informed each other on the problems and tasks of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, and made an ample exchange of views on the present stage of the bilateral relations. It has been decided by common agreement that cooperation in all spheres should be further deepened and expanded and the conviction was expressed that the active, many-sided development of the Romanian-Polish relations serves the cause of the continued strengthening of friendship between the two countries, that it is to the advantage of both sides and accords with the interests of all states of the socialist community.

Both sides attach great importance to the decisions of the CMEA special session of April 1969, which provide favourable conditions for the further development of economic cooperation among the socialist states.

The two delegations informed each other on the experience in the activity of the respective parties. It has been appreciated, as both recommendable and useful, to further develop under various forms the cooperation, exchange of views and of experience between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Work-

ers' Party, in the spirit of comradely sincerity, fraternal friendship and proletarian internationalism. The two sides proceeded to an exchange of views on the present-day problems of the international situation, and stressed the particular importance of the decisions of March 17, 1969, of the Political Consultative Committee of the socialist states in Warsaw Treaty membership for the ensuring of security and peace in Europe. The two delegations maintain that for the creation of a climate of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world it is necessary to set out first of all from recognition of the realities established on our Continent after the Second World War, of the inviolability of state frontiers, the Oder-Neisse frontier included.

An exchange of views was made during the talks on the essential problems of the situation in the international communist and working-class movement.

It has been affirmed by common agreement that an imperative requisite of the efficient struggle against imperialism, for peace and socialism is the internationalist unity of action and the cohesion of all communist and workers' parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party want to make their contribution to ensuring the success of the International Moscow Conference of the communist and workers' parties, so that it should contribute to strengthening the unity of the international communist and working-class movement and of all anti-imperialist forces.

The talks proceeded in a sincere atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, received the visiting Italian journalist Enzo Bettiza, special envoy of the newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, on May 10.

● Emil Drăgănescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who visited Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Government, returned to Bucharest on May 12. The Romanian Vice-Premier was accompanied by Octavian Groza, Minister of Electric Power, and by advisers, Emil Drăgănescu stated on his arrival in Bucharest that he had had in Sweden a broad exchange of views on the possibilities of further expanding and diversifying Romanian-Swedish cooperation in the economic, industrial and technico-scientific realms.

● A delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Academician Ilie Murgulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, paid a visit to Holland at the invitation of that country's Parliament.

● Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Federal Minister of Scientific Research of the Federal Republic of Germany,

Professor W. Leussink, Chairman of the Scientific Council, and Dr. K. Schneidemann, ministerial director, visited Romania this May. They had interviews with scientific personalities with whom they exchanged views on the organization and coordination of scientific research and on scientific cooperation between Romania and Federal Germany.

● A delegation of the National Committee of Prague city, led by Ludvig Cerny, the Mayor of the city, were guests of the People's Council of Bucharest Municipality.

● Paul Fischer, Secretary General of the Danish Foreign Office, paid a call on Foreign Minister Corneliu Mănescu, on May 13, as part of his Romanian visit at the invitation of George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

● The delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, returned home on May 14, after a visit made in Brussels at the invitation of the Communist Party of Belgium.

● The 5th session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for economic cooperation proceeded in Bucharest on May 13-15.

The Commission established a programme of measures for the materialization of an important number of cooperation activities in machine building, mining, the oil and the chemical industries, in transport and tourism.

The protocol drawn up on the occasion was signed by Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, for Romania, and by Mustafa Shabich, member of the Federal Executive Council, for Yugoslavia.



A Yugoslav industrial exhibition was inaugurated in Bucharest, on May 15.

Party and State leaders, at head with Nicolae Ceaușescu and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, visited the exhibition, on May 23. They inspected the stands where over 250 enterprises were displaying a wide range of products of the Yugoslav industry.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and the other Party and State leaders highly praised the exhibits and congratulated the organizers of the exhibition. The State Council President stated his conviction that the exhibition would contribute to better acquaintance with Yugoslav industrial output as well as to strengthening the Romanian-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

Speeches were made on the occasion by Mustafa Shabich and Cornel Burtică, the Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade.

● A call on Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, was paid by Mustafa Shabich, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, on May 15.

Discussed during the meeting which passed in a cordial atmosphere, were problems related to the continued expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu and Chivu Stoica received the delegation of the Communist Party of Australia that was visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, on May 15. The Australian Communist Party delegation was formed of Laurie Aarons, National Secretary, and Bernie Taft, member of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

● A delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba (UJC), led by Pedro Gomez Valle, member of the UJC National Committee, First Secretary of the UJC Committee of Pinar del Rio province, has visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

● The eleventh session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for the Iron Gates took place in Bucharest over May 15-20.

The Commission established that the building plan for 1968 was completely fulfilled by both sides. It also established that the measures agreed to previously, with respect to the commitments of each of the two sides in carrying out the operations scheduled for the third quarter of this year, namely of closing the natural Danube bed and shifting navigation through the lock on the left bank of the river, were under way of implementation.

● On May 22, Nicolae Ceaușescu received a group of visiting Latin American journalists, made up of Carlos Sepulveda Vergara, President of the National Collegium of Journalists of Chile, Leopoldo Vargas, President of the National Collegium of Journalists of Colombia, Roberts Milton, Chief Editor of the trade-union newspaper of Argentina, and Alberto Maldonado, Chief Editor of the political journal "Vistazo" of Ecuador.

● A call on Gheorghe Apostol, Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, was paid on May 23, by the visiting delegation of the Irish Trade Union Congress led by its Chairman James Dume.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu received Kim The Hi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Korean Democratic People's Republic in Bucharest, at his request, on May 23.

The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

● A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, left for Moscow on May 23, to participate in the work of the preparatory commission of the International Conference of communist and workers' parties. The delegation included Mihai Dalea, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Voicu, member of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Vlad, head of section at the CC of the RCP, and Stefan Andrei, first deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

● Pierre Jacquinet, Director-General of the National Scientific Research Centre of France, and Jean Cantacuzene, technical adviser, visited Romania at the invitation of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and conducted talks on cooperation between the two scientific bodies.

● The Romanian newspapers published on May 25, the article "Romania and European Security" by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an article printed in the review "Problems of Peace and Socialism" No. 6/1969.

● A meeting of the Joint French-Romanian Commission for cooperation in the mechanical and electric power industry took place in Paris, between May 19 and 23.

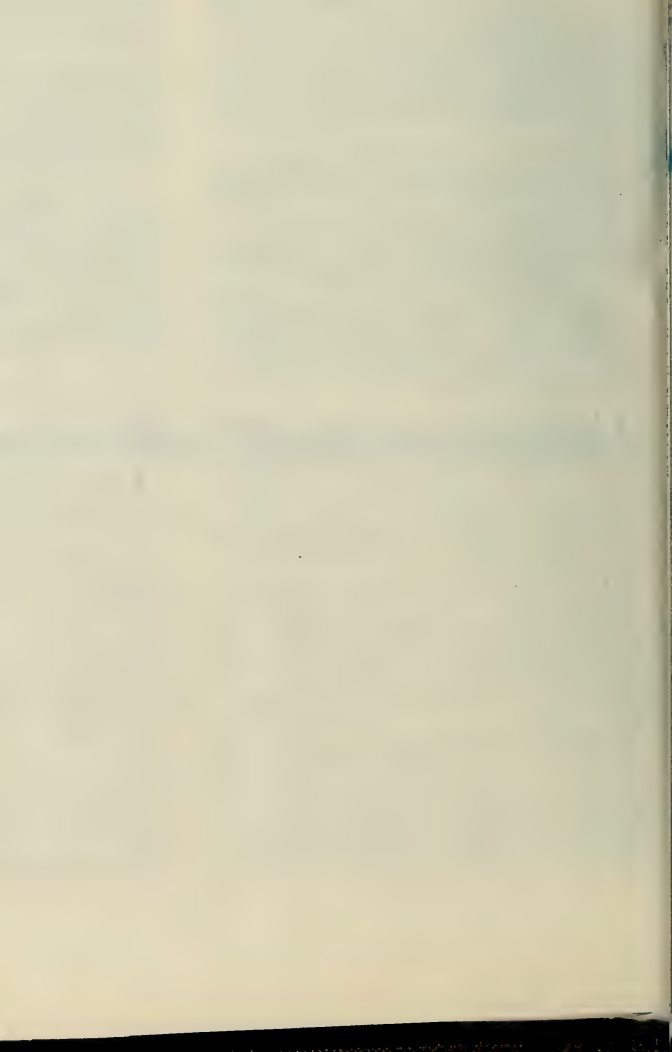
The two sides noted with satisfaction the results that were obtained and agreed to inform each other on the progress of French-Romanian cooperation in the respective sphere. A protocol stipulating expanded cooperation between the two countries in this domain was signed.

● Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, participated in the 41st meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee in Moscow.

● A delegation of the Yugoslav Federal Council for Coordinating Scientific Activity led by Dolfe Vogelnik, Chairman of the Council, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the Chairman of the National Council of Scientific Research of Romania.

● Heads of diplomatic missions and other members of the diplomatic corps made a visit on May 27, to the Management Development Centre of Otopeni, Bucharest, an establishment set up under a convention between the Romanian Government, the U.N. Development Programme and the International Labour Organization.

● A call was paid on Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on May 27, by Tran Hoai Nam, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, deputy head of the NLF delegation to the Paris quadripartite Conference on Vietnam.





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ROMANIA

July 23,
No. 10

PARTY AND STATE LEADERS' VISIT
TO ARGES AND DIMBOVITA COUNTIES

Speeches Made at Pitești and Tîrgoviște by
NICOLAE CEAUSESCU,
General Secretary of the CC of the RCP
President of the State Council

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PARTY AND STATE LEADERS' VISIT TO ARGEȘ AND
DÎMBOVIȚA COUNTIES

Nicolae Ceaușescu and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, together with Manea Mănescu and Dumitru Popescu paid a working visit to Argeș and Dîmbovița counties, on July 21 and 22. The visit occasioned meetings with working people active in industry and agriculture, with managers, with Party and State activists. The presence of the Party and State leaders in the towns and villages of the two counties was greeted with warmth and enthusiasm by tens upon tens of thousand of citizens who expressed on this occasion too, their confidence and full devotion to the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Romanian Communist Party, their determination to spare no effort in the implementation of this policy. Everywhere the working people reaffirmed their enthusiasm with which they meet the Tenth Congress of the RCP, an outstanding event in the life of the Party and of the Romanian State, their determination to implement the tasks traced by the Congress documents. The visit to the two counties occasioned a powerful expression of the valuation and love of the Romanian people for its leadership, for the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP Nicolae Ceaușescu.

At the end of the visit to Argeș county in the evening of July 21, a big meeting took place in Pitești town, which was addressed by Nicolae Ceaușescu. The General Secretary also addressed the public meeting in Tîrgoviște municipality, which took place on July 22. During these visits, the Party and State leaders also met with the Party active of the two counties.

Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu at Pitesti Meeting

(Abridged Version)

Our visit to Arges county, the speaker said, goes down in the general activity of our Central Committee, of the Party and State leadership of consulting with the working people, to discuss together now on the eve of the Tenth Party Congress, how the Directives of the Ninth Party Congress have been implemented, what we have to do in order to ensure the development of our socialist homeland at an ascending rhythm.

In the 25 years since the homeland's liberation, in the 20 years of socialist construction, Romania has turned from a backward industrial and agricultural country into a country with a powerful industry, with a flourishing agriculture, in which the life of the people is more and more plentiful, nicer and nicer.

Throughout the country the Theses of the Central Committee and the Directives for the next Five-Year Plan were discussed - documents that map out the future development prospects of our socialist homeland. The fact that all our party organizations, all the party conferences that concluded yesterday unanimously endorsed the Theses and the Directives demonstrates both the correctness and realistic nature of these documents as also the unshakeable unity of our whole people around the Party, of its policy. These documents were discussed by the whole people, by the working people in enterprises and institutions, in cooperatives, in communes and towns. We can say that there is no citizen of socialist Romania who has not had his say, who in a certain sense has not voted for the future programme of the flourishing of our homeland. It is precisely in this that resides the force of our socialist system.

In the whole activity for the building of socialist Romania, our Party and State centred and centre solicitude for man, for steadily raising the material standard and spiritual level of all the working people. By 1975 and 1980 our Party will further do everything so that, concomitantly with raising the homeland's economy, the living standard of people should steadily advance, socialist democracy should extend and develop, and the broader and broader and direct participation of the whole people in running the entire social activity should be ensured.

The particularly heartfelt reception extended to us today in Argeş county and Piteşti town is an expression of your confidence, of the Argeş inhabitants, in the Marxist-Leninist policy of our Party, an expression of your determination, just as that of our entire people, of unswervingly implementing the home and foreign policy of our Party, of following with full resolve and confidence the tested leader of our people on the road of socialism, the Romanian Communist Party.

That is why our Central Committee, the Government consider that they can assert with full confidence and justification that there is no force in Romania able to endanger our socialist system. If there were such a madman he would get the resolute riposte of the 20 million citizens of socialist Romania.

We are fully convinced that in the ensuing years, Romania will record still bigger successes, that we shall fulfil and even overfulfil the tasks of the current Five-Year Plan, that we shall make the provisions of the Directives we are now discussing become a reality in 1975. Romania will then come much closer, as envisaged by the Directives, to the economically and socially developed countries.

Concerning ourselves with the building of socialism, Nicolae Ceausescu further said, we know that we owe our successes in the first place to the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, to the entire people, to all the working people regardless of nationality who unflinchingly implemented and implement the policy of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the same time we know that these victories were possible and are being realized in better and better conditions due to the fact that Romania has the socialist countries as friends, that she developed and develops close collaboration and cooperation relations with the socialist countries members of COMECON, with all the socialist countries, being convinced that, both for our country and for each socialist country these multilateral relations are a support in the economic and social development, that this is at the same time a powerful force of strengthening the unity of the world socialist system.

At the same time, by proceeding from the fact that there are in the world still many countries with another social system, Romania promotes an active policy in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, of developing relations of collaboration and cooperation with all the states of the world, irrespective of the social system. We consider that this corresponds both to the interests of the Romanian people, as well as to the interests of socialism, the cause of cooperation among peoples, the cause of peace in the world.

Of course, we do not forget and we cannot forget that imperialism still exists in the world, that reactionary circles exist, that it is necessary to act in order to rally all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against the imperialist policy of interference in the affairs of other states disregarding the independence and sovereignty of other states.

Everything must be done so that in the place of this policy the policy of relations of fully equal rights among peoples - whether big, or small - should triumph, as also the relations founded on the principles of the observance of national sovereignty and independence, of non-interference in the internal affairs, of the right of each people to decide upon its own independent development without outside interference.

Solidary with the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the Romanian people considers that it is high time that the military actions be stopped, that the troops be withdrawn from Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people be left to decide upon its own development, including unification, without any outside interference.

We are partisans for solving by negotiations the disputed issues among states, for excluding force from the relations among states. Today, one cannot conceive the solving of international problems in any other way. Life has demonstrated that a people that is determined to live free and independent, can stand up to any force, no matter how powerful it may be. A people cannot be defeated by any force when it is determined to defend its independence. Only on the path of ensuring full equality of rights among peoples, can peace and social progress be ensured in the world.

We are contemporaries of great revolutionary transformations, of the technico-scientific progress and revolution, which is impetuously unfolding throughout the world. We are witnessed of great victories of man in harnessing nature. We assist at an historic moment when man, leaving Earth has set foot on the Moon. I wish to congratulate the cosmonauts of the United States of America, who, in the interest of the whole of mankind have opened the road for man to the first celestial body - but not the last.

In such conditions, it is only natural that efforts must be made in order to ensure peace on Earth, in order to put all the knowledge of humanity in the service of man's happiness and not for his destruction, so as to use the gains of science in the interests of mankind's welfare, of man being master over nature. This prospect has possibly been opened more clearly than ever and we the Romanian communists shall do everything to make our contribution to the triumph of peace and cooperation among men here on Earth.

Synthetically speaking, the home and foreign policy of our Party is: the unabated building and at the highest possible rate of socialism in our country, the raising of the people's welfare, collaboration and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with all the anti-imperialist forces, an active policy of cooperation with all the states. This policy has already been approved by the Party and Government to be continued with the same firmness also in the future. I wish to declare here that we shall do everything so as to fulfil precisely this policy, so as to justify thus the confidence of the party and of our whole people. I wish to assure you that there is nothing more sacred to the Central Committee than to serve the interests of the people, of the cause of socialism in our homeland and in the world.

As far as I am concerned, I wish to thank you for the most heartfelt expressions addressed to me. I see in this an illustration of the confidence in our Central Committee, in the collective leadership of our Party. I assure you that as far as I am concerned, as member of the Central Committee, of this collective leadership, I shall always do my duty in the work entrusted by the Party and people, that I shall always be a loyal soldier of my Party and people, which I shall serve to the end, Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu at Public Meeting
in Tîrgoviște Municipality

(Abridged Version)

On addressing the residents of the Tîrgoviște municipality and of Dinbovița county, to whom he brought a hearty salute from the Party's Central Committee, from the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu announced at the very beginning of his speech, made at the meeting of working people of Tîrgoviște, that during his working visit, on July 22, he discussed the siting of new industrial units in Tîrgoviște, the building of which is to start already this year. These will be a steel mill with an approximately 600,000-ton capacity, and a lathe factory that is to be somewhat larger than the one in Arad. These two units will employ a large staff - the speaker went on to say - stressing that the Party and Government's policy of advancing industry in all the regions of the country is being firmly implemented, and that under the current Five-Year Plan many localities and regions of Romania which in the past had no industry at all have grown into strong industrial centres.

Referring first to the activity carried on by the communists, by the Party organizations in relation to fulfilment of the economic tasks, and extending congratulations to all working people for their results, Nicolae Ceaușescu then extensively dealt with the matter of housing constructions as well as of ensuring services to the population. He said in this connection that efforts have been made and still more efforts will be made. He demanded from the people's councils and the architects to see to it that the monuments reminding of the glorious fighting past of the homeland and of the forerunners are preserved.

We are building the socialist system which ensures the happiness and welfare of our people, and are doing so not on barren ground but we are building upon everything best that our forerunners had raised, and we must always remain grateful yet also preserve everything that had been built and that reminds of the way in which they knew to fight and to ensure the growth of our Romanian nation - Nicolae Ceaușescu said . In this context he laid stress on the need for harmoniously blending the past and present in the matter of architecture as well.

Speaking of the ample debate going on all over the country in connection with the Central Committee's documents for the Tenth Party Congress, and emphasizing that these documents provide wide prospects to Romania's development, the speaker reasserted the conviction that the programme of the country's many-sided development , of the improvement of the living standard of the entire people will bring Romania much closer to the economically developed countries, will provide the conditions that will entitle us to state that socialism has ensured the mighty growth of the Romanian industry and agriculture, that we have created the conditions for gradual transition to building the justest society - the communist society.

While concerning ourselves with the socialist development of our homeland - the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP went on to say - we are permanently acting for expanding cooperation with the socialist countries, we are determined to fulfil our obligations as a member-country of the Warsaw Treaty in the case of an imperialist attack, we are also determined to develop relations of many-sided cooperation with the CMEA member-countries, yet at the same time we want to develop relations with all the socialist countries, being convinced that it is cooperation and the close unity of all the socialist countries that ensures the progress of each country, on the road of

socialism and communism, that ensures the strengthening of the world socialist system and opens ever larger prospects to the victory of socialism the world over.

We hold that the divergencies existing today between the socialist countries are transient, that what unites the socialist countries is incomparably more powerful than these differences of views or the divergencies, and that we have to do our utmost in order to surmount these difficult moments, in order to ensure unity. As to the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of socialist Romania, they will do everything in order to strengthen cooperation and unity with all the socialist countries.

We hold that the victory of socialism in Romania, Romania's belonging to the world socialist system must in no way lead to isolation from other states of the world, on the contrary, we consider it a both national and international duty to develop cooperation with all the world states regardless of social system, contributing in this way to the development of international collaboration and cooperation, to ensuring world peace.

Certainly - Nicolae Ceaușescu went on to say - we have to act permanently on this line for developing collaboration and cooperation with the countries having different social systems on all the meridians of the Globe. We are setting out from the fact that by basing these relations on equal rights, on observance of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs, on observance of each people's right to decide on its own development without any interference from the outside, conditions are being ensured for an enduring cooperation among peoples, for world peace.

Pointing out that the two documents of the CC of the RCP for the Tenth Party Congress set the general principles of the country's home and foreign policy, the speaker said that the Party and Government view these two fa-

pects of socialist construction and of international cooperation as an inseparable whole. Steadfastly carrying out this policy - he added - we make our contribution to the cause of socialism in the world as well as to the cause of world peace.

Pointing out that during the visits to the Argeş and Dimboviţa counties, as actually also during last week's visits, during the meeting the members of the Central Committee and of the Party leadership had with the working people, when the enthusiasm and firmness of the entire people was noted in supporting and resolutely carrying out this policy of the Party and of the Government, Nicolae Ceauşescu declared that these expressions "reinforce our confidence in the correctness of this policy" and are in fact a "public verification of this policy by the whole people".

This warmth of expression - he added - is binding on us, members of the Central Committee, of the Government and of the State Council, on those to whom the Party and people have entrusted to guide their destinies, so as to do our utmost, to act in such a way that we should carry out in the best of conditions this programme which expresses the vital aspirations of our entire people.

Remarking that in the square where the meeting was taking place, as well as at other meetings, his name was shouted many times, Nicolae Ceauşescu said: I am viewing this as an expression of confidence in the collective leadership of our Party and I assure you that our Central Committee, its collective leadership will work as an intrinsic whole so as to deserve the confidence placed in them by the entire people.

Evoking past moments of the struggle for the establishment of the new social system in Romania, the General Secretary of the CC of the RCP said: Sometimes

we still hear some questions - true, not in our country - whether there may be a danger of the return of the capitalists and landlords, danger of the workers and peasants to pass back the factories and estates to the former exploiters. First of all, I think that if those who are putting such questions would be present in this square they would have the eloquent answer that this possibility does not exist in Romania.

What we have built and what we intend to build exceeds a ten times what we inherited from the former capitalists and landlords, and it goes without saying that the makers of this modern industry, of this agriculture in the full tide of development, are determined to own these assets in common, and to ensure that these assets and their products be the property of all working people in our country. Indeed, there is no force in Romania to even attempt to endanger in any way our socialist system. True, imperialism still exists in the world, there are still reactionary circles outside, but we may state resolutely and firmly that our people is steadfastly determined to defend its revolutionary gains against anybody who would try to touch them, to defend socialism that triumphed for good and all on the soil of Romania; we consider that the victory of socialism also signifies the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty, of socialist democracy, that it means the realization of a society where the people is owner of all the assets, master of its destinies and consciously builds its own future led by the Romanian communists.







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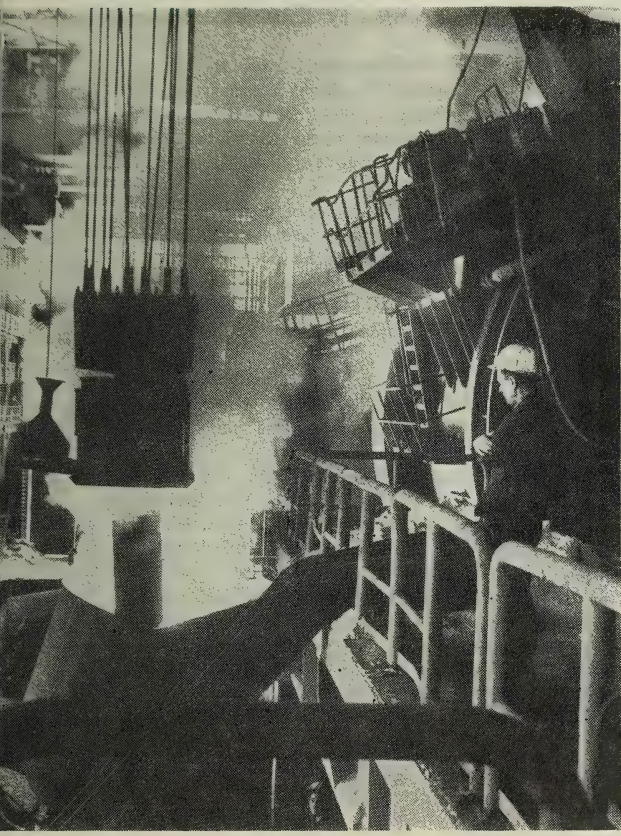
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June 20, 1969

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... increase in steel output (to 10-10.5 million tons in 1975) will ensure
... growing extent the metal base required for the development of all branches
of the national economy.

In the photo: The Galați Iron and Steel Combine

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In this issue:

- *The Prospects of Romania's Economy in the Next Ten Years.* On the Theses of CC of the RCP for the Tenth Congress of the RCP and on the Draft Directives Concerning the 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan and the Guidelines for the Development of the Economy in the 1976-1980 Period.
- Dynamics of Romanian Chemical Industry
- Changes in the Social and Professional Structure of Romania's Population
- Social Matters — A Central Concern of the Romanian State
- *Books.* Publishing Activity in the Last Ten Years
- Culture — Art — Science
- From Day To Day

Romanian Communist Party at the Moscow International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties

The Romanian Communist Party was represented at the Moscow Conference of communist and workers' parties by a delegation led by NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation included Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Stoica, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Mihai Dalea, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Voicu, member of the CC of the RCP, and Vasile Vlad, alternate member of the CC of the RCP.

The RCP delegation made an active contribution during the proceedings, to the efforts for strengthening the unity and the cohesion of the communist and workers' parties, for the intensification of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples the world over, for peace and socialism.

In connection with the proceedings of the Conference, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, presented a procedural motion, on June 6.

On June 9, the head of the Romanian delegation made an ample speech setting forth the RCP delegation's position on the problems discussed in keeping with the agenda. (This speech was published in Supplement No. 8 of our Bulletin).

On June 14, 15 and 16, Nicolae Ceaușescu and the members of the RCP delegation undertook a trip to the Estonian SSR and the Latvian SSR.

In connection with the debate of the draft of the final document of the Conference, the leader of the Romanian delegation made a statement, and on June 17, he signed the final document of the Conference.

On June 18, Nicolae Ceaușescu and the members of the Romanian Communist Party delegation to the Moscow International Conference of communist and workers' parties returned to Bucharest, where thousands of working people gave him an enthusiastic welcome and expressed the entire Romanian people's devotion to the Romanian Communist Party.

The Prospects of Romania's Economy in the Next Ten Years

by D. C. IONESCU
Director General
Central Board of Statistics

— NOTES ON THE THESES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FOR THE TENTH CONGRESS OF THE RCP AND ON THE DRAFT DIRECTIVES CONCERNING THE 1971—1975 FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND THE GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY IN THE 1976—1980 PERIOD. —

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of August 23, 1944 — day of Romania's liberation — the entire people welcomed with great joy and enthusiasm the Theses of the CC of the RCP for the Tenth Party Congress and the Draft Directives concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period. The two programme-documents — submitted to wide public discussion — reflect the exceptional importance the Tenth Congress of the RCP will have for the life of the Party and the people, for economic development in the next ten years.

Setting out from the thorough examination of concrete realities and of the results obtained in the complex and multilateral process of building and completing socialism, and generalizing the experience of each historical stage that has been covered, the Theses and the Draft Directives are the outcome of a vast creative activity and are of high value as to principle and practice. Worked out in a strictly realistic and scientific spirit, these documents are the expression of the objective requirements of the development of Romanian society and outline most clearly the directions of the building up of a modern economy based on a strong industry and a multilaterally developed agriculture, on the full use of the gains of the contemporary technical and scientific revolution and of the production potential, on a high productivity of social labour — with a view to steadily improving the living standard of the members of society.

Nowadays, 25 years after the beginning of the people's revolution, the balance-sheet of the entire people's enthusiastic work shows the results of the efforts made for the creation of a dynamic economy in the full swing of modernization, efforts leading to substantial quantitative and qualitative changes in the pattern of production within the economy as a whole and within each branch separately. Compared to

1938, the overall industrial output of the country was 14 times greater in 1968, farm output increased 1.6 times and the necessary conditions were created for the intensive, complex and multilateral development of agriculture. National income went up 5 times and real wages well-nigh two and a half times. A vast programme of investments was carried out for the high-rate development of the productive forces and for providing an adequate technical and material groundwork for the development of science, education and culture, in keeping with the requirements of the contemporary technical and scientific revolution.

Of particular significance are the results obtained in the implementation of the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan provisions. In the first three years of this Five-Year Plan a marked industrial progress has been recorded; the average growth rate of output was of 12.3 per cent as against 10.8 per cent as initially planned. With a view to increasing the country's economic potential some 155 thousand million lei have been invested out of the centralized State fund, exceeding the total volume of investments made during the entire 1950—1960 period. The average annual farm output was by some 24 per cent higher than in the previous Five-Year Plan period. The achievements obtained in industry, agriculture, in all branches of material production are most synthetically shown by the increase of the national income, which went up by some 26 per cent compared to 1965. In this way the resources needed for systematically raising the living standard have been provided, and at the same time greater funds have been set aside for accumulations.

By means of the tasks and directions they are recommending, the Theses of the Party's Central Committee and the Draft Directives provide for the high-rate continuation of the upbuilding of a modern economy, with a

view to bringing Romania closer to the economically advanced countries.

A major coordinate of the general progress of society will be the firm continuation of the industrialization policy, which will be pursued in a unitary conception starting from the concrete conditions obtaining in this country, from the experience gained both on the internal and international planes, from the necessity of more efficiently using the natural resources and of contributing to the world exchange of values. According to the provisions of the Draft Directives, under the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan gross industrial output will grow by 50—57 per cent at an annual average rate of 8.5—9.5 per cent, and by 1980 it will be 2—2.3 times greater than in 1970.

The strong development of industry will mean, alongside of the all-round increase of industrial output and its contribution to the growth of the national income, the expansion in the first place of the branches which are decisive for the advance of the entire economy. Priority will be given to electronics, electrical engineering, the production of highly technical machine-tools, of complex technological equipment and installations, of steel alloys and high-quality steels, of plastics, man-made yarn and chemical fertilizers. The power basis will be expanded and modernized and this will contribute to extending modern technologies and raising labour productivity.

Outstripping the growth of industrial output

as a whole, by 1980 the electric power output will reach 80—85 thousand million kwh., and per capita consumption of electric power will stand at 3,000—3,400 kwh.

At the end of the next decade iron and steel production will almost fully cover the metal necessities of the economy, per capita steel output will draw perceptibly closer to that of developed industrial countries. The growth rates of the machine-building and the chemical industries — higher than the one planned for industry as a whole — will make it possible for these industries to account, by 1980, for some 45 per cent of the entire industrial output, and to become the main branches producing for export.

Particular attention will be given to the further development and modernization of the consumer goods industry. The relation between heavy industry and the consumer goods industry will be improved and product quality will be raised and diversified. Higher quality goods will be produced and in richer assortments, thus meeting in ever better conditions the consumption requirements of the population.

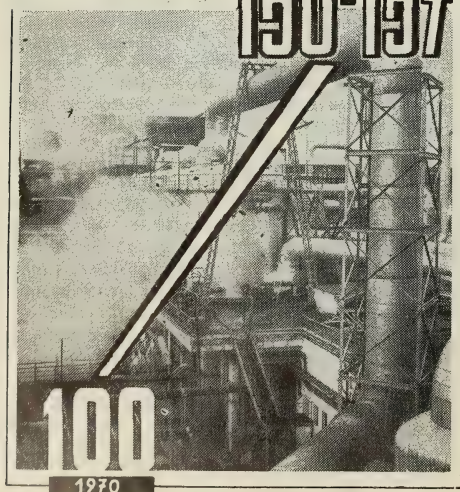
The development of agriculture will further focus attention, so that its contribution to the formation of the national income may increase steadily, better supplies to the population may be secured and the raw material needs of industry and the other necessities of the national economy may be met to a growing extent.

The documents envisage important tasks linked to the chemicalization, mechanization and electrification of agricultural processes, to the intensification of irrigation developments, the judicious utilization of the land and labour, so that the dependence of agricultural production on soil and climatic conditions may be reduced as much as possible and gross farm output may grow in the 1971—1975 period by 28—31 per cent over the average of the years 1966—1970.

In the next decade this important branch of the national economy will present the image of an agriculture with a marked intensive character, with constant and high plant and animal outputs, with a powerful technico-material basis, with highly productive varieties of plants and hybrids, with vast irrigated areas. It is planned for irrigated areas to reach by 1980 some 3.5 million hectares, mostly belonging to modern systems on a par, as to size and technical level, with the most up-to-date irrigation systems in Europe.

The programme for economic development in the next decade includes important tasks related to the expansion and modernization of transport and telecommunications, improvement in building activity, in trade and in all branches of the national economy. Measures will be taken for increasing transport capacity and for harmoniously combining the different kinds of transport, for speeding up building time parallel to improving quality and reducing costs, for perfecting the whole system of technico-material supplies.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT



Characteristic for economic development in the next ten years will be a most intensive promotion of the gains of contemporary science and technique, particularly as regards the production of new-type machines, equipment and plant with higher technical and qualitative features, at the level of the best productions in the world. This will lead to a growth in the role of science as part of the productive forces, and to the solution of the problems directly connected with the development of the branches of material production and, on this basis, to an increased economic efficiency.

High economic efficiency, a basic attribution of any modern economy, will characterize the entire activity and determine the rise of labour productivity, the high-grade processing of raw and auxiliary materials with a view to obtaining better financial results. The degree of utilization of machines, plant and production areas will be improved.

The economic policy consistently promoted in Romania aims at rapidly increasing the national income and, on this basis, at meeting in ever better conditions the material and spiritual requirements of the members of society. Compared to 1970, national income will be by 45—50 per cent higher in 1975 and some twice higher in 1980. Such increases in the net income will be made possible by the utilization in a scientific manner, of the national income itself, with a view to a more intensive activity in the sphere of production and to securing a constantly growing production and turnover of goods.

Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, 28—30 per cent of the national income will go to the accumulation fund necessary for financing the investments, and 70—72 per cent to the consumption fund, with a view to systematically raising the living standard.

The feeding of the accumulation fund at such a high rate will enable the carrying out of a vast investment programme. In the 1971—1975 period centralized State investment funds will amount to 420—435 thousand million lei — i.e. equal to the total volume of investments in the 1961—1970 ten-year period — and the main efforts will be focussed on the building of projects which should increase the economic potential of the country. More than half of the total investments will be set aside for industry and three quarters thereof will go to the power, chemical, metallurgical and machine-building industries. Light industry, agriculture and the other economic branches, as well as social-cultural activities will also benefit by increasing funds.



Economic development in the 1971—1975 period will result in a more intensive participation of Romania in the world division of labour by the high-rate growth of trade with the CMEA member states, with all socialist countries and with other countries, irrespective of their social systems.

The volume of foreign trade will increase by 40—45 per cent as against the 1966—1970 period. With this end in view the streamlining of factories producing for export will be secured, so that they may turn out highly-processed, competitive products — especially machines, chemicals and foodstuffs. The pattern of imports will be improved in keeping with the growing necessities of the economy of raw and auxiliary materials, equipment and plant.

Part and parcel of the economic prospects is also the plan for the development of the power basis in the next ten years, with a view to securing the uninterrupted progress, on modern bases, of all branches of the national economy, the rise of the civilization level of the population.

Romanian Chemistry

by Alexandru BOABA
Minister of the Chemical Industry

Complying with the trend prevailing in the world of developing chemical industry at a more rapid pace than the other industrial branches, Romania obtained in the last 20 years remarkable success in increasing and diversifying output in this branch. The average annual growth rate was of 23.3 per cent in the 1950—1966 period, as against the 13.2 per cent obtained in industry as a whole. This high rate is being continued under the current Five-Year Plan as well. Estimates point to some 20 per cent. According to the provisions of the Directives of the Tenth

Congress of the RCP, in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan period (1971—1975), too, chemistry will be ahead of the other industrial branches and will grow at an annual average rate of 13—14 per cent as against 8.5—9.5 per cent envisaged for industrial output as a whole. By the end of the next ten years the chemical industry will turn out, together with the machine-building industry, some 45 per cent of the whole industrial output and these two branches will become the main producers for export.

One of the factors making for the development of the chemical industry is the existence in Romania of rich sources of raw materials such as methane gas (18 thousand million cu. m. per year), oil (some 13.2 million tons annually), salt, non-ferrous and non-metalliferous ores, wood, reed, varied medicinal herbs, a.s.o.

In spite of favourable natural conditions, Romania's chemical industry was poorly developed prior to World War II. In 1938 the share of the chemical industry in overall industrial output stood at merely 3.9. per cent. Basic inorganic products were turned out, such as sulphuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda and carbide. There was practically no industry of organic synthesis and the use of methane gas was extremely low. Although Romania was the first country to use methane gas for the production of ammonia — the most economical method for the production of nitrogenous fertilizers — in 1939 merely 0.5 per cent of the total methane gas output was used for chemical treatment. The poor development of the Romanian chemical industry before the war was also reflected in the foreign trade balance. In 1938, imports of chemicals were nearly 12 times greater than exports.

As a result of destructions caused by the war and the advanced wear of the equipment, the output of the chemical industry dropped to half in the first years after Liberation. Beginning with 1948, the chemical industry was reorganized and benefited by a programme for planned development and by substantial investments.

Whereas investments in industry as a whole increased in the 1950—1966 period 9 times, investments in the chemical industry, paper and

pulp included, went up in the same period more than 27 times, and in 1966 accounted for 16.1 per cent of the total industrial investments. Under the current Five-Year Plan, 31.5 thousand million lei were earmarked for the chemical industry, i.e. over 20 per cent of the total funds invested in industry. In the next Five-Year Plan period investments in the chemical industry will stand at 25 cent of total industrial investments.

As a result of the building and commissioning in the 1950—1968 period of some 240 new projects and of the modernization of the existing production capacities, the share of chemicals in the volume of gross industrial output went up to 7.1 per cent in 1960 and to some 9.8 per cent in 1968. Taking into account the units to start production by 1970, overall output of chemicals will be at the end of next year 42 times greater than in 1950.

This year Romania is producing nearly 860,000 tons of chemical fertilizers (active substance) 840,000 tons of sulphuric acid, 912,000 tons of sodium products, 425,000 tons of paper, over 169,000 tons of plastics and synthetic resins, 54,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 60,000 tons of chemical yarn and fibres, a.s.o.

⊙ Exports and Cooperation with other Countries

At present, Romania has a positive foreign trade balance-sheet as regards chemicals; the

value of exports in this field exceeds by nearly 50 per cent the value of imports. The share of chemicals in Romanian exports rose from 2.2 per cent in 1960 to 6.5 per cent in 1965 and will account for 17 per cent in 1970. Next year well-nigh 49 times more chemicals will be exported than in 1950 and some 11 times more than in 1960. As for a number of products such as synthetic rubber, carbon black, soda ash, carbide, dyestuffs and methanol, exports account for more than 50 per cent of the total output.

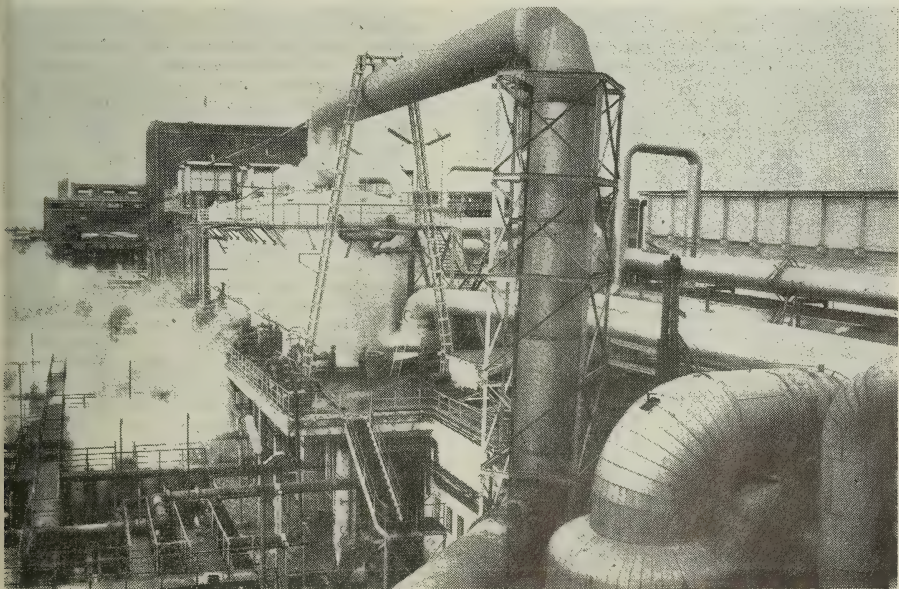
In the last few years joint companies have been set up, by the association of the Bucharest "Chimimport" foreign trade company with firms abroad, for the sale of Romanian chemicals in the respective country, or in other countries.

In the field of chemistry, Romania has participated in many actions of economic, technical and scientific cooperation with other countries with a view to expanding and perfecting the chemical industry. In collaboration with the USSR, for instance, a synthetic rubber factory has been built in Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej town and negotiations are under way for building by cooperation other projects as well. The pulp and paper combine of Brăila was built in cooperation with the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the Ocna Mureș sodium products factory was enlarged in cooperation with Hungary. Firms of Britain, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and of other western countries delivered equipment

and provided technical documentation and assistance for the building of chemical factories and combines in Romania.

The experience gained in Romania in the designing and building of various industrial units in the field of chemistry made it possible for the Romanian specialists to participate in the construction of such units in foreign countries. On the basis of a long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation, Romania is building in the United Arab Republic a sodium products factory with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons. Another industrial project built in cooperation with Romania is a 215,000-ton capacity sulphuric acid plant at Samsun, Turkey. At present Romania is in a position to supply, on her own or by cooperation with firms abroad, designs, equipment and plant, technical and scientific documentation and assistance for the construction of factories for producing sulphuric acid, nitric acid, ammonia, nitrogenous, phosphoric or complex fertilizers, acetylene, highly abrasive carbon black, vinyl chloride, detergents, a.o.

In step with the growing share of the chemical industry in the Romanian economy and as a result of the fact that it is regarded upon as a most important branch for the promotion of technical progress, scientific research in the field of chemistry is granted particular attention. The five research institutes and central laboratories of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have



The chemical combine at Pitești — one of the most important industrial units built in recent years

a staff of more than 3,000 researchers. At the same time factory laboratories carry out applied research, while fundamental research is made within the framework of higher technical education and in the universities.

The greatest share in fundamental research is contributed by the three centres of the Academy, which are specialized in the fields of physical chemistry, inorganic and organic chemistry. The research centre for organic chemistry has become known by the achievements obtained in the study of cyclobutadiene and of carbon ions, the centre for inorganic chemistry by research undertaken in the field of catalyzers and rare metals, while the centre of physical chemistry made itself conspicuous through research made into molten salts and electrochemical corrosion.

● The Youngest Subbranch

Among the subbranches of the Romanian chemical industry the most dynamic and at the same time the youngest and most modern is petrochemistry. It uses the methane gas and oil products with much higher efficiency than the thermoelectric power stations which burn them as fuels. The transfer of growing quantities of hydrocarbons from the power sector to that of petrochemistry is one of the basic factors making for the increased economic efficiency of Romania's industry.

Under the current Five-Year Plan some 55 per cent of the investment funds allotted to the chemical industry goes to petrochemistry; as a result its weight in the chemical industry as a whole will account by 1970 for 36 per cent as against 21.5 per cent in 1965. Whereas in 1965, merely 7 per cent of the methane gas has been chemically processed, by 1970 this will exceed 14 per cent.

One of the characteristic features of the Romanian industrial landscape is the association of refineries with big chemical combines which they supply with raw material. In the last ten years factories and combines have been built and equipped with modern plant, which secure the high-grade processing of more than 700,000 tons of raw materials supplied by the oil industry. Such units are the petrochemical combines of Ploiești and Borzești, the man-made yarn and fibre factory of Săvinești, the synthetic rubber and chemical products plant of the Borzești industrial complex, the carbon black factory of Pitești, the chemical combines of Turnu Măgurele, Craiova and Tirgu Mureș and others. This year the first installations of the Pitești petrochemical combine and of the Jassy polyester

fibre factory have started operation. In 1968, the Rimnicu Vilcea combine too, started production. The overall output of all these industrial units, reckoned in the carbon content of the main petrochemical products, now exceeds 500,000 tons yearly, i.e. 25 kg. per head of the population. Such an output ranks Romania among the European countries with an advanced petrochemical industry.

The new petrochemical units use modern technological methods securing a high economic efficiency. The new acrylonitrile shop of the Pitești petrochemical combine, for instance, which is to supply the raw material for the production of polyacrylonitrile fibres uses as raw material ammonia and propene. This method is 40 per cent more economical than the old method using acetylene and hydrocyanic acid. In the Rimnicu Vilcea chemical combine polyvinyl chloride is obtained from acetylene by the cheapest process known by contemporary technique.

As a result of the increased processing capacity and the modernization of technologies and thanks to the scientific organization of production the value of petrochemical products obtained of methane gas is envisaged to grow 3.2 times in the 1965—1970 period and of those obtained from oil more than 5 times.

Chemical fertilizers hold an important place in the production of the Romanian chemical industry. The six great nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizer combines built after nationalization will secure by 1970 an output of more than 1,000,000 tons of useful fertilizer substance to be produced by the processing of some 1.5 thousand million cu.m. methane gas. The economic efficiency of the nitrogenous fertilizer factories — which use methane gas at a 12fold higher value than the power stations — is obtained by high-capacity units reaching a daily output of 1,000 tons and by modern technological processes.

The growth of chemical fertilizer output is accompanied by important qualitative changes consisting mainly in the manufacture of assortments of high economic efficiency, such as urea concentrated superphosphate, complex nitrogenous, phosphoric and potassic fertilizers in various compositions suitable for various soils and crops. As a result the active substance content of fertilizers produced in Romania will go up from 27 per cent in 1965 to 37 per cent in 1970. As for future prospects, it is envisaged to double, in the 1971—1975 period, the output of fertilizers and that of the main petrochemical products, such as plastics and synthetic resins, man-made yarn and fibre and synthetic rubber.

● Modernization of the Traditional Subbranches

The main branches of production in inorganic chemistry such as the sodium products and car-

vide industries have a tradition of more than fifty years in Romania. Benefiting by a rich raw material basis, the sodium products industry developed both by the modernization of the existing factories which use the Solvay process, and by the building of new factories equipped with plant for electrolysis with mercury cathodes. Efforts made for improving the quality of sodium products led to the reduction of the iron trioxide content in soda ash to 20—30 gr. per ton and to a purity of 98—99 per cent of soda ash and 98—99.5 per cent of caustic soda. Romanian sodium products are highly competitive on foreign markets; this is shown by the fact that Romania ranks fourth after the USA, the Federal Republic of Germany and France as regards her exports of such products. As a result of the high-grade processing of the raw materials and the diversification of production, the range of sodium products has been extended in the last few years, and now includes sodium silicate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium fluosilicate. The sodium products factories supply at the same time the petrochemical units with chlorine. With this end in view installations have been built in the vicinity of the petrochemical combines of Borzești and Râmnicu Vilcea.

The carbide industry, to produce in 1969 an amount of 150,000 tons of substance, is being extended; next year it will produce more than 200,000 tons and some 300,000 tons in 1975. Thanks to its high quality, Romanian carbide is in great demand on foreign markets. Exports have increased from some 23,600 tons in 1959 to 90,000 tons in 1967. In that year, together with Norway, Romania was the main exporter of carbide on the world market.

Another important subbranch of the Romanian chemical industry is that of pulp and paper, whose beginnings date back to more than a century. Under people's power, however, it witnessed a rapid development by the building of great combines at Suceava, Călărași, Brăila and Dej and by the modernization of the old factories. Pulp output went up in the 1948—1968

period well-nigh 9 times and that of paper six fold.

In the last ten years an important change has taken place in the raw materials used in this branch, a fact which resulted in favourable economic effects. Whereas in 1948 the pulp and paper industry processed only high-quality wood, nowadays the latter's share fell to some one third of the total raw materials, the rest being covered by straw and reed, and by timber offals. The utilization of the Danube Delta reed in industry has required the laying out for this purpose of some 40,000 ha, the building of more than 1,300 dams, the digging of 750 canals. Through the introduction in the economic circuit of reed and straw, in every year 1.3—1.5 million cum. of timber are saved, an amount equalling the production of 500,000 ha of forests.

A number of important units have been built for the turning to good use of the non-ferrous and rare metals. The aluminium works of Slătina turns out every year 107,000 tons high-purity (over 99.5 per cent) metal. The alumina works of Oradea, the copper works of Baia Mare, the plant for the simultaneous extraction of zinc and lead at Copșa Mică, a factory built in Bucharest for the production of copper and zinc alloys, are among new units in this field. In recent years the method of obtaining rare metals from ores and residues by chemical processing was greatly developed.

New factories and technological lines have been built for the production of dyestuffs, varnish and paint, of various reagents and pharmaceutical goods. The medical drugs industry, for instance, turns out nowadays an output which is 50 times greater than in 1949, providing over 90 per cent of domestic necessities and exporting 49 finished products, some of which (Gerovital H₃, ETO eye extract, a.s.o.) acquired great fame. At present production in the medicine industry is channelled towards the manufacture of complex drugs with a high therapeutic value: new antibiotics, drugs for treating cardio-vascular diseases, drugs of biosynthesis with gamma globulins, fibrinogens, a.s.o.

Changes in the Social and Professional Structure of Romania's Population

by Mircea BULGARU
Doctor of Economics

In the 25 years since liberation, Romania's economy witnessed remarkable progress as regards both its growth and the change of its pattern. The country's industrialization, the cooperativization of agriculture and its intensive and multilateral development, the extension of the network of services to the population, as well as of the network of educational, cultural and health establishments has exerted a great influence on all facets of social and economic life.

Examining the social-economic and social-professional transformation of the population, an increase of the gainfully employed population is noted, concomitantly with the changes in the structure of the population.

The most important change that has taken place in the social structure of the population has been the growth in the social category of workers, reaching at the last census 7.6 million people, i.e. two fifths of the country's entire population. The completion of the cooperativization of agriculture has changed the proportions within the ranks of the peasantry, cooperative farmers accounting for 38.6 per cent of the entire population. According to the same census intellectuals and office workers account for 12.3 per cent of the entire population and handicraftsmen — working both in cooperatives and on their own — for 3.2 per cent.

An overall view of the distribution of the gainfully employed population in various fields of activity and in the branches of the national economy, the structural changes occurred in the years following the country's post-war reconstruction is shown by the following data :

	1950	1960	1968
Total of gainfully employed population	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the sphere of material production	92.6	91.1	88.4
Industry	12.0	15.1	20.7
Building	2.2	4.9	7.2
Agriculture and forestry	74.3	65.6	53.0
Goods transport	1.3	1.7	2.6
Trade	2.5	3.4	4.1
Other branches	0.3	0.4	0.8
In the nonproductive sphere	7.4	8.9	11.6
Education, culture and the arts	2.3	2.7	3.7
Communal husbandry, administration of the dwelling stock and other nonproductive services	0.7	1.5	2.8

It results from the above data that the overwhelming majority of the population is employed in the sphere of material production. In the 1950—1968 period the weight of people employed in industry, building, transport and trade went up substantially. A drop in the weight of people active in agriculture and forestry is also noted.

This evolution has been caused by the high-rate development of industry and by the mechanization of farming operations. This double process led to a radical change in the relation between the population working in agriculture and that employed in the other branches of the national economy. Between 1950 and 1968 the weight of people working in non-agricultural branches went up from 25.9 per cent to 47.2 per cent and that of the population employed in agriculture dropped from 74.1 per cent to 52.8 per cent.

These changes come about in the structure of the population has had multiple consequences in social and economic life. The growth in the number and weight of people employed in industry has resulted in the high-grade utilization of the material resources and of labour, bringing about a rapid increase of social labour productivity, and the growing contribution of industry to the formation of the national income. Con-

pared to 1950 the national income produced by industry in 1968 was nearly 10 times greater, outstripping the increases recorded in the other branches of material production. In consequence thereof the share of industry in the national income went up from 30.8 per cent in 1938 to more than 53.6 per cent in 1968. At the same time the share of agriculture and forestry went down from 38.5 per cent to 26.3 per cent, in spite of the substantial growth of the absolute volume of the national income produced in this branch.

Mention should also be made of the fact that in the 1950—1968 period, the rate of increase of the population employed in non-productive spheres was more marked than in the sphere of material production. The more rapid increase of employment in the non-productive sphere is an outcome of the complex requirements of the development of the national economy. Thus the promotion of technical progress in all branches of the economy asks for people with a high level of technical training and general culture, and this entails the development of education at all levels, particularly of technical schooling. The necessity of continuously raising the living and cultural standards of the population by the extension of cultural, art and health establishments, of the network of services to the population, of transport, a.s.o. also leads to the increase of the number of employees in the non-productive sphere.

In connection with the social structure of the labour power we note its marked redistribution, following the general increase of the number of wage and salary earners, a typical feature of any ascending economy.

The number of wage and salary earners reached in 1968 nearly 4.8 million, over 2.6 million more than in 1950 and nearly half a million more than in 1965. The growth in the number of wage and salary earners exceeded the natural surplus of the population including the able-bodied population. This obviously resulted in the increase of the weight of wage and salary earners within the total gainfully employed population from 24.6 per cent in 1950 to 44 per cent in 1965 and to 47.7 per cent in 1968. There were last year 243 wage and salary earners per 1,000 inhabitants as against merely 130 in 1950.

Within the general increase of the number of wage and salary earners there is a more marked growth of the number of workers: 2.9 times as against a 2.3fold growth of the total wage and salary earners. The weight of workers within the total number of wage and salary earners went up from 57.6 per cent to 73.3 per cent.

Deep-going changes have also taken place in the structure of the population according to professions. The most substantial increases have been recorded in the professions linked to the chemical, paper and pulp industry (nearly 2.8-fold),

the oil and gas industry (1.9-fold), coal and ore mining and processing (nearly 1.5-fold) and machine building (more than 1.4-fold). The growth in the number of wage and salary earners, and especially in that of the workers, became possible through the increase of the population apt to work, the employment of the graduates of vocational and secondary schools and of higher learning institutes, as well as through the joining of the ranks of wage and salary earners by a great number of people coming from agriculture. In the last 10 years, for instance, more than 1.2 million people coming from the villages have been employed in the branches of the national economy; this means an increase by some 120,000 people per year.

The growth in the amount of the labour power has been accompanied by a substantial improvement of its quality, as a result of better training. The measures that have been taken for the development of education at all levels have led to a remarkable improvement in the training level of the population. According to the last population census (1966) the number of graduates of higher learning establishments was of 328,000, i.e. 53.6 per cent more than in 1956. In 1966 the number of people with medium training (graduates of general-education and technical speciality secondary schools, of vocational and trade schools) amounted to 1,742,000, as against 628,000 in 1956, i.e. it went up nearly 2.8 times.

The data of the last population census show that within the total of the gainfully employed population, people with medium and higher training have a weight of 16 per cent. The structure of the employees according to their training level varies in the different branches of the economy, depending on the specific of each branch. In industry, for instance, this weight accounts for 28.3 per cent, in building for 22.0 per cent, in transport for 26.0 per cent, in trade for 30.4 per cent, in education, culture and the arts for 71.4 per cent and in health protection for 53.6 per cent.

With a view to securing a rapid extension of technical progress and of complex production processes, particular stress has been laid on raising the skills of workers. In the last 8 years, the number of skilled workers went up in the economy as a whole by 40 per cent and in industry by 54 per cent.

★

The socialist industrialization of the country, the complex and intensive development of agriculture, as well as the progress achieved in the other branches of the economy have secured an increasing degree of employment of the labour power, a higher training level of the gainfully employed population, and have led to the rise of social labour productivity. In 1968, the productivity of social labour (expressed in the average national income per employee in

the sphere of material production) was some 4.6 times higher than in 1950. Last year nearly two thirds of the increase of gross industrial output were the result of higher labour productivity. Obviously, when examining these successes, the road still to be covered by Romania in order to gradually reach the world level of labour productivity must be borne in mind.

The future social and economic development of the country will determine a further improvement in the structure of the gainfully employed population according to sphere of activity and production branches, will allow for an increasing degree of utilization of the working time following the overall progress of the entire national economy, the scientific organization of production and labour — all these being factors of the greatest importance for raising the productivity of social labour and the national income, for bringing Romania closer to the economically advanced countries.



The Draft Directives concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period show that in the next ten years the building of a modern economy based on a powerful industry and an advanced agriculture, on the use of the gains of the contemporary scientific and cultural revolution, and on a high productivity of social labour, will be continued at a high rate.

As stressed in the Draft Directives, one of the major aims of the future development of the national economy will be the raising of labour productivity in all economic branches following the perfecting and modernizing of the production processes, the increased skill and specialization of the staffs, the scientific organization of production and labour. By implementing the investments programme envisaged for the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, new jobs will be created and the number of wage and salary earners will go up by 400,000—500,000.

The training of personnel necessary to all sectors of social and economic life will be made according to a special programme worked out for the next decade — an integrant part of the future Five-Year Plan and of the development outline up to 1980. The main aims of this programme will be an increase in the number of skilled workers by means of vocational schools and apprenticeship at the place of work and the further improvement of the proportion of skilled workers, medium-trained personnel and specialists with higher training. Particular stress will be laid on the development of higher technical and economic education. The diversification of productive activities, the creation of new industrial branches and subbranches and implicitly of new professions demand that in the years to come the many-sided qualification of people should start, as well as the requalification of the personnel, in keeping with the changes in the pattern of material production.

Social Matters — A Central Concern of the Romanian State

by Anton ANDRONIC
Deputy Minister of Labour

In every country, irrespective of its social system and the stage of its social and economic development, the people wish to lead an ever better material and spiritual life. In the context of these requirements and in the light of the socialist policy conducted by the Romanian State, social matters are increasingly becoming a state concern.

In the 25 years that have elapsed since the country's liberation, in step with the continuous development of the national economy, a systematic rise of the living standard of the population in towns and villages has been recorded. Among the measures which have been taken with this end in view, an important place is held by social insurance and welfare actions. The scope of such actions is reflected in the substantial money funds set aside for this purpose in the State budget, funds that in 1969, for instance, are amounting to some 15 thousand million lei, i.e. 13 times more than in 1950 and twice more than in 1965.

In Romania, State social insurance is free of charge, to the effect that those benefiting by it

do not have to pay any fee whatsoever; it is the employer who pays it. Every wage and salary earner is insured following the mere fact of being the employee of an enterprise, institution of public organization. In this capacity, the wage and salary earners (workers, technicians and specialists of all categories, office workers) are entitled to old age and disability pensions, to money benefits in case of temporary incapacity to work, to be sent to rest or treatment to health resorts and spas, to certain prostheses and special means of transport for disabled, a.s.o. They also benefit by curative and prophylactic medical assistance.

An important share of the expenditure financed from the social insurance budget is held by pensions. The Romanian State pursues a policy of steadily improving the pension scheme, with a view to providing adequate reward to those who, in the course of their activity, contributed to the country's social and economic development. The following data point to the extent to which the general level of pensions has been



One of the most modern hospitals in the country was recently opened at Constanța

● Old age pension went up in the 1966—1969 period by 39 per cent as against the 35 per cent initially provided for by the Five-Year Plan.

● Besides the State insurance system there are other insurance systems as well, such as the pension fund of the agricultural production cooperatives introduced on January 1, 1967, and benefiting at present 1,200,000 peasants.

● The unions of creative artists (writers, painters, a.s.o.) have their own pension funds for their members.

● The number of people sent for rest and treatment to health resorts and spas amounted in 1968 to 774,000, as against 200,000 in 1950.

raised during the period since liberation: in 1969 social insurance funds destined for pensions have doubled as against 1965 and compared to 1950 they have grown some 22 times. As for the average pension, substantial increases have also been recorded, the present general level being 40 per cent higher than in 1965.

Worthy of mention is the fact that, beginning January 1, 1967, supplementary pensions have been introduced, a form based on the principle of mutuality among employees. This means that all wage and salary earners contribute each month 2 per cent of their basic wages or salary, and when they retire they receive a supplementary pension amounting to 16 per cent of the average wage or salary on the basis of which the social insurance pension has been calculated, in case they paid for the supplementary pension at least 20 years. If payment is made during a shorter period (from 1 to 19 years), the supplementary pension amounts to 5—14 per cent. This form of mutual insurance contributes to raising the pensioners' income and implicitly to better living conditions for them.

The concern of the State for the aged can also be seen from the fact that those citizens who are not entitled to a pension and have no means of subsistence of their own, receive a monthly allowance out of the social insurance fund.

At the same time, a great number of aged people with low incomes and with nobody to care for them, live in special homes, in most cases entirely free of charge. In such homes, besides full board and clothing, the residents are offered many possibilities of spending their leisure time in a pleasant way.

Social matters also include the concern of the State for the welfare of children, mothers and

the family. With a view to assisting families with many children, to the latter's raising and education, the State spends every year substantial amounts on birth and maternity grants, on State allowances for children, on catering for children at reduced costs or free of charge in orphanages, crèches, nurseries, boarding schools, vocational and secondary specialized schools and hostels for deficient children, a.s.o. Particular attention is granted to the social and professional rehabilitation of mentally or bodily defective children and young people and to the training of children whose families cannot care for them. These children and young people are trained in special schools and are given jobs in keeping with their abilities, making it possible for them to become useful members of the society.

In 1969 State allowances for children are amounting to over 3.8 thousand million lei, i.e. an increase of 40 per cent as against 1965. Beginning March 1, 1969, the allowance has been raised by 30 lei per month for each child in certain categories of families. On this increase alone, the State spends more than 500 million lei annually.

Facilities for rest and treatment in the health resorts and spas is also paid for by the State social insurance budget. It is a well-known fact that Romania boasts particularly propitious conditions for rest and treatment, both in the mountains and at the seaside, as well as in other geographical areas.

In the course of the years that have elapsed since liberation, the health resorts and spas have witnessed a great development. Substantial funds have been set aside by the State for their modernization, so that in the last 5—6 years accommodation has doubled and the degree of comfort increased considerably.

As a result, the number of holidaymakers in the health resorts and spas keeps growing with every passing year. Most of them are sent under the State insurance system (employees, pensioners and their families), either free of charge or at reduced costs, according to their incomes. The difference of costs is covered by the State insurance fund; it amounted in the last 5 years alone to nearly one thousand million lei.

All the achievements in the social field — of which I referred here only to a few — have been and are the outcome of the policy conducted by the State for continuously developing the national economy and increasing the national income and, as a consequence, the funds intended for social actions.

BOOKS

Publishing Activity in Romania

The number of copies of a book printed nowadays in Romania is 10 to 15 times greater than before World War II. A collection of verse, a volume of prose, a scientific or an art book is often printed in 20,000 to 30,000 copies. The works of the great Romanian classics are permanently republished and are out of print almost immediately. The *Poems* by Mihail Eminescu, for instance, reached one million copies.

Such a wide dissemination of books, as well as the rich and comprehensive publishing activity carried on in the last 25 years, is a genuine triumph of the contemporary national culture. This is a fact noted by UNESCO in its publications, which state that Romania holds one of the foremost places as regards the dissemination of books.

An examination of the proportion of copies printed in various domains is quite interesting.

Let us take for instance the data of 1967. A total number of 9,923 books were printed in 104,138,000 copies. Books on science, social problems, technics, industry and agriculture were printed in nearly 60,000,000 copies and literary and art books in some 40,000,000 copies. These figures reflect both the development of the national economy that asks for more and more cadres with an adequate technical and scientific training and the growing interest in literature and the arts.

We asked the managers of a few great publishing houses to present some aspects of publishing activity in Romania. This is what they said :

Academician A. GRAUR

Publishing House of the Academy

Although the publishing activity of the Academy dates back to more than 100 years, a publishing house of its own was set up only in 1948.

From 46 titles printed in 1949, in 1969 the production of scientific books brought out by the Academy's publishing house has reached 5,379 books printed in 10,447,861 copies.

Works by Romanian authors are published which make an outstanding contribution to the promotion of Romanian science and culture. The publishing house started a series "Classics of National and World Science and Culture" including works by A. Pantazi, D. Pompei, E. Racoviță, S. Stoilov, G. Țițeica, D. Danielopolu, C. I. Parhon, M. Eminescu, U. Alecsandri, N. Bălcescu, A. Odobescu, C. Darwin, A. Smith, G. W. F. Hegel and others. Particular attention is granted to the Greco-Roman antiquity: 14 complete editions of the works of Aristotle, Aulus Gellius, Ovid, Herodotus, Vitruvius and others have been published.

With a view to meeting some major requirements of Romanian science and culture, the Academy issues works of synthesis which are compiled by competent scientific workers of the Academy and the higher learning institutes. Among

these works more important are History of Romania, History of the Romanian Language, History of Romanian Literature, History of the Romanian Theatre, Flora, Fauna, Pomology and Ampelography in the Socialist Republic of Romania and Animal Husbandry in Romania.

The publishing house also prints numerous monographs in the field of mathematics, technical sciences, physics and chemistry, medicine, biology, a.s.o.

Worthy of mention are the works mirroring the historical process of the formation of socialist Romania and the books devoted to Romania's economic development, to Romanian industry, a.s.o. The series "Economic Library" was started in 1967 and it includes works on the present-day issues of economic construction in Romania.

Many monographic works and selections of texts are published within special series.

As a result of the interest aroused by some of the works brought out by the Publishing House of the Academy, various publishers abroad ask for the translation or co-production of numerous scientific works. Those publishers are Dumod, Eyrolles, Gauthier-Villars, Masson and Librairie Klincksieck of France, Pergamon Press and Scientific Publications Ltd. of Britain, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga of the USSR, Chemical Publishing House of the USA, Akademie Verlag of the German Democratic Republic, Springer Verlag, R. Oldenbourg Verlag and Librairie Heitz GmbH of the Federal Republic of Germany, Munksgaard of Holland, and others.

The Publishing House of the Academy also issues 75 journals covering all fields of science. Some of them are monthlies. 34 journals are pu-

blished in foreign languages. More than 300 fascicles are also published. The publications of the Academy provide specialists at home and abroad with prompt information about the results of researches made in technical, medical, humanistic and other sciences. The periodicals also carry valuable contributions by foreign scientists.

By means of subscriptions or exchanges of publications between scientific libraries, university departments and higher learning institutes, the journals of the Academy reach the remotest countries of the world.

DR. G. CONSTANTINESCU

Scientific Publishing House

Set up in 1956, this publishing house prints works in practically all fields of social and exact sciences.

The main feature of the book production of the Scientific Publishing House is that the overwhelming majority of the works is widely accessible to the public at large and is intended to meet the readers' wish for scientific information and for a larger cultural horizon. At the same time a growth in the number of highly scientific works destined for specialists is also recorded.

The category of widely accessible books includes the series "Peoples, Cultures, Civilizations", "Pages from the Homeland's History", "Pages from World History", "Small Ethical Library", "Aesthetics", "Sociologia militans", "Tales from Everywhere". Very popular are the series "Ancient and Mediaeval Historians", "Classics of World Philosophy" and "Sociological Systems".

In the last five years, i.e. between 1964 and 1969, a number of 880 books were published in 14,581,492 copies.

Among recently published valuable works are New and Old Tentatives of Non-Classical Logic, by Academician G. Moisil, Tragic Existence and Notes on Hegel, by Professor D. D. Roșca, The Nature of Science, by N. Mărgineanu, Introduction to Psycho-Linguistics, by T. Stama-Cazacu, Introduction to the Philosophy of Culture, by A. Tănase, Achilles — Elcatic Paradoxes in the Phenomenology of the Spirit, by Imre Toth, Universal Senses and Specific Differences in the Philosophy of the Ancient East, by I. Banu, The Dacians, by M. Daicoviciu, The Life and Work of Prince Cuza and Transylvania in the History of the Romanian People, by C. C. Giurescu, Nicolae Titulescu, by I. M. Oprea, Contributions to the History of Old Romania, by Professor D. M. Pippidi, Renaissance and Reform, by Academician A. Oțetea, Foreign Travellers in the Romanian Principalities, and Historical Writings, by D. Onciul, Mathematical Programming, in 2 volumes, by Academician G. Mhac and I. Nădejde, Critical Road Analysis, by Lazăr Si-

mon, Problems of Establishing the Economic Efficiency of Investments (*Selection of Studies*), General Theory of Obligations, by T. Popescu and G. Anca, Socialist Property Law, by Professor Traian Ionașcu and S. Brădeanu, Personal Property Law, by D. Lupulescu, Evidence in Lawsuits, by Aurelian Ionașcu, selected works by the great Romanian geographers S. Mehedinți, George Uălsan and C. Brătescu, Geography of the Agriculture of the Socialist Republic of Romania, by a group of authors, The Danube Delta, by C. Banu and L. Rudescu, The Sub-Carpathians, by Professor U. Tufescu, The Hills and Plains of Romania, by Professor U. Mihăilescu, Morphological Structure of the Contemporary Romanian Language, by Academician I. Iordan et al., Names and Present-day Trends of the Romanian Language, by Academician A. Gauru, History of the Romanian Language, by Academician A. Rosetti, Studies of Eminescu's Style, by G. Tohăneanu, History of Mechanics, by Academician S. Bălan, and I. Ivanov, History of Mathematics in Romania, by G. S. Andonie, Molecular Biophysics, by C. Nicolae and E. Simon, Introduction to Mathematic Analysis, by C. Meghea and others.

The Publishing House grants particular attention to translations. It makes available to the Romanian readers in an adequate Romanian version works by ancient and mediaeval authors as well as works by famous contemporary scientists such as C. Lévi-Strauss, Jean Plaget, N. Wiener, Niels Bohr, Max Bor, B. G. Kuznetsov, Oscar Lange, L. U. Kantorovič, André Bonnard, Oscar Becker, Gordon Child, A. Kaufmann, George Gamow, Raymond Block, A. Renyi, Friedrich Matz, Ralph Linton, W. Heisenberg and others.

The careful selection and the good translation, the critical-bibliographical apparatus and the introductory studies make the works of the above-mentioned scientists accessible to the public at large and at the same time help to expand the relations of the Scientific Publishing House with publishers abroad.

Agreements for co-publications have been signed with the Sovietskaya Entziclopedia Publishers, Moscow, the Nauka i Isusstvo Publishers, Sofia, Libertatea publishers Pancevo (Yugoslavia) and Verlag Enzyklopädie, Leipzig. Negotiations are under way also with publishers in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The variety of themes approached by our publishing house is reflected in the long-term plans as well.

Monographs dedicated to illustrious personalities from Romania's history will include those on Buerebista, Brâncoveanu, High Steward Cantacuzino, General Magheru and Tudor Vladimirescu. Among forthcoming books worthy of mention are Mathematic Models in History and International Relations (M. Malija), works dealing with present-day problems of planning and economic management, some translations such as

The Theory of Statistics by Yule and Kendall, as well as monographs on juridical problems. In the field of geography, besides regional monographs, Physical Geography of Romania (by Professor U. Mihailescu) and The Towns of Romania (by U. Cucu) will soon come out. Forthcoming in the field of exact sciences are Algorithm, Finished Automations and Electronic Computers, Electronics of the Solid Body, Chemistry of Radiations, Guide to Modern Mathematics (translated from French), The Science of Documentary Information (translated from Russian) and the first volume of General History of Sciences edited by René Taton.

This brief survey offers an image, though incomplete but nevertheless significant, of the concerns of the Scientific Publishing House for the next future.

Engineer A. TOMUȚĂ

Technical Publishing House

The Technical Publishing House was set up in 1950, a period in which Romania resolutely took the path of industrialization and many-sided development of her national economy.

In consequence thereof, publishing activity in the field of technics and science developed impetuously. Whereas between the years 1900 and 1944 in Romania merely 1880 technical and scientific books were printed in less than one million copies, after the country's liberation the Technical Publishing House alone brought out nearly 4,600 books in some 25,000,000 copies.

Particular stress was laid on the publication of books related to industrial development, to the building and re-building of towns, to the mechanization and automation of production processes, to the rise in the population's living standard.

Some 40 per cent of the books printed every year are intended for the staffs with higher training. Many specialists benefited by the publication of fundamental works such as for instance the engineers' handbooks, of which so far 40 have come out. Worthy of mention is the publication of the bulky Romanian Technical Lexicon in 19 volumes. On well-nigh 13,000 pages the lexicon lists some 120,000 terms. It is a comprehensive encyclopaedic work, to whose compiling specialists of some 40 branches of science and technics made their contribution.

Publishers abroad are more and more interested in the translation of Romanian technical books. At present some 10 per cent of the books published in one year are translated in Britain, France, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. Interest is shown not only for books related to domains with old traditions in Romania, such as building, oil and gas, chemistry, but also for works dealing with branches which are relatively new in this country: engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, automation, cybernetics.

The expansion of the exchanges of cultural assets between states, the rapid and steady growth of the number of technical and scientific terms and the necessity of making them known, resulted in the stepping up of publishing activity in the field of specialized dictionaries. Among the most recent publications in this field mention should be made of the Polyglot Technical Dictionary, second edition, listing terms from all disciplines of science and technics in Romanian, Russian, English, German, French and Spanish, English-Romanian Technical Dictionary, German-Romanian Technical Dictionary, as well as the Polyglot Dictionary of Machines and Machine-Building, and the Polyglot Dictionary of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, both listing the terms in five languages: English, Romanian, German, French and Russian.

— culture-ART-science —

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH IN THE TECHNICAL- SCIENTIFIC FIELD

The Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the Development of the National Economy in the 1976—1980 period, which is now under public discussion in Romania, devotes a whole chapter to the promotion of technical progress and the advancement of scientific research.

In the last quarter of a century, and especially in the last few years, scientific and technical research enjoyed particular attention. Significant in this respect is the fact that in the 1946—1963 period the number of graduate engineers increased from 13,000 to more than

100,000, and that of researchers nearly doubled in the course of ten years (1956—1965).

The Ninth Party Congress held in 1965 and the 1967 National Conference were followed by a set of measures aimed at improving technical and scientific research and its channelling towards the latest trends existing today in the world.

According to the Directives substantial funds will continue to be earmarked in the 1971—1975 period for the material development of research activity, especially for its endowment with modern outfit. International cooperation in the technical and scientific fields will be extended and contacts between Romanian and foreign researchers will be developed.

The provisions of the Directives lay particular stress on the increased contribution of the country's scientific potential to the extension of technical progress in the eco-

nomy, on the application of the results of research in the production process. With this end in view a programme of fundamental and applied scientific research will be mapped out for a ten-year period, as an integral part of the 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan and of the outline of economic development up to 1980.

Among the main items to be included in the ten-year programme of scientific research we would like to mention the problem of assimilating for manufacture machines and equipment on a par with the latest production in the world; the introduction of modern technological processes in a number of industrial branches; the extension of automation; the use of electronic computers in controlling technological processes; the stepping up of researches in the fields of automation, cybernetics, the theory of information, microelectronics, nuclear energy, fine and optical mechanics; research concerning the complex use of the resources of the Danube; the large-scale application of mathematics in economy; research into outer space; the working out of a complex plan for the investigation of the resources of the Black Sea in cooperation with other countries.

EIGHTY YEARS SINCE THE DEATH OF MIHAI EMINESCU

Eighty years have passed since the death of Mihai Eminescu, the greatest Romanian poet.

Born in 1850 at Ipotesti, a village in the Botsoani county of north Moldova, Eminescu passed away in 1889. His literary activity, however, came to an end when he was merely 33 years old.

Some 14,000 pages of manuscripts are to be found in the library of the Romanian Academy. These were investigated by numerous researchers and as a result a monumental edition in five volumes has been published under the editorship of Academician Perpessicius. Popular editions succeeded one after the other; in the last 20 years alone such editions were printed in two million copies.

The national significance of Eminescu's work resides in the fact that it was a synthesis of the main cultural trends of his time, blended the culture of his people with the most advanced aspirations of world culture, developed the Romanian literary language so that it became a delicate and harmonious instrument in expressing feelings and thoughts. His poetical creation is brilliant through its evocative power in depicting nature, the sadness and joys of the human heart, the cosmic grandeur and searchings of the human mind. He sang the most ardent aspirations of his people.

"The Romanians entrusted Eminescu" — wrote the late critic and philosopher Tudor Vianu — "with the task of representing them before the whole world, because his work was the expression of their aspirations, and inspired them with confidence in their power to enrich by their creations the world culture".

During the last decades Eminescu's poetry acquired world fame. The translation of his work into more than 30 languages by well-known poets, the many monographs printed in various countries, the study of his work in many universities, go to prove that Eminescu is looked upon as one of the great poets of the world by growing numbers of men of letters and readers.

On the occasion of the commemoration of 80 years since Eminescu's death numerous cultural-artistic events took place in Romania under the name "Eminescu days". Thousands of people visited the memorial museum opened in the house where the poet of genius was born; a show of light and sound was staged here. The programme of events also included scientific sessions, an exhibition of water-colours by painter Ion Moraru featuring places and routes connected with Eminescu, a gala show of the play Eminescu by Mircea Stefanescu, book exhibitions, recitals of poetry, special sound and television broadcasts.

IN BRIEF

● At the 13th Congress of the International Theatre Institute Romania's delegate was Radu Beligan, director of the Bucharest "I. L. Caragiale" National Theatre. With 28 votes out of 30, Romania's representative was elected member of the Executive Committee of the ITI.

● The Romanian barytone Nicolae Herlea was the guest of the West Berlin opera house. He sang in *La Traviata*, *Il Trovatore* and *Rigoletto* earning the enthusiastic applause of audiences.

● The Romanian artists George Apostu, Ion Nicodim, Ion Bijan and Ion Pacea presented wood, marble and bronze sculptures, paintings and wood engravings at the Sao Paulo biennial exhibition.

● During August an exhibition of contemporary Romanian etchings will tour capital cities in South America. Exhibitions of paintings, drawings and sculptures will be opened this summer in Yugoslavia, Poland, Austria and Italy.

DICTIONARY OF ECONOMY AND STATISTICS

The second edition of the *Dictionary of Economy and Statistics*, edited by Dr. Constantin Ionescu, director general of the Central Board of Statistics, was recently published in Bucharest.

The first edition of this comprehensive work was published in 1962, and made conversant statisticians, economists, planners and engineers with the scientific definition of the most usual statistic and economic terms.

In the years that followed the publication of the *Dictionary*, rapid progress has been recorded in the fields of science and technics, and the role of mathematics and cybernetics in various domains became more conspicuous. The statistics, as a science, also underwent a vast process of modernization. This made it necessary to work on a new edition that should reflect the progress and trends of contemporary statistics.

The second edition of the *Dictionary of Economy and Statistics*, compiled with the contribution of 190 specialists, includes 3,000 main and derived terms listed in logical succession in four parts and 27 chapters totalling more than 700 pages.

The sequence of chapters starts from the theory of statistics and the processing of statistical information, continues with economic and social-cultural statistics and concludes with information on the organization of statistics and its history and on the publications in this field. Two chapters are "Mathematic Methods in Economy" and "Statistical Control of the technological Processes and of Product Quality".

A special chapter is devoted to international statistics, to the international statistical institutions and organizations and to rudiments of international statistics.

The Chapter on the history of statistics contains data on scientists everywhere — mathematicians, physicists, economists, physicians, sociologists, a.s.o. — who have made their contribution to this field of activity. Among them are a number of Romanian scientists, such as I. M. Angelescu, L. Colescu (member of the International Institute of Statistics), Felix Iacob, Dimitrie Gusti, Ion Ionescu dela Brad, Virgil Madgearu, Nicolae Sutu. Their works published at home or abroad are also mentioned.

On the line of making known the statistical indicators used both in Romanian and international statistics, the dictionary includes an ample alphabetical index of terms in Romanian and their equivalents in English, French and Russian. This index has four parts: the main part lists the terms and subterms in Romanian, preceded by a serial number and followed by the number of page where the equivalent of the term can be found in English, French and Russian. Three further parts list the terms in the above languages each, followed by the serial number of their equivalents in Romanian.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

• A session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions proceeded in Bucharest, between May 28 and 30, which discussed problems related to preparations for the Seventh World Congress of Trade Unions, and endorsed its agenda as well as a draft Appeal to the working people and trade unions in all countries. A speech during the debates was also made by Gheorghe Apostol, Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania. The session of the Executive Committee was preceded by a session of the Executive Bureau.

At the end of the proceedings Renato Bitossi, President, Louis Saillant, General Secretary, and Pierre Gensous, Assistant General Secretary of the WFTU were received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

• A delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League paid a visit to Romania between May 26 and June 2, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front. The delegation was received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

• On May 30, Shri S. Than, the new Ambassador of India to the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented his letters of credence to State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu.

• A delegation of the Federal Council for the coordination of scientific activity of Yugoslavia visited Romania and signed in Bucharest a cooperation agreement on scientific activity with the National Council of Scientific Research. Professor Dolfe Volgenik, head of the delegation, paid a call on Emil Drăgănescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

• The session of the joint Romanian-Soviet commission for technico-scientific cooperation was held in Bucharest between May 28 and June 2, when agreement was reached on the programme of bilateral cooperation for the ensuing period, and a protocol was concluded to this end.

• Mika Tripalo, member of the Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid a visit to Romania over June 2-6. He had talks at the CC of the RCP with Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion the sides informed each other on the present concerns and activities of the two parties both on internal and international planes. The representative of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia called on Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, on June 3.

• A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) visited Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During its stay in Romania, the delegation called on Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and had interviews with Chivu Stoica, Leonte Răutu and other Party leaders of Romania.

• Pursuant to negotiations between the Government trade delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of China, a trade and payments agreement for 1969 between the two countries was signed in Bucharest on June 3. The document stipulates a further increase in the bilateral trade exchanges in 1969 compared with 1968. Giou Hun-Ming, head of the Chinese delegation, called on Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on June 6.

• The 27th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for agriculture, and the 13th session of the CMEA standing commission for radio engineering and electronics industries were held in Bucharest, early in June.

• The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania has decided to recognize the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The Permanent Representation of the National Liberation Front in Bucharest becomes the Representation of the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, with diplomatic status.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram to Huynh Tan Phat, Chairman of the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, saying that the Romanian people has learned with satisfaction of the setting up of the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, conveying congratulations and good wishes for great successes in the important mission it has been entrusted with.

• Marking 35 years, on June 9, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Romanian press published commentaries, pointing to the steady development of the multilateral relations between the two countries. The Romanian and Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministers exchanged telegrams of congratulations. The Embassies of the two countries arranged friendly get-togethers.

• The 13th session of the CMEA Standing Commission for radio-engineering and electronics held at Mamaia, on the Romanian Black Sea coast, adopted among others, the report on the Commission's activity in 1968 and concerning its future activity.

• Myer Cohen, Assistant General Director of the United Nations Development Programme — UNDP — visited Romania between June 7 and 10. He was received by Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and called on Petre Lupu, Minister of Labour, and Mircea Malița, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, discussing with them problems of common interest between Romania and the UNDP. Myer Cohen was the guest of the management development centre at Otopeni-Bucharest, which, he stated before leaving Bucharest, he considered as one of the best units of its kind he had visited so far. He specified that the projects that are being achieved in Romania with the help of the UN organisms of technical assistance, are projects of the Romanian Government that invests great sums in each one of them.

• Hermann Höcherl, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid a visit to Romania over June 7-10. The West-German Minister called on Iosif Banc, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and had talks with Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the Higher Council of Agriculture of Romania, with whom he discussed problems related to the cooperation between the two countries in the domains of research, technology and agricultural output. He also had an interview with Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade. Hermann Höcherl and Nicolae Giosan, signed a technico-scientific cooperation agreement between the Higher Council of Agriculture of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

● The economic mission of Thailand, led by Yuad Loesrit, Ambassador of Thailand in Moscow, had meetings at the Foreign Trade Ministry and at the Chamber of Commerce of Bucharest, and toured oil processing and machine-building units of Romania.

● A delegation of the Sofia City People's Council, led by Giorgi Stoilov, Mayor of Sofia, paid a visit to Romania early in June. During their Romanian sojourn the members of the delegation called on Leonte Răutu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and had talks with Dumitru Popa, Mayor General of Bucharest, and also with other members of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council.

● A 23-strong commercial delegation, including businessmen, directors and chief engineers of Norwegian firms, led by Inge Rindal, an Ambassador in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Norway, paid a visit to Romania between June 2 and 8, for getting better acquainted with the Romanian industry's products, and for seeking out fresh possibilities for the expansion of trade exchanges between Norway and Romania.

● A delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Vasile Potop, SUF Secretary, paid a visit to Bulgaria over June 5—12, when they had meetings with

officials of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria.

● Henry Fayol, Chairman of the French National Organizing Committee, visited Romania. He had talks with experts of the Ministry of Labour and lectured on the organization and perfecting of management cadres. He called on Gheorghe Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, with whom he discussed problems related to the possibilities of cooperation between Romania and France, in the domain of scientific organization of production and labour.

● An Agreement on international road transport between the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of Great Britain was signed in London, on June 12.

● An official delegation of Belgian journalists paid a one-week visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They called on Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Minister, had talks at the Grand National Assembly, at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and at the Journalists' Union, and toured economic enterprises and cultural institutions.

● The delegation of the Women's National Council of Romania to the World Women's Congress in Helsinki, is headed by Professor Engineer Suzana Gideca, the Council's Chairman.



DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES AND INFORMATION ON
ROMANIA

July 28, 1969

No. 11

INTERVIEW GIVEN BY

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

General Secretary of the CC of the RCP

President of the State Council

to the Italian Journalist Giuseppe Boffa
("Scînteia" July 27, 1969)

— SUPPLEMENT —

ANNALS



THE
ANNALS
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
AND
THE
LONDON SOCIETY OF MEDICINE
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
FOR THE YEAR
1881

INTERVIEW GIVEN BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU
TO ITALIAN JOURNALIST GIUSEPPE BOFFA

As already announced, on July 19, 1969, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Italian journalist Giuseppe Boffa, foreign policy commentator of newspaper L'Unita. On that occasion, Nicolae Ceaușescu gave the Italian journalist the following interview, which newspaper Scînteia, organ of the C.C. of the R.C.P., reproduced in its issue of July 27 :

Question: Romania celebrates the 25th anniversary of her liberation. What is the balance-sheet of achievements in this period both from the point of view of economic development and under the political and social aspects? Which were the most significant stages in this period?

Answer:The 25th anniversary of the country's liberation is taking place in the conditions in which Romania is drawing up a new programme of her economic and social development - programme which envisages the multilateral progress of the socialist society.

I wish to stress first of all that the carrying through of the historic act of August 23 is the outgrowth of the activity of the Romanian Communist Party of uniting all the working class, anti-fascist forces, of cooperating with the national patriotic forces, with the representatives of the army, including with the monarchy. This cooperation was achieved on the basis of the struggle for the withdrawal from the war against the Soviet Union, into which Romania was pushed by the reactionary classes and by nazi Germany, for the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship and joining the anti-fascist coalition.

An important role was played of course by the international circumstances, by the victories the Soviet armies won against fascism and the fight waged by the allies, by the democratic forces in the countries occupied by the Hitlerites. These circumstances created favourable conditions for the successful unfolding of the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship. I would like to stress that after August 23, the Romanian army took part with its full force alongside of the Soviet army in the fight against Hitlerite Germany, contributing to the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The August 23 act was at the same time the beginning of the people's and anti-imperialist revolution in this country. In the struggle for winning political power and in the activity for the building of socialism in Romania one can consider as an important moment the establishment of the democratic government on March, 6, 1945, the implementation of the land reform and the winning of democratic liberties.

A second most important moment is the transition to the socialist revolution, in 1948, concomitantly with the overthrow of the monarchy and the nationalization of the main means of production.

An important role for the progress of Romania was also played by the achievement of the unity of the working class by the creation of the united workers' party in February, 1948.

In this way the economic, social and political framework was created for the successful unfolding of socialist construction. Of course, a balance-sheet of the successes would require much of my time, but synthetically speaking, I could say that the results of socialist construction are highlighted by the fact that the Romanian industry produces today about 14 times more than in 1938, that the Romanian agriculture - which in 1962 was completely

cooperativized - has powerfully developed concerning mechanization, chemicalization and the introduction of agricultural science, ensuring the consumption requirements of the population, of industry and even export availabilities. We can therefore say that Romania has turned from a country in which there were still powerful feudal remnants, and underdeveloped industry and backward agriculture, into a socialist country with a powerful industry in full development, with a socialist agriculture able to satisfy the requirements of population.

We have strongly developed education; so as to stress this better suffice it to say that in 1944 almost 65 per cent of the population in Romania were illiterate. Today, we have 8-year compulsory education and starting this year we are passing on to 10-year general education. Higher learning is today at the level of the advanced countries, concerning the number of students in 1000 inhabitants.

Science and cultural-artistic activity has developed. We can say that Romania has become a socialist state where the blessings of socialism are truly seen in all spheres of activity: in town, in countryside, in the thousands of enterprises built in the years of socialism, in the multiple housing constructions and social-cultural establishments, in the very way of life of the people.

Question: In a few days time the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party will open. What are the most important problems you will analyze on that occasion?

Answer: At this congress we shall discuss the country's development programme for the coming decade. To this end, we published the Theses of the Central Committee which include the main directions of our home and foreign policy as well as the Draft Directives that stipulate the guidelines for the economic development in the coming years. These documents will centre the

Congress debates. They have received the unanimous approval of the Party organizations, of the Party conferences, have got the endorsement of the whole people.

We stress of course, first of all, the problems of the further development of economy at a higher rate. We consider this as a central problem of our efforts for the multilateral development of the socialist society.

Secondly, we shall concern ourselves with the improvement of the activity of the Party and State bodies, of the organization of the whole of society, considering that the development of the productive forces calls, as an objective necessity, for the improvement of the relations of production, ensuring thus the permanent concordance between the development of the productive forces and the relations of production. We mean by this the improvement of the forms of management from top to bottom, putting in the fore front the development of the forms and of the principle of collective leadership in the whole activity of the Party and State. We bear in mind the development of socialist democracy, the creation of conditions for the broader and broader participation of the working class and of the other social sections, of the people's masses in running the whole activity of our State; we consider that this is an important part in improving the activity of our socialist society.

We shall also analyse at the Congress the problems of the role of the State in society, of its functions, proceeding from the fact that in our opinion the State will play for a long time yet to come an important part in running society; naturally, we approach these problems taking into account the stage in which we are and in which the functions and the role of the State have changed in relation to the period of 25 years ago.

We shall also concern ourselves with the continuous perfecting of the activity of the Party, of its forms of organization and methods of work, considering that in the new conditions of Romania's development, these can no longer be the same as 25 years ago and not even as 10 years ago. In this respect, we proceed from the fact that in Romania there is a single Party - this corresponds to the conditions in Romania; our Party is called upon to lead the whole activity of socialist construction, of perfecting the new system. We have in mind the realization of the leading role of the Party not by administrative means, but by means of political-organizational work, of rallying all the efforts of the working people in the process of building the new society.

We shall, of course, also discuss problems of international life. The events have fully confirmed the correctness of our foreign policy orientation of hitherto. In fact, Congress will confirm this policy and will give a general orientation of its continuation in the future too. In our foreign policy we place first of all the relations with the socialist countries, the development of multilateral collaboration and cooperation, both with the COMECON and Warsaw Treaty member-countries, and with all the other socialist countries. We consider that this friendship and cooperation is an essential problem for the development of socialist construction, both in Romania and in the other socialist countries, for enhancing the influence of the world socialist system in the world.

At the same time, we shall continue the policy of developing relations with all the countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We proceed from the fact that because Romania belongs to the world socialist system, this must not lead to her isolation from the rest of the world;

this would not correspond either to the interests of our country, or to the general interests of socialism, and neither to the cause of cooperation among peoples. That is why we consider that we must have active relations with all the states of the world.

These, generally speaking, are the problems we shall discuss at Congress and we are convinced that this debate will occasion a unanimous approval of the home and foreign policy of our Party.

Question: The Romanian Communist Party appreciated on the whole as positive the recent Moscow Conference. What new steps could be made, in your opinion, for the realization of a strong unity?

Answer: It is difficult to assess the results of this Conference. We have had our say at the respective time both about its shortcomings and about its positive sides. We consider as a good thing the fact that a broad exchange of opinions could be made, that public opinion was able to learn more extensively than in the past about the problems that preoccupy the communist parties, to know the points of view of some or others of these parties; this opens up good prospects for the development of the communist and working class movement. We consider positive that the chief document itself included many good points and appreciations. I would refer in the first place to the principles of relations between the socialist countries and between communist and working class parties, to the consideration that the participation or non-participation in an international meeting must not affect the relations between countries and parties, to the assertion of the principles of equality among parties, of their independence, of the right of each party to independently work out its political line and of acting according to the political situation in its country.

We also appreciate positively the fact that during the meeting, the delegation could meet and discuss, creating better relations among parties.

I do not wish to dwell on the negative sides because I have spoken about them at the respective time. What is essential is what has been done after the meeting; it is important that the communist parties should draw every conclusion from the unfolding of the proceedings of this Conference and should act so as to seek the development paths of cooperation and strengthening unity among them.

We consider that the Conference, in itself, has opened a road to the achievement of a new unity - unity that is based on the principles included in the chief document, namely on relations among independent, powerful communist parties. In our opinion, unity will be much stronger in this way than in the past, which will make the communist movement have an enhanced influence on the development of international life generally.

Our Party will act henceforth too, in this spirit. We are convinced that we shall achieve this unity. Naturally, on this road there are and there will be difficulties, but we consider that this unity will impose itself in the end, in spite of all difficulties.

Question: The Socialist Republic of Romania struggles for a collective security system in Europe, without military blocs. How do you assess the possibilities of an effective progress along this line now, four months after the Appeal launched to this end in Budapest by the Warsaw Treaty member states?

Answer: In our opinion there is greater and greater desire in Europe both of the peoples and of political circles, including some government circles, for achieving security, or more precisely, the development of relations among European states, that should exclude the use of force

in solving problems and open up widely paths for economic, technico-scientific and other kind of cooperation, for promoting peace in the world.

Of what we know - we had and have broad contacts with almost all states - the Budapest appeal had a powerful response; steps are being made ahead on the line of improving the climate in Europe. In this spirit, we appreciate that the realization of a meeting, of a Conference, although this could not solve all the problems in Europe - it would be also impossible for us to pretend this - would be a good thing, would smooth the path towards solving these problems. We consider that efforts must be continued both by the socialist countries and by the communist and workers' parties for the rallying of the democratic and anti-imperialist forces in each country, for developing cooperation among them, of joint actions in this direction. We consider that further steps ahead could be made on the path of building up security in Europe.

Question: What significance do you attribute to the forthcoming visit of President Nixon to Bucharest? What is your opinion of the different interpretations appeared in the Western press in connection with this visit?

Answer: I thought I answered this question when I said that Romania carries on a policy founded on the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, that she develops relations with all the states in the world. In recent years Romania has been visited by representatives of states with very diverse political systems. In their turn, Romania's delegations visited numerous countries. These contacts have had positive results for the development of our country's international cooperation, for the international political climate. President Nixon's visit to Romania goes down within this general policy of Romania.

The social system of the USA is known of course and so is that of Romania. Known is Romania's orientation in international policy just as the US orientation is also known. Romania does not intend to modify in any way her international policy; and I do not think that the USA proposes to do anything like this either. The visit takes place in this context. I believe that the visit will occasion an exchange of opinions concerning bilateral relations. There did not exist and do not exist today either disputed issues between Romania and the USA - as states. Our country's relations with the USA are generally good although from the economic point of view they are weaker than those of other socialist states. Of course, we shall discuss the problem of expanding economic relations. We also consider that we shall exchange opinions on the major international questions. We consider that this visit will be useful both to the relations between Romania and the USA and to the international climate generally. The very fact that the President of the USA is coming on a visit to Romania, to a socialist country, is significant for the new conditions existing in the world today, for the change in the international climate. This also illustrates the changes occurred in the mode of thinking of some people, the prospect of changing still more the international climate.

As to the commentaries and speculations made in the international press, we do not pay any attention to them. As I have said also during a recent visit to Cluj, some of these speculations prove non-understanding of Romania's policy and of the changes come about in international life; other speculations could also be of ill-will. Neither one nor the other do, however, particularly preoccupy us. Life - and this will be proved by the visit - will make ridiculous those who practice speculations, just as it has happened on other occasions too.

Question: Romania has recognized the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the RCP has made its contribution to preparing the anti-imperialist platform approved by the Moscow Conference. Do you think that there are conditions today for the attainment of new successes in this struggle?

Answer: We appreciate that the unfolding of the anti-imperialist struggle has lately recorded a series of successes. I am referring both to the successes obtained by the Vietnamese comrades - successes which in the end have led to negotiations between the USA and Vietnam - and to the unfolding of the national liberation struggle on other continents. Recently, I have had a meeting with the leader of the National Liberation Movement of Angola, Netto, who said that the liberation movement in that country, just as the revolutionary movements in the other African states, have obtained big successes, that good prospects are being created for winning national independence. Such examples could also be given from Latin America. The struggle of the peoples against american imperialism on that continent has led to a series of measures of nationalization and of democratization; these measures even if they are implemented by diverse forces, have in general an anti-imperialist, progressive tendency. All this entitles us to say that the prospects for the unfolding of the anti-imperialist struggle are better than in the past; if the anti-imperialist forces will act unitedly and will know how to use the favourable conditions, good results can be obtained.

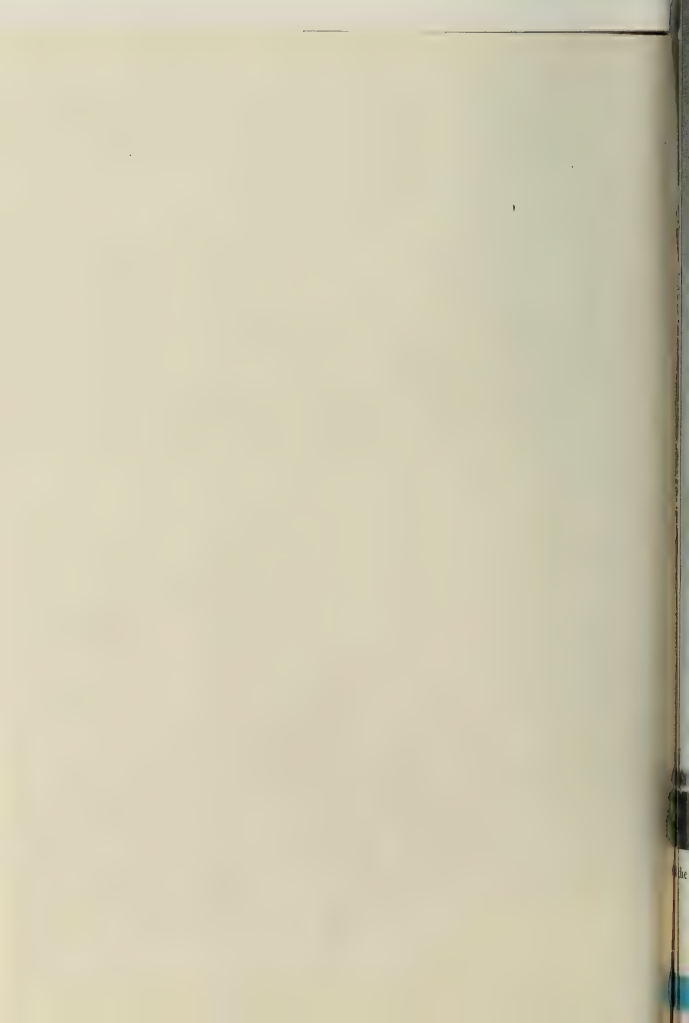
The conviction is becoming obvious that one must act for solving international disputes by means of negotiations; more and more states understand that the policy of force cannot lead to the solving of any of the problems arisen in international relations. On the contrary, the policy of force prejudices peace and thus the possibilities of the economic and social development of the states.

It is in this spirit that we assess the prospects of the anti-imperialist struggle. We shall firmly act for the development of cooperation relations with the national liberation movements, with all the anti-imperialist forces, with the peoples who wish to cooperate and to ensure peace in the world.

Question: What is your opinion on the stage of relations between Italy and Romania?

Answer: We consider the relations between Romania and Italy as good; economic, cultural and scientific links are developing between our states and we appreciate that there are good prospects of expanding them. This corresponds both to the interests of the peoples of Romania and Italy and to the cause of cooperation in Europe and in the whole world, to the general interests of peace.





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- From Day To Day



In the large-scale construction drive in Romania, the design institutes endeavour to achieve the greatest possible variety of architectural styles



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Dynamism of Investments in Romania

by Virgil PIRVU
Minister of Finance

It has become a custom in Romania to draw up, at each anniversary of the day of August 23, 1944, a balance-sheet of the progress achieved in the period that has elapsed since that memorable event.

The end of the Second World War found Romania in a particularly hard economic and financial situation: the national wealth was utterly ravaged, industrial production and transport were disorganized, there was an acute lack of farm produce, the budgets were unbalanced, and inflation reigned supreme.

Urged and guided by the Romanian Communist Party, the Romanian people made great efforts for doing away with the aftermaths of war, and then for the creation of a technical and material groundwork required by modern production, for securing a high-rate economic development with a view to lessening the gap between Romania and the industrially advanced countries.

For the implementation of this major desideratum, the Romanian Communist Party focussed its economic policy on the country's industrialization — with priority given to heavy industry — a target of vital importance for the many-sided, harmonious and balanced development of the entire national economy, for the high-grade turning to use of natural resources, for enabling Romania to participate in the world exchange of assets.

With this purpose in view, it was necessary to re-tool and modernize the existing productive forces and to build numerous new production capacities. This asked for great material and financial efforts on the part of the Romanian State which has systematically secured the necessary conditions for a rapid development, in the first place by setting aside the funds required for investments. The investments were characterized by a marked dynamism, unprecedented in the past in Romania, and very high in comparison with the postwar evolution of investments in other countries. The average annual growth rate of the funds earmarked by the State for investments rose from 11.9 per cent in the 1956—1960 period to 12.4 per cent in the years between 1961 and 1965 and to 13.9 per cent in the 1966—1968 period.

These achievements were a result in the first place of the growing national income — which

in 1968 was 5.2 times greater than in 1950 — and of the consistent policy pursued by the Romanian State of correctly dividing the national income into the accumulation fund and the consumption fund, of using the greater part of the accumulation fund for investments. In this way, last year more than 80 per cent of the accumulation fund went to investments.

In the 1951—1968 period the absolute volume of State investments distributed to the main branches of the national economy was as follows:

	— in thousand million lei — *)				
	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1966-1968	1961-1968 weight % (3 years)
Total economy	56.7	84.3	172.6	160.4	100.0
of which :					
industry	33.1	44.6	91.9	89.2	54.6
agriculture	5.4	12.5	25.6	19.7	13.3
building	2.3	2.5	6.7	6.9	3.9
transport and telecommunications	6.4	8.1	17.5	17.9	10.5
other productive branches	1.9	2.7	5.3	4.6	3.1
non-productive branches	7.6	13.9	25.6	22.1	14.6

*) in stable prices.

The current Five-Year Plan (1966—1970) provides for 230.5 thousand million lei State investments, an amount which is expected to be exceeded.

When distributing the investments between the branches of material production and the non-productive branches, the harmonious blending of the requirements of increasing the national wealth and of developing science, culture, education, public health protection and improving the population's housing conditions was aimed at.

Industry received the most substantial part of investments. Thus, in 1968 industrial investments were 12.5 times greater than in 1950. In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan alone, nearly 90 thousand million lei were

invested in industry by the State and this made it possible to build and commission some 700 factories, mills and sections equipped with the most modern machines. Further 1000 industrial projects will start operation by the end of the Five-Year Plan period.

Numerous large industrial units are under construction, including the hydropower and navigation project of the Iron Gates, the thermo-electric power station of Deva, the hydroelectric power station on the Lotru river, the iron and steel combine at Galați, a refinery and a petrochemical combine at Pitești. Many new factories for producing consumer goods, are also under construction, such as a rubber sole and footwear factory, a knitwear factory, one of ready-mades, factories of fruit and vegetable preserves, of dairy produce, beer, and others.

The most substantial investment funds within industry were set aside for the key branches which are decisive for the upsurge of the entire economy — power and metallurgy, machine building and chemistry. State investments earmarked in 1968 for these branches amounted as follows :

Industrial branch	1968		growth as against 1950
	thousand million lei	share in total industrial investments %	
electric power	4.7	13.9	17.5 times
ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	4.8	14.3	19.2 times
machine building	4.5	13.4	22.4 times
chemistry	5.8	17.1	63.4 times

In the last few years, increasing funds — greater than initially provided for in the Five-Year Plan — have been earmarked for the development of the consumer goods industry, whose output is growing this year at a rate which is equal to that recorded by the output of the means of production.

The investments in industry made it possible to create new branches and sub-branches of great importance for the country's economy : electrical engineering, the industries producing tractors and farm machines, lorries, buses and motor cars, sea and river-going craft, bearings, aluminium, branches of the chemical industry (fertilizers, man-made yarn and fibre, rubber, plastics, a.s.o.). At the same time the existing

branches were modernized, re-tooled and considerably enlarged.

Agriculture — an important branch of Romanian economy — also received substantial investment funds. This year they were 12 times greater than in 1950. The main targets of investments in agriculture are : mechanization of the farming operations, chemicalization, ample hydromelioration works, growth of livestock, development of wine, fruit and vegetable growing. Besides State investments, considerable investments have been made by the agricultural production cooperatives, either out of their own funds or by means of long-term loans granted by the State in particularly advantageous conditions.

In close connection with the growing requirements of the national economy, considerable investments have been made for the development and modernization of transport and telecommunications, for expanding the trade network.

The dynamism of investments in the sphere of material production is also typical of those in the non-productive spheres. The State makes great material and financial efforts in order to provide an adequate material basis for the development of science and culture, education at all levels and public health protection.

The following table shows the volume of State investments in the social and cultural field during the 1951—1968 period :

	1951—1968 thousand million lei	growth in 1968 as against 1950
Total investments for social-cultural purposes	22.0	6.1 times
of which :		
for education, culture and the arts	10.5	6.7 times
for public health, social assistance and physical culture	7.0	7.0 times

In the 1951—1968 period more than 200 new hospitals have been opened, 40,000 school-classes and a great number of laboratories have been built. Numerous large social-cultural projects are under construction, including the Bucharest National Theatre, the new television centre, the Bucharest Polytechnic, student hostels and refectories in university towns, a.s.o.

Housing construction, given great attention to in Romania, has been allotted substantial State funds. As a consequence, 560,000 flats have been built in the 1951—1968 period. In addition many dwellings have been built by the population with their own funds. As a result, some 45 per cent of the dwelling stock existing at the beginning of this year are new constructions.

Considerable investment funds have been earmarked for tourism, which has wide prospects of development in Romania. As a result, huge construction work was carried out in the seaside resorts of Mamaia, Eforie Nord and Mangalia as well as in the mountain resorts, so that nowadays more than 150,000 tourists can be accommodated in some 40,000 hotels and motels, and 50,000 in villas. Chalets and camping sites have also been made available to tourists.

Such investment efforts have been made possible by the high-rate growth of resources destined for this purpose, by the capacity of securing an adequate structure to investments, as well as by the diversification of production in accordance with present-day and future requirements.

The factors that have led to such results are numerous. In the first place mention should be made of the contribution of the fixed funds built by means of previous investments, together with the growth of labour productivity, to the rapid increase of money accumulations, which in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan went up by more than 40 per cent. This made it possible for the State to make further substantial investments in the economy. There has been a permanent concern for a most judicious utilization of the investment funds and for their greater economic efficiency.

The dynamism of investments and of economic development as a whole has also been favoured by natural and demographic factors. The raw material resources as well as agriculture in the full swing of development secure the necessary supplies to the new units in the various branches of industry. For the importation of some raw materials Romania can make use of maritime transport through the Black Sea, transport on the Danube and railways. This country is also rich in inland rivers suitable for the building of important hydropower projects.

The construction of new industrial units is also favoured by the existing labour resources. The natural surplus of the population as well as the transfer of considerable manpower from agriculture as a result of the latter's mechanization, provides industry and building with the necessary labour power. Thanks to the concern of the State, education at all levels has greatly

developed and is now capable of ensuring the training of all the technical personnel required by the dynamism of economy.

The results of investments are shown by the fact that overall industrial output has recorded a high-rate growth in the entire period of planned management of the economy. The average annual growth rate in the 1951—1968 period was over 13 per cent. In 1968 industrial output was 9 times greater than in 1950 and exceeded the industrial output of the whole period of the first Five-Year Plan (1951—1955). As a consequence of the impetuous development of industry, its contribution to the national income was of 53.6 per cent in 1968, as against 44 per cent in 1950.

The priority given to industry as regards investments had a favourable influence on the judicious use of the labour power and on the country's urbanization. Whereas in 1956 the people working in agriculture accounted for 74.1 per cent of the total population, and those employed in non-agricultural branches for only 25.9 per cent, in 1968 the respective percentages were 52.8 and 47.2. Last year townspeople accounted for nearly 40 per cent of the total population, as against 23.4 per cent in 1948.

Following the investments that have been made, the volume of fixed funds increased much more rapidly than the number of wage and salary earners, and this meant a growing technical endowment of labour. Parallel to the scientific organization of production and labour and to the higher qualification of the labour power, the growth of technical endowment was a decisive factor in raising labour productivity.

Compared to 1950, in 1968 the technical endowment per wage and salary earner increased 3.2 times and national income 4.6 times.

The judicious location of new projects had a positive influence on the distribution of productive forces on the country's territory. The harmonious development of all counties has been aimed at, and each county has been provided with an economic basis making it possible to harness the natural resources and to use the labour power rationally. Mention should be made of the fact that the location of the projects, the adoption of modern technical methods and the diversification of industrial production resulted in a high-grade processing of the natural resources.

In 1968, by 13.5 per cent more white products and 22.5 per cent more oils have been obtained from one ton of crude oil than in 1965.

The industrialization policy determined a change in the structure of exports: industrial products account today for nearly four fifths of Romania's total exports. The share of machines and equipment within exports in-

creased from 0.8 per cent in 1948 to 21.3 per cent in 1968.

The growth in the volume of fixed funds as a result of investments, the greater efficiency in using these funds and the rise of labour productivity in various branches of the national economy have been the prerequisites for the continuous improvement of the people's living standard — the supreme goal of the Romanian Communist Party's policy. As a consequence real wages increased in 1968 2.5 times as against 1950.

The recently published Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period point to the fact that Romania's economy will steadily and multilaterally develop in the future as well.

Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, national income will go up by 45—50 per cent, overall industrial output by 50—57 per cent, annual average gross farm output by 28—31 per cent, the volume of foreign trade by 40—45 per cent. Based on the favourable economic conditions and in pursuance of her policy of peace and collaboration with all states, Romania will extend her economic relations with all countries, and will intensify her participation in the

international division of labour, in the world economic circuit.

A basic target for the country's future development envisaged in the Draft Directives is the carrying out of a comprehensive programme of investments with a view to extending and perfecting the technical and material groundwork of society. State budget investments will amount to 420—435 thousand million lei, equal to the whole volume of investments between 1961 and 1970. In continuation of the industrialization policy, the greater part of investments (57—58 per cent of the total) will go to industry, especially to the key branches. Some three fourths of industrial investments will be spent for the power, chemical, metallurgical and machine-building industries. Greater funds than under the current Five-Year Plan will be set aside for the consumer goods industry. Substantial funds will be invested by the State in agriculture, i.e. some 60 thousand million lei, besides the 10—11 thousand million lei to be spent for enlarging the production capacities that serve agriculture.

The implementation of the investments programme will contribute to the marked development of the country's economic potential, to a continuous improvement in the territorial distribution of the productive forces, to the high-grade utilization of the natural resources and of labour, to the sustained growth of the productivity of social labour and to a greater economic efficiency.

Romania's Modern Metal Basis

by Eng. Nicolae AGACHI
Minister of the Metallurgical Industry

The main task facing Romania in the field of the iron and steel industry is the securing of a modern metal basis of her own, capable of supplying, by the end of the next decade, the steel and rolled goods required by the national economy. It is planned to obtain in 1975 a steel output of 10—10.5 million tons. In this way per capita steel output will perceptibly draw closer to that obtained in countries with a developed industry.

With a view to attaining this level, decisive measures have been taken in the 25 years that have elapsed since the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. In this jubilee year, Romania boasts a steel output amounting to five million tons, thus entering the ranks of countries with a high iron and steel potential.

In this year, in which the Romanian people reviews its successes on the occasion of its great

the other industries, especially of machine building, the Romanian iron and steel industry thus fulfils the role of "launching platform", helping these industries to attain ever higher levels. In the last few years, a characteristic feature of the iron and steel industry has been the harmonization of the list of its products with the modern trends of the metal consumers, trends materialized in the production of high-quality steels, in a wider range of highly resistant, unoxidable steels, steels for tools and bearings, a.s.o. These trends will remain topical in the ensuing years as well. In order to meet all requirements it was necessary to develop the iron and steel industry at a higher rate than the growth rate of industry as a whole and that of other economic branches. The following table is quite telling in this respect :

Product	Unit of Measure	Output (in absolute figures) in the years :						
		1938	1948	1950	1965	1968	1969	1975
Steel	thousand tons	284	353	555	3,420	4,751	5,105	10,000—10,500
Pig iron	"	133	186	320	2,019	2,992	3,600	
Finished rolled goods	"	319	274	402	2,347	3,393		7,200— 7,500
Steel pipes	"	0.6	41	58	586	706	755	1,000— 1,100

national holiday, numerous achievements are to be noted in the field of the iron and steel industry as well. I will refer here to some of the most significant, and at the same time I will present an outline of the evolution of this industry in the ensuing years, as envisaged by the Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Statistics in Romania point to the fact that thanks to its high rate of growth the iron and steel industry has become a key branch of the economy and an important lever in creating a modern industry. Serving the modernization of

As shown by the above data, substantial increases have been recorded in all assortments and this was accompanied by their diversification. Worthy of mention is the fact that as regards the main product — steel — the number of days in which the prewar output or the output of the first postwar years is attained is reduced with every passing year, while per capita steel output is growing impetuously as shown in the following table :

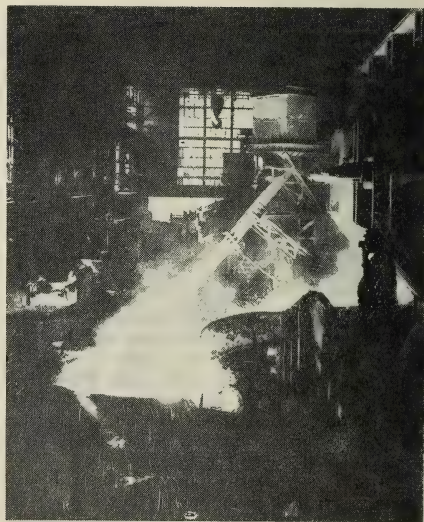
	1968	1970	1975
Number of days in which the 1938 steel output is produced	22	16	10
Number of days in which the 1950 steel output is procuded	43	32	19
Per capita steel output (1938 = 18.5 kg)	239 kg	255 kg	

The postwar development of the Romanian iron and steel industry started with a period of rehabilitation of the existing production capacities, mainly at Reșița and Hunedoara. Parallel to the reconstruction and modernization of the existing plant an action has been started to enlarge the existing production capacities and this resulted in the rapid growth of output. Then followed the period of the Five-Year Plans, when the iron and steel industry, benefiting by substantial investment funds, has been equipped with high-capacity modern plant. At present nearly 90 per cent of the pig iron output is obtained in plant with the main operations automated (loading, regulation of temperature, pressure and air humidity), and almost the entire output of steel is obtained in open-hearth furnaces and converters with automated thermic systems. The output of rolled goods is mainly produced in plant with automated thermic systems and drives.

Obviously, it is not only the high degree of automation that characterizes metal production today but also the use of modern production processes. In this respect most conspicuous is the Galați iron and steel combine, the youngest metal centre of the country, which boasts high-capacity blast furnaces (1,700 cu.m.) and steel converters with oxygen blast (130 tons/load), whose efficiency is ten times higher than that of Siemens Martin furnaces. The hot and cold rolling mill for thick sheet and strips, and the ore sintering mill are also based on up-to-date technological concepts. Next year the combine will already produce more than 30 per cent of the country's total metal output. At the same time the combine will turn out 1,700,000 tons of pig iron and an impressive amount of rolled goods. The forthcoming Five-Year Plan envisages an even more significant role for the Galați combine: by the production of its five blast furnaces, of its steel mills with an annual capacity of well-nigh 4,500,000 tons, of its rolling mills, it will supply nearly 50 per cent of Romania's total steel output and the greater part of the finished rolled goods.

The outstanding place to be held by the Galați combine in the iron and steel industry does not mean, however, that the other metal centres of the country will have less importance. A general upsurge of this branch is noted nowadays also as a result of the substantial investment funds set aside for its development, funds which account for some 11.3 per cent of the total industrial investments under the current Five-Year Plan (1965—1970). Part of these investments have been already fructified in the three and a half years which have elapsed since the start of the Five-Year Plan. It was especially in 1968 that a great number of units started production, such as the plant at the Galați combine for the achievement of a full iron and steel cycle, and the 1,300 mm. blooming mill at Hunedoara. Further rolling mills have started production in Bucharest, Oțelul Roșu, a.s.o. As a continuation of these efforts, in 1969 the volume of investments is higher than in any other previous year. The first stage of the building of the new steel mill at the Galați combine has been finished; it has now a yearly capacity of 2,500,000 tons. In the course of this year the second 1,700 cu.m. blast furnace will be commissioned at Galați, as well as other units in the country's various iron and steel centres.

Another characteristic feature of the postwar development of the Romanian iron and steel industry is the growing degree of processing of its products with a view to a high-grade utili-



According to provisions, steel output in 1975 should stand at 10—10.5 million tons

zation of the metal. In this field outstanding results have been obtained, especially between 1963 and 1969 when the output of highly-processed goods went up 2.2 times. Such products are drawn bars and wires, cables, bent strip shapes, welding electrodes, a.s.o.

At the junction of the current Five-Year Plan with the forthcoming one, Romania will have a strong metal basis, thanks to the consistent implementation of the tasks established by the Ninth Congress of the RCP. By 1970 it is expected for pig iron output to stand at 4,100,000 tons and for steel output at 6,300,000 tons. According to the provisions of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, the iron and steel industry, together with the power, machine-building and chemical industries, will continue to be a leading branch, both as regards output and the efforts for modernization. It will develop at an annual average rate of 9—10 per cent in the 1971—1975 period, as against the 8.5—9.5 per cent envisaged for industry as a whole. At the end of the new stage (1975) output figures will be as follows: 10—10.5 million tons of steel, 7.2—7.5 million tons of rolled goods and over one million tons of tubes.

One of the main tasks of the iron and steel industry is to step up the production of steel alloys and to widen substantially the range of highly-resistant steel brands. By 1975 the output of steel alloys will have to stand at 1—1.5 mil-

lion tons. Another task will be the improvement of the pattern of iron and steel production by the manufacture of further valuable brands, with a view to meeting the requirements of the machine-building industry and of other economic branches. For this purpose existing units will be expanded and new production capacities will be built. In the ensuing years the Hunedoara electric steel mills will be enlarged, rolling mills in several iron and steel centres will be streamlined and modernized, and new units will be built, including the steel alloy works at Tirgoviște, which will be partially commissioned in 1972. Under the next Five-Year Plan a new ferroalloy works will start production. Other tasks, included in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, refer to the further growth of the proportion of flat products, which by 1975 will have to account for 47 per cent, the increase of the pipe output needed by the oil industry, and of welded pipes.

The Romanian iron and steel workers pledge themselves to obtain under the new Five-Year Plan higher indices of quality and plant utilization, on a par with similar indices in the world. To help them fulfil their pledges, the iron and steel industry will be further endowed with modern high-performance equipment, automation will be extended and advanced technological methods promoted.

Progress of the Romanian Mining Industry

by Professor Engineer Dr. Bujor ALMĂȘAN
Minister of Mining

Mining and metal processing are age-old pursuits of the peoples which lived on the territory of Romania. Archaeological finds attest to the fact that copper and tin were mined and processed as far back as the 7th and 8th centuries B.C. and gold in the 6th century B.C.

The industrial working of these ores gained scope after 1900 and especially in the inter-war period. In 1937 Romania was the second gold-producing country in Europe and in 1938 she mined more than 2,800,000 tons of raw coal, some 140,000 tons of iron ore, 570,000 tons of gold and silver-bearing ore, 368,000 tons of salt, a.s.o.

Typical of these periods was an irrational working of the deposits, the lack of concern for securing reserves, and arduous work. The mineral resources were not used judiciously. Coal output, for instance, was used in a proportion of 75 per cent for transport and only 3 per cent for coking, while only 4 per cent of the coal was burned for the production of electric power. Not more than four elements of the non-ferrous ores, i.e. gold, silver, copper and lead, were turned to account, while zinc, sulphur and the connected metals, as well as the entire range of non-metalliferous substances were insufficiently used.

The situation in the mining industry became worse in the Second World War, when reserves were exhausted, investments were low and a number of mines were destroyed and flooded. As a result, at the beginning of 1945, the output of Romania's mining industry had fallen by some 70 per cent under the 1938 output.

In the first years after Romania's liberation the main task in the mining industry was to rehabilitate the prewar production potential by reopening the mines destroyed during the war. In spite of the difficulties inherent to a period when deep-going social changes are taking place, the output of the most favourable prewar year (1938) was attained and exceeded in only three years.

After the nationalization of the main means of production (1948), within the framework of the policy of Romania's socialist industrialization the mining industry has become a branch of vital importance for the country's economy, whose development has proceeded in a planned way.

With a view to increasing the raw material basis and to getting to know the geological position of deposits and the quality of reserves, the State has initiated and financed ample geological research work, setting aside for this purpose more than 8 thousand million lei in the 1951—

1968 period. Research in the known areas has been extended, new important deposits have been found and deposits of new useful mineral substances, such as bauxite, uranium ores, refractory clay and kaolin have started to be worked.

In the 1951—1968 period, the average annual growth rate in the mining industry was of 9.7 per cent, nearly three times higher than the world average. In this period coal output went up some four times, that of iron ores more than 7 times, of polymetallic ores 10 times and the output of non-metalliferous substances rose more than 25 times. With the exception of iron ores, coking coal, copper, some non-metalliferous products and phosphates, the ore requirements of the national economy were fully covered by domestic resources in 1968. At present the overall output of useful solid mineral substances stands at some 40 million tons, tenfold that of 1938.

Remarkable success has been scored also in the field of labour productivity, which went up, on an average, by 4.5 per cent every year.

Positive effects on the economic efficiency have been obtained by the concentration of production. Nowadays, compared to 1950, the average capacity of mines is 3.5 times greater in the field of coal extraction and 5.5 times greater for non-ferrous ores.

● Rise in Coal Output

One of the main features of the present development of the Romanian mining industry is the high growth rate of coal output, particularly of lignite. Whereas in 1965, 12 million tons of coal were mined, in 1968 coal output stands at some 20 million tons, and for next year the estimated figure is more than 23 million. By 1975 it is expected to raise coal output to 36—38 million tons. The trebling of coal output in such a short time corresponds to an annual growth rate of nearly 12 per cent, i.e. the highest in the world as regards the coal industry. As for lignite, output will go up 4.6 times during the same period (1965—1975); the greatest increases of lignite outputs (11.5 times) will be recorded in the mines of Oltenia.

Coal dressing will also be greatly developed with a view to its upgrading, to obtaining increased amounts of coking coal as well as of coalbricks for use by the population.

The upsurge of the Romanian coal industry, and particularly of lignite mining, has been the outcome of the discovery of important deposits and of an economic policy aimed at increasing the weight of coal in Romania's power balance.

The deposits found in the last few years in Oltenia amount to 3.3 thousand million tons of lignite (some 90 per cent of the country's total lignite reserves). The geological position of more than one thousand million tons of these deposits permits open-cut working, i.e. technological processes of higher productivity and economic efficiency. Over 90 per cent of the lignite will be used in great thermoelectric power stations, among which the Craiova power plant already works at its full capacity (1,000 MW).

By increasing the contribution of coal to the country's power balance (from some 12 per cent at present to 26.3 per cent by 1975) a better utilization of oil and gas is aimed at, since their chemical processing yields a 5—30 times higher value than when burned as fuel in the power stations.

● Mining of Non-ferrous Ores

After the war the mining of non-ferrous and polymetallic ores, of bauxite and copper has rapidly developed, as a result of the growing necessities of the Romanian economy and of the greater demands on the world market, and thanks to the higher remunerativeness of this branch. The output of non-ferrous ores went up from 172,000 tons in 1948 to some 8,260,000 tons in 1968.

The elaboration of a vast programme of geological research in all regions of the country made it possible for the known deposits to be extended and for new and important deposits to be discovered. Output increases have been obtained, in the first place, by the development of existing mines which reached relatively high production capacities (0.5—0.7 million tons per year). New mines of a 0.6—1 million tons annual capacity have been opened. Parallel to the increase of the extracted ore quantities, new installations for their dressing have been secured. These installations are characterized by high capacities (1,000—3,500 tons a day), technological lines of 250—500 tons a day, full mechanization, the judicious use of areas, modern, high-efficiency equipment. Higher nonferrous ore outputs, improved technologies of mechanical dressing in the installations of the mining industry and of chemical and metallurgical processing led to the obtaining of the quantities of lead, zinc and aluminium necessary to the national economy. The utilization of the bauxite deposits in the Piatra Craiului mountains and the building of installations for the washing of this ore have secured the raw material for the production, in a first stage, of 50,000 tons of aluminium per year. By the ex-

tension of bauxite mining, it has become possible to secure, starting 1970, an annual aluminium output of some 75,000 tons. Efforts will be made to secure by 1975 the raw material needed for an aluminium output of 150,000—200,000 tons per year.

In the period after World War II the mining of rare and radioactive metals has started. By geological, geophysical and especially radiometrical prospecting, several radioactive metal deposits have been discovered, which are mined by classical methods. Based on these resources it is envisaged to develop, in a near future, the Romanian nuclear power industry. In the last few years, the first amounts of germanium, indium, selenium, cadmium and bismuth have been obtained. In the ensuing years the output of cadmium and selenium will be increased, and the recovery of vanadium from bauxite will be started. At the same time the output of semiconductor and extrapure metals necessary for the electronics and electrotechnical industries will go up substantially.

● Utilization of Ferrous Metals

Although Romania is not rich in ferrous ore resources, great efforts have been made in this branch as well in order to secure the intensive development of the iron and steel industry. The efforts were aimed at modernizing and enlarging the existing mines as well as at the opening of new mines. This year another two experimental iron mines with dressing installations will be opened, and their subsequent development will go hand in hand with the perfecting of technological processes of mining and dressing. Iron ore output increased from 209,000 tons in 1948 to 2,746,700 tons in 1968 and will reach 3,378,000 tons in 1970.

One of the basic problems posed by the utilization of Romanian iron ores, characterized by a low iron content and a high percentage of silicon (up to 21 per cent), is their upgrading with a view to increasing the efficiency of blast furnaces and reducing coke consumption. With this end in view several plants for dressing, pre-concentrating and magnetic separation have been built. As a result of dressing, the iron content of the ore has gone up from 27—31 per cent to 53 per cent, while the percentage of silicon has been reduced to 6—8 per cent. The use of this concentrated ore in blast furnaces raises the latter's efficiency with some 30 per cent, and reduces the coke consumption by 200 kg per ton of pig iron.

Efforts will be continued in the future as well for the turning to account of ore deposits with a low metal content, by developing adequate dressing technologies. One of the methods envisaged for obtaining iron is the complex dressing of pyrites, a method which is now being worked out.

Non-metalliferous substances, little known and worked in the past in Romania (except salt), have been introduced into the economic circuit in ever greater amounts. Under the current Five-Year Plan (1966—1970) alone, their output went up 2.4 times. Geological research brought to light important deposits of such substances, which fully meet domestic requirements and create export availabilities. Salt output will amount in 1970 to 3.4 million tons of which some 1.7 million tons will be obtained by wells in liquid form. At the same time large amounts of limestone, barite, bentonite, chalk, dolomite, siliceous sands, a.s.o. will be mined. In the last few years new barite and sulphur deposits have been found and the raw material basis for refractory clay, kaolin and graphite has increased.

Parallel to the identification and working of new deposits, dressing installations have been built and this resulted in better product quality. Among others a kaolin sand preparation station with an annual capacity of one million tons, another station for the chemical treatment of kaolin, and a plant for the fine grinding of talcum have been built.

An important part in increasing output and economic efficiency in the mining industry is played by the steady improvement of technological methods in the mining, dressing and processing of useful mineral substances.

The Romanian machine-building factories greatly contributed to the endowment of the mines with the necessary equipment. They supplied more than 65 per cent of the machines needed in the mines and 90 per cent of the ore dressing installations. Among remarkable achievements in this field worthy of mention are the mobile geological drilling rigs for depths between 150 and 650 m., the shielded serpentine conveyor, pneumatic loading machines, and the Diesel mine locomotive equipped with a device for preventing the explosion of firedamp gases.

© Research and Technical Assistance

With a view to solving the problems posed by the mining and utilization of useful mineral substances, eight research and design institutes have been set up, streamlined according to the specific of the enterprises they belong to. The staff of these institutes carry out fundamental and applied research concerning new processing and concentration methods, the improvement of

existing technologies, the designing and choosing of equipment which is most suitable for the working of the respective deposits. Thanks to efforts made in these institutes, technological processes for the dressing of all ores have been worked out, 25 new dressing plants have been designed and built and other eight have been enlarged. The good results obtained in this field are reflected in the fact that although poorer ores have been introduced into the economic circuit, between 1951 and 1967 the efficiency of metal mining increased by 15—18 per cent for lead and copper and 30 per cent for zinc.

The progress achieved in the field of prospecting and mining her mineral resources made it possible for Romania to grant technical assistance to countries which are now developing their mining industry. One of the forms of this assistance is the study in the Romanian specialized institutes of the ore samples sent in by the foreign partners with a view to establishing the content of useful substance and the best methods of mining and dressing. Among the tens of such studies effected lately, mention should be made of the elaboration of the technological scheme for the dressing of iron ore mined at Daimir in Somalia, the research into the possibilities of dressing some phosphate ores in Tunisia and Syria, the study of copper-bearing ores mined in Iran, and others. At the same time Romania grants technical assistance in prospecting on the spot and in the drawing up of geological surveys, in designing mining and dressing installations and in supplying such installations.

Such technical and economic cooperation has been achieved and is on the way of being achieved in the ferrous, non-ferrous and non-metalliferous ore industry. This year the last equipment for the phosphate mines of Hamrawein (UAR) and Kneifiss (Syria) and for the dressing, storing and loading of ores will be delivered. New prospecting work will be started in Tunisia and Algeria. A contract has been concluded with Yemen for the delivery of an installation for the dressing of rocksalt, and negotiations are under way with Algeria for the opening of a mine and for the delivery of dressing installations for copper-bearing ores. Romania will also participate in the equipment of phosphate and nonferrous ore mines and dressing installations in Tunisia and in the building of other mining projects in Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Housing Construction in Romania

The general process of structural social, economic and cultural changes, that has taken place in the last 25 years in Romania, has left its mark also on housing construction, a sector in which outstanding success has been scored. It is worthy of mention that 75 per cent of the flooring space in towns has been built by the State between 1951 and 1968. An action of such a scope asked for huge material and financial efforts on the part of the State and it is the natural consequence of the high-rate industrialization of Romania in the postwar period, of the balanced, rational development of the productive forces, of the year-by-year growth of farm output, of the unprecedented progress of science, culture and the arts, of the modernization of the entire social life. At the same time, parallel to the impetuous development of industry and of all branches of the national economy, an ample process of urbanization has also taken place. The town population increased steadily, accounting at present for more than 40 per cent of the total population of the country, which this year will count over 20 million inhabitants.

Under such conditions and concomitantly with the efforts made for the development of other sectors of economic, social and cultural life, the Romanian State has set aside substantial funds for housing construction.

Between 1950 and 1965 funds amounting to 50 thousand million lei were invested for this purpose. Continuing such a policy of investments, in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan (1966—1968) more than 150,000 flats have been built with centralized State funds, in this way providing new homes for some 500,000 citizens.

● The New Look of the Towns

The large and modern groups of dwelling houses and complex social-cultural and public-utility facilities radically changed the appearance of old towns, giving them new dimensions and a modern architectural line. Such towns are Piatra Neamț, Bacău, Galați, Brăila, Tîrgu Jiu, Constanța and many more.

With a view to avoiding monotony, architects in Romania are constantly endeavouring to use elements of a traditional classical nature, harmoniously integrating them into the modern style of the new apartment houses, situated amidst vast green spaces.

The central design institutes carry on multiple research work, starting with social enquiries and continuing with economic investigations and stu-

dies of new types of flats, aiming at a greater variety and at a higher quality, degree of comfort and attractiveness of the dwellings to be built.

● Privately-Owned Homes

Parallel to the efforts exerted by the State to increase the dwelling stock, a particular contribution was made also by the population through the building of privately-owned homes. Thus, in addition to the high-rate construction of State-owned houses, many houses have been built in the last few years with the population's own funds, as a result of their greater incomes and of the support granted by the State. The number of houses built every year in the villages exceeds the number of newly founded families; this means that part of the newly built houses are the outcome of a growing demand for comfort. A few comparative data illustrate this evolution: in 1951 a number of 39,337 new houses with a total floor space of 1,777,000 sq.m. were built, i.e. 49.4 sq.m. per dwelling. In 1967, 56,429 new homes with a total floor space of 3,396,000 sq.m., i.e. an average 60 sq.m. per flat were built.

In order to speed up housing construction, a number of complex measures have been taken, meant to contribute to the high-rate growth of the number of dwellings. One of these measures refer to the granting of the right to enterprises, State and public organizations and to cooperative units to build dwelling houses with their own funds and then to let the dwellings to their employees and their families. This measure aims at contributing to the improvement of the housing conditions of workers, economists, engineers and other categories of wage and salary earners, at securing the stability of personnel and at encouraging the respective enterprises in rationally using their money funds and material means.

At the same time, in keeping with the wish expressed lately by a growing number of citizens to become owners of dwellings, new measures have been taken for encouraging the building of privately-owned homes, by means of long-term State loans, the allotment of ground and the supply of building material, a.s.o. In the course of this year alone, some 25,000 privately-owned dwellings are being built thanks to loans granted by the State.

In view of the fact that the requirements and demands of the citizens are greatly variegated, last year new regulations concerning the diversification of the types of flats as to floor space, degree of comfort and finish have been worked out. This initiative, asked for by the need of providing in a shorter time a greater number of

dwellings capable of meeting the demands of various categories of citizens, has given further impetus to housing construction.

The new regulations make it possible to build 40 per cent more flats with the same expenditure. At the same time the building of cheaper flats for which a low rent has to be paid, enables also some categories of wage earners with lower incomes to improve their housing conditions.

Thanks to these complex measures and to the acceleration of the rate of housing construction, during the 1969—1970 period some 180,000—200,000 new flats will be built with State funds, i.e. the double of the initially planned number.

● Prospects for the Forthcoming Five-Year Plan

The dynamics of housing construction in the last few years ranks Romania among the fore-

most European countries in this respect. The Romanian State will grant particular attention to this activity in the future as well. The Directives of the Tenth Congress of the RCP envisage for the next Five-Year Plan period (1971—1975) that "the improvement of the population's housing conditions will continue to be a main concern within the framework of measures for raising the living standard".

Under the next Five-Year Plan some 500,000 flats will be built and turned over for occupancy, i.e. 200,000 more than under the current Five-Year Plan. At least half of these will be privately-owned homes.

The high rate of construction work all over the country will be blended with a growing concern for beauty. A supple and elegant architectural style will be the main feature of the new buildings.

Victoria ILIESCU



View of Tulcea, the entrance gate to the famous Danube Delta. Most of the town is now made up of new, modern districts built in recent years

Culture — Part and Parcel of the New Social Realities in Romania

by **Pompiliu MACOVEI**

Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and the Arts

A quarter of a century ago, the victorious armed insurrection, carried out in Romania under the fighting banner of the working-class party, ushered in a new era in the history of the Romanian people. In spite of the fact that 25 years mean very little in comparison with the milleniums along which our people lived on the territory between the Danube and the Carpathians, the events of August 23, 1944, and those that followed, brought about deep-going changes in the structure and superstructure of the Romanian society, changes that made it unrecognizable under all its aspects. In these years socialism has triumphed for good and all in this country, and the Romanian people's hopes for national and social freedom have been implemented.

The material foundations of the new social edifice and of the working people's welfare have been laid and conditions have been created for an unprecedented progress of cultural life. The culture of socialist Romania is a new culture, but this does not mean that we have broken away from the past. On the contrary!

Along the centuries the Romanian people produced a treasure store of artistic, literary and scientific values reflecting its specific traits originating in a life experience in which times of distress, struggles and upheavals were preponderant over those of calm and quiet.

A salient feature of the Romanian cultural phenomenon is the permanent presence of folk art and culture with very old traditions, and of a great wealth, variety and originality. Starting with architecture and down to literary, musical and dance folklore, Romanian folk culture is characterized by its unitary nature and by a great variety of forms typical of each ethnographic area.

The osmosis between folk and cultured creation bestowed upon the latter some characteristic features that can be traced in the writings of old-time chroniclers and of contemporary authors alike, in the Voroneț frescoes and the Brancovan stone lace-work, in the creations of modern painters and sculptors. They are the spiritual features of a diligent and vigorous people, which loves freedom and justice, is optimistic and confident of its virtues, understanding and wishing to live in friendship and good neighbourliness with other peoples. The Romanian people takes pride in the progressive traditions of its culture, traditions forged in the struggles waged for its national and social emancipation.

It is on this fertile ground that a new culture was shaped in the 25 years in which the new social realities based on socialist principles were established. In the climate created by the overthrow of the old regime, culture — in the past a privilege of the intellectual elite — became an asset of the masses, the spiritual food of all social sections, of all generations.

Proclaiming and guaranteeing by the Constitution the right to education, the new social system has, for the first time, secured in actual fact the right to culture, as one of the fundamental rights of the citizens. The progress of education at all levels played a decisive part in raising the cultural standard of the population in town and countryside. The prewar situation, when Romania held a sad world record of illiteracy is a thing of the past. Today there is no village in Romania without at least one general-education school. The index of schooling up to the age of 19 is higher than in

Western Europe. The number of students per 10,000 inhabitants is nearly 5 times greater than in 1938. By spending 4 per cent of the national income on education, Romania ranks high on a world plane in this respect too. State budget expenditure for education amounts in 1969 to 8.4 thousand million lei.

Free-of-charge education and other facilities that have been granted, such as free text-books, a great number of scholarships, hostels and refectories made available to the students attest to the profoundly democratic nature of the cultural policy pursued by the Romanian State.

In addition to the development of the material basis of education, the Romanian State also focussed attention on the dissemination of culture, on securing the wide access of the masses to the national and world cultural treasure store. The most striking expression of the progress achieved in this field is the setting up and development of a comprehensive network of cultural institutions and establishments. Under socialism more than 180 houses of culture were opened in the towns, as well as trade-union, youth and students cultural clubs. In the villages more than 7,000 houses of culture are functioning and their number is growing with every passing year. Various events — shows, symposia, meetings with writers and scientists, exhibitions, a.o. — are organized in these houses of culture, attended by growing audiences. Nearly each great factory has its own clubs, where intensive cultural activity is going on.

There is at present a strong amateur artistic movement in Romania, including about one million amateur artists active in some 40,000 musical and dance ensembles, theatrical groups. The Central House of Folk Creation set up 15 years ago with branches in each county makes an outstanding contribution to the development of the amateur artistic movement. Among the concerns of this institution are the discovery of talents among the folk artists, the setting up and assisting of amateur folk art groups and ensembles. In the last 20 years numerous professional folklore ensembles have been set up. These and the best amateur groups toured many foreign countries and enjoyed great success everywhere. The celebration, this year, of the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation is marked by numerous events organized by the amateur artistic movement since the beginning of the year and to be continued up to the eve of August 23.

More than 23,000 public libraries are available to the population with over 105 million books. In a single year, nine million readers borrowed from these libraries 81 million books.

Scientific and literary books are printed in growing numbers of copies both in Romanian and in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. In 1963 alone, more than 3,800 books were printed in 72 million copies, i.e. 16 times more than prior to the war. The daily press has a circulation of over one thousand million copies.

The rural cinema network, non-existent in the past, covers today more than 5,700 villages. Last year, audiences amounting to over 200 million have seen the films shown by Romania's cinemas. At the same time, theatres and musical institutions all over the country have given some 34,000 shows and concerts attended by 12,600,000 spectators.

The quickest means of disseminating culture among the masses, i.e. radio and television, have witnessed a great

development, materialized in the existence of 34 broadcasting stations and 45 television stations, and relay posts. The number of radio and TV licences exceed four million. New broadcasting stations are under construction and the new Bucharest TV centre has been partially commissioned at the beginning of this year.

The invaluable material and spiritual heritage of the Romanian nation is concentrated in nearly 250 history, science and art museums, located all over the country and visited annually by more than 10 million people.

Whereas the achievements in the political, national and social fields point to the historical lastingness of a people, the cultural achievements and especially the assertion of cultural traditions are the expression of its spiritual make-up. Should an ample treatise on the history of the Romanian culture be compiled — and this has become imperiously necessary today — it would bring out the fact that through the neolithic vestiges found at Cucuteni, Hamangia and Gumelnița, the ruins of the Dacian cities in Transylvania and the Greco-Roman vestiges of Dobrogea, the Romanian people is the owner of a cultural treasure store attesting to its age-old civilization. A specific place in the history of European culture is held by the Romanian creative genius thanks to the architectural style and mural paintings of the famous churches of Northern Moldova. The works left us by the Romanian ruling princes and scholars, such as Neagoe Basarab, Dosoftei and Dimitrie Cantemir, those of the classics of Romanian literature and art — Mihai Eminescu, Vasile Alecsandri, I. L. Caragiale, B. P. Hasdeu, A. Odobescu, Nicolae Grigorescu and Stefan Luchian — and the creations of the great Romanian thinkers and artists of our century — U. Pirovan, N. Iorga, L. Blaga, George Enescu, Constantin Brancusi, Mihail Sadoveanu and Tudor Arghezi — are part and parcel of the world cultural treasure store.

The new culture is strongly welded with this priceless heritage, which is more than ever given the place it deserves and carried forward under socialism. In the 25 years since liberation literature and the arts witnessed a vast process of renewal. Literary and artistic creation find in the new realities of social life a fertile ground of investigation and a rich source of inspiration.

The climate created by the new social system favouring the many-sided assertion of the human personality, made it possible for all talents to manifest freely their creative individuality and to diversify their artistic means of expression. There is, however, a strong unity in this diversity, originating in the common world outlook, in the profound realism that is a characteristic feature of Romanian artistic creation. The trend of doing away with any form of exclusivism did not slacken the concern of the creators of beauty for an art that is called upon

to express the specific national traits and at the same time the new humanistic spirituality.

Writers, musicians and artists have enriched the Romanian cultural treasure store with creations of an unquestionable value. Alongside of authors of a well-established fame many young creators have come to the fore who are the messengers of an authentic art called upon to serve the lofty ideals of their own people and of the whole of mankind.

The correct solving of the national question — one of the great gains of socialism in Romania — has created equal possibilities for all citizens — Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians and of other nationalities — of asserting themselves in all fields of social activity. Cultural workers — irrespective of the nationality they belong to — draw their inspiration from the same social realities, respond to the same great commandments of the new Romanian society, to its endeavours to ascend onto new steps of civilization. The enrichment of the cultural heritage of each cohabiting nationality is mirrored by the more than 40 newspapers and magazines issued in various languages, by schools with tuition in those languages, by Magyar and German-language theatres, by an intensive publishing activity in the languages of the cohabiting nationalities and by amateur artistic ensembles that turn to account the beauty of their national folklore.

Cultural and artistic activity in Romania is not unfolding in isolation, but in close and permanent touch with world culture and art, and in the first place with the cultural and artistic movements in the socialist countries. Romania has cultural relations with more than 70 countries and participates in the exchange of spiritual values with the peoples of those countries, making a contribution of her own to enriching the treasure store of world culture.

The Theses of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party for the Tenth Congress point to the importance that will be attached in the future, too, to the spiritual progress of contemporary Romanian society. "By promoting a policy aimed at getting acquainted with and taking over everything that is valuable in world culture — stress the Theses — our Party holds the view that the writers and artists of our country are in duty bound to be consistent messengers of the spirituality of our people, to express in original and authentic works the specific of socialist society. In this way they can make an effective contribution to the assertion of national values in the circuit of world culture".

By making their own these targets set forth for the ensuing years, the cultural workers guarantee their implementation by everything they have created during the first 25 years of existence of socialist Romania.

— culture-ART-science —

THE NATIONAL NUCLEAR PROGRAMME

The daily *Știința* carried an article signed by Academician Horia Hulubei, the well-known Romanian scientist, chairman of the Nuclear Energy Committee, in which he dwelt upon the national nuclear programme envisaged by the Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period.

“For all our specialists” — wrote Academician Horia Hulubei — “this national programme is an opportunity for achieving their major aspirations to contribute to the progress of their country. The programme is the outcome of the cooperation of specialists in various fields of research and production; it is a working document aiming at meeting some basic needs of the modern development, I might even, say, of the ultra-modern development of the national economy by means of nuclear sciences and technics.”

Among the main targets of the nuclear programme, the Romanian scientist first mentioned the gradual extension of the use of nuclear energy for covering the country's power balance. As shown in the Draft Directives, in the next ten years nuclear-electric power stations, with a capacity ranging between 1,800 and 2,400 MWe, will be built on the basis of our own uranium resources.

Academician Horia Hulubei stressed the outstanding part to be played by the Bucharest Institute of Atomic Energy in carrying out the nuclear programme. Measures have been initiated lately for reorganizing the activity of that Institute, and a new scientific council has been set up.

FOUNDATION OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

A general meeting was held recently in Bucharest in order to set up the Academy of Medical Sciences, a body aimed at concentrating all the forces of scientific creation and at coordinating research activity. Fourteen honorary members have been elected, as well as 38 members and 26 corresponding members.

The presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences was also elected. It is made up of Aurel Moga — chairman; Ștefan Milcu, Ludovic Czögör, Radu Păun and Ion Morariu — vice-chairmen; Pius Brinzeu, Grigore Benetato, Theodor Burghela, Nicolae Cajal, Octavian Fodor, Stoian Petre Ionescu, Vasile Mirza, Mihai

Duca, Marcela Pitiș, Valerian Popescu and Vasile Săbădeanu — members.

THE ROMANIAN POET TUDOR ARGHEZI, SUBJECT OF A DISSERTATION IN THE USA

Mr. Michael H. Impey prepares for a doctor's degree in comparative literature at the Michigan State University. The subject of his dissertation is the work of the great Romanian poet Tudor Arghezi.

A graduate of the London University in Italian language and literature, Mr. Impey at the same time made ample studies of Romance languages. He took a special interest in the Romanian language and literature.

For preparing his dissertation in comparative literature, Mr. Impey stayed for a while in Romania, where he got in touch with a number of professors and studied for two years the work of Tudor Arghezi.

In an interview given to the Bucharest weekly *România Literară*, Mr. Impey pointed out that the first monograph on Arghezi written in English, the absence of which is strongly felt today in the Anglo-Saxon world, will be printed next year in New York by the Twayne Publishers. He spoke also of the growing interest shown by university circles in the Romanian language and culture.

EXPERIMENT AND THE MATHEMATICAL SPIRIT

The Scientific Publishing House of Bucharest brought out recently under the above title a work by the Romanian poet and philosopher Lucian Blaga, written between 1949 and 1953.

This was a period when the thinking of the philosopher was characterized by the effort to assimilate and interpret the most important achievements of contemporary science.

The work deals in a realistic and dialectic manner with the development of science, dividing it into three main stages: ancient-Aristotelian, Galileo-Newtonian, and the contemporary stage, with implications in the theory of relativity and quantum physics.

It was said of Blaga that he was not only a poet who took to philosophy but also a philosopher who took to poetry, so that his philosophy is imbued with colour, light and the ineffable mystery of poetic images, while his poetry is full of profound ideas.

This is borne out also in his last work in which the problem of the nature of mathematic concepts and judgments so much debated since Kant has been resumed in an original manner.

In the view of Blaga, mathematic judgments are neither analytic nor synthetic and do not allow for a comparison with judgments of a purely logical significance.

Blaga distinguishes the logical judgment, which implies the plenitude of the concept, from the mathematic judgment proper, which implies only the "quantitative content" to which it refers.

In one of the last chapters, Lucian Blaga, dealing with the various philosophical concepts as regards quantum physics, reaches the conclusion that the results obtained in this field do not compel us to accept limits in the development of science.

FILMS DEDICATED TO THE TWO MAJOR EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE

At present the Romanian film studios are shooting a great number of films dedicated to the two events: the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the celebration of the 25th anniversary of liberation, both to take place in August. Among the films we would like to mention *Romania, Horizon 1969*, a synthesis of economic, social and cultural achievements in the last quarter of a century, *Unknown Aspects of Romania*, a kaleidoscope of

less known landscapes and beauty spots, and *From the Forebears Down to the Great Grandsons*, a film on the ancientness of the Romanian people's life in these parts.

Other motion pictures are devoted to the country's industrial landscape and to the villages. A cycle of films entitled "Contemporary Destinies" will feature the portraits of outstanding scientists and men of culture.

IN BRIEF

● An international meeting in the field of the theatre took place in Bucharest on the theme "Professional Development of the Young Stage Manager" attended by guests from 27 countries.

● In Japan a "George Enescu" Society was set up, aimed at making known the music of the Romanian composer.

● The magazine *La Quinzaine littéraire* announced the appearance of the French version of *The Rakes*, a novel by the Romanian writer Matei Caragiale.

● The "Electrecord" gramophone record company of Bucharest made new recordings of works by Bach, Brahms and César Franck played on old Romanian organs.

● Two records of George Enescu's lieder are forthcoming.

Intensified Inter-State Relations — A Demand of Detente and Peace in the World

Under the above headline the daily "Scînteia" of July 6, published an article signed by Romulus Căpălescu, which reads:

The peoples in the world today are getting more and more aware of the necessity of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems — as an imperative demand of the ensuring of peace and security, of the development of relations of fruitful cooperation, as the sole alternative to a ravaging war. Under such circumstances, an unprecedentedly ample process is taking place in the world arena of intensifying the links between states, of expanding the economic and cultural interchanges.

This tendency proves to be a general line of the evolution today, a predominant course in international life. The picture of the world today shows a tremendous richness and variety of bilateral and multilateral meetings, contacts, visits and talks of representatives of states, regardless of social-political system. Experience has shown that these contacts, the exchanges of views which occasion are a principal means of better mutual acquaintance with positions and standpoints, of identifying the ways for mutual understanding and the possibilities of reaching agreement, of lessening mistrust and removing the survivals of the cold war period. These contacts prove to be an important factor of intensifying the circuit of material and spiritual assets, a factor of détente and of creating the premises for the achievement of a political climate favouring cooperation with a view to settling the burning international problems, to establishing relations based on esteem and confidence — on which peace and international security decisively depend.

As devoted campaigners for safeguarding and strengthening peace, a vital cause of all the peoples, as promoters of the ideas of peaceful coexistence — a major imperative of the struggle for the advanced ideals of all mankind

— the communists support the dialogue between states with different systems, declare themselves in favour of all the modalities that may contribute to the promotion of coexistence, détente and mutual understanding.

It is precisely by setting out from these reasons that socialist Romania is making — alongside of the other socialist countries — her active, sustained contribution to the expansion of international cooperation.

Romania's home and foreign policy are indissolubly linked and condition each other. Being an expression of the aspirations of our entire people, this policy steadfastly serves the country's interests, the advancement of the Romanian people, as well as the interests of the cause of peace and socialism the world over.

The primordial element on which our country's foreign policy constantly focuses is the close friendship, fraternal alliance and unshakeable solidarity with the socialist countries to which we are linked by such essential and permanent factors as are the community of social system, the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the unity of goals and destinies. The warm feelings of friendship and esteem nurtured by the Romanian people towards the peoples of the Soviet Union which, led by the C.P.S.U., are recording great achievements in building communism find a direct expression in the foreign policy of socialist Romania.

Deeplyrooted in history and sealed with the blood shed in common by the Romanian and the Soviet soldiers in the battles for Romania's complete liberation from the fascist yoke and for defeating nazi Germany, and consistently characterizing the R.C.P.'s position throughout its existence, the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Soviet people have, on the establishment of people's rule, become a state policy, holding an essential place in Romania's foreign relations as a whole. Built on unshakeable foundations and inspired by the grand common ideals of socialism and communism, the Romanian-Soviet friendship, alliance and many-

sided cooperation are lasting and indissoluble, and our people is firmly determined to do its utmost for this friendship, alliance and cooperation to witness a steadily upward trend.

Our people is linked by close ties of friendship and internationalist solidarity to the peoples of the other socialist neighbour countries, of all the socialist countries in Europe, to the peoples of the socialist countries in Asia, to the people of Cuba — the first socialist country on the American continent.

The constant concern and untiring activity for strengthening socialist Romania's links of friendship with the other countries of the world socialist system are materializing in the expansion and diversification of the relations of fruitful cooperation in multiple domains, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of socialist internationalism, of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in the internal affairs, of comradely mutual assistance, in the spirit of reciprocal trust and esteem corresponding to the interests of unity. Political cooperation is developing and the economic and trade exchanges are intensifying year by year, as well as cooperation in production, in science and technology. The greatest weight in our economic relations as a whole is held, as is known, by trade exchanges and technico-scientific cooperation with the countries whose peoples, the same as we do, concentrate their energies on the building of socialism and communism.

An important contribution to the development of the fraternal links between our country and the other socialist countries is provided by the mutual visits of Party and State leaders, by the bilateral and multilateral meetings. They occasion fruitful exchanges of views and of experience with regard to problems of common interest and are conducive to bringing the stand-points closer to each other, they open ways to finding joint solutions, they strengthen the fraternal cooperation in various spheres of socialist construction, in problems of international life and of the communist movement.

Telling in this respect are the positive results of the recent visits by Nicolae Ceaușescu to the U.S.S.R. and to the Polish People's Republic, of the Budapest Meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member-states as well as of the C.M.E.A. session in Moscow; these results have conclusively shown that if one sets out from the wish to find mutually acceptable solutions, if the discussions are conducted in the spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, of receptiveness to the interests and opinions of all, joint decisions are reached, of a nature to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the socialist countries.

While consistently carrying out the policy of strengthening the links of close cooperation with the socialist countries, Romania declares herself for the constant extension of relations with the other states, irrespective of social system. Our

country sets out in this respect from the imperative nature in our days of the realization of peaceful coexistence, which presupposes precisely an intensification of such relations between states, on the basis of observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs. Clearly highlighting the position of the communists who are standing for the policy of peaceful coexistence, and underscoring the importance of this policy, the document endorsed by the communist and workers' parties participating in the Moscow Conference points out that "this policy accords with the general interests of the revolutionary struggle against all forms of oppression and exploitation, with the interests of strengthening friendship among all the peoples, of developing the fruitful economic and technico-scientific cooperation as well as cooperation in other spheres between countries with differing social systems, to the benefit of social progress".

As is known, Romania participates to the full in this process, considering that such modalities as are the contacts and mutual visits serve a better mutual understanding, the interests of détente, the development of mutual cooperation and the strengthening of peace — targets which are held dear by all the peoples.

Our country is expanding its links with all the European states, in order to contribute to the achievement of European security, it is expanding the relations with the newly-independent states and is manifesting its solidarity with and supports their efforts aimed at consolidating their national sovereignty; it is developing its links with countries on various continents and in various regions of the world, with the purpose of rapprochement and understanding among peoples, of an improved political climate in the world.

The state leaders of socialist Romania had and are having ample contacts, mutual visits and talks with heads of state and government, with prominent personalities of numerous countries of the world. Well known in this respect — if we refer to the last two years alone — are the visits paid to Romania by the Austrian Federal Chancellor Josef Klaus, by the ex-President of France General de Gaulle, by the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, by the Prime Minister of Sweden Tage Erlander, by the Prime Minister of Turkey Suleyman Demirel, by the President of Tunisia Habib Bourguiba and by the President of Somalia Abdirashid Ali Shermarke. Likewise, State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu visited Turkey, while the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer — Italy, Finland, Sweden a.s.o.

On these occasions it became once more evident that in our days, when the destinies and interests of all the peoples are engaged closer than ever in the effort for ensuring peace and détente, the differences of social-political system,

or membership in treaties and alliances are no obstacle on the road of understanding, of cooperation — certainly, if there is a common wish to act along this line.

In this connection, according to the opinion of our Party and Government, all the states — regardless of size — every government are in duty bound to make their own contribution to intensifying the international dialogue, to searching for means of settlement of the international problems. Therefore, such links, the various exchanges or contacts should be appreciated as a “natural”, normal and positive phenomenon of the steady development of international relations. The constant development of inter-state relations cannot but serve the improvement of the general political climate, pave the way for détente, for the elimination of the threat of a new world war.

Highlighting the significance of the policy of expanded international cooperation, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that “the intensification

of relations, of contacts, of exchanges of views provide the possibility of finding mutually acceptable solutions to the problems of common interest, for the settlement of present-day issues of international life, for the promotion of the cause of peace and friendship among peoples. This is an indispensable requisite for carrying into effect the principles of peaceful coexistence, for the development of cooperation among states, for international détente, for preventing a new war”.

Abiding by her principled political line, ceaselessly and unflinchingly strengthening fraternal alliance with the socialist countries, Romania manifests her determination to act, henceforth too, for exploring every possibility of intensifying international cooperation, in order to make her constructive contribution to the realization of a course of events towards détente, towards trust and cooperation between all the states, in accordance with the vital interests of security the world over.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

At Snagov, Near Bucharest

Round Table on "The Youth and European Security"

The proceedings of the Round Table on "The Role and its Contribution to Ensuring an Atmosphere of Peace and Security in Europe" took place at Snagov, near Bucharest, over June 15—20, at the initiative of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania.

This dialogue of representatives of the younger generation was successful, firstly, by the special echo it aroused among the youth organizations of Europe, and the wide and representative participation it enjoyed.

Indeed, answering the invitation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania, were 71 national and international organizations from 26 countries of Europe, representing a most varied picture of the different political, philosophical and religious outlooks existing in the European youth movement — communists, right-wing socialists, left-wing socialists, social democrats, radicals, liberals, christian democrats, etc.

The message addressed by *Nicolae Ceausescu*, General Secretary of the CC of RCP, President of the State Council, had a special response among the youth organizations present at Snagov.

This gathering of yours — the message reads — this meeting at the same table of representatives of tens upon tens of youth organizations of different political and ideological outlook and of different religious beliefs from almost all European countries, is of particular significance, especially because of the timeliness and major importance of the subject you intend to debate.

This Bucharest meeting, is in itself a telling expression of the trend in favour of the ideas of security which is getting ever more sharply manifest in European life; this meeting forms part of the array of events attesting the wish of the broadest circles of public opinion to act for the improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe, for the elimination of the hotbeds of tension and mistrust, for the development of many-sided contacts among all the countries and peoples.

The initiative taken by the Union of Communist Youth — the message reads in conclusion —

in organizing this gathering dedicated to European security is an expression of the lofty sense of responsibility with which the Romanian youth works for the ideals of good understanding and rapprochement among peoples.

The characteristic feature of this five-day gathering was — as emphasized in an interview by the head of the Romanian delegation, Ion Iliescu, First-Secretary of the CC of the UCY, Minister for Youth Affairs, — that it spotlighted not the differences of views, which are inevitable, but the unanimous wish to promote understanding, mutual acquaintance, dialogue and to seek out the common ways of action of the younger generation in support of the general endeavours for détente, for the creation of a climate of peace and security in Europe. Spot-lighted were for instance the possibilities and necessity of developing on this basis a multilateral cooperation among the youth organizations of various political outlooks and ideological beliefs by the development of bilateral exchanges, of meetings and joint actions under token of mutual esteem and respect for supporting the process of détente in Europe and in the world, for the promotion of inter-European cooperation, the thwarting of the retrograde fascist forces, of the neo-nazi revenge-seeking forces, for the abolition of the military blocs and the dismantling of the military bases and for the establishment of a climate of peace, security and understanding among peoples.

The debates pointed to the common wish of the participating organizations, of the younger generation of living in peace and good neighbourhood, as well as their resolve of cooperating in the establishment and development of relations among the European countries based on fully equal rights and observance of national independence and sovereignty.

The youth manifested support for the idea of convening a conference of the European states which should examine the problem of European security.

Bucharest Colloquium on

"The Development of Cooperation Among the European States — A Premise for a Climate of Peace and Security in Europe"

The proceedings of the colloquium on "The Development of Cooperation Among the European States — A Premise for a Climate of Peace and Security in Europe", staged under the auspices of the Association of International Law and International Relations of Romania, took place in Bucharest between June 27 and 30.

Participating were many experts in the field of international relations, diplomatists, economists and journalists from numerous countries.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Honorary Chairman of the Association of International Law and International Relations made a speech.

Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, then read the message of salute addressed to the colloquium by U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

Speech by Ion Gheorghe Maurer

I am pleased to extend cordial greetings to the participants in this colloquium, staged under the sponsorship of the Association of International Law and International Relations of Romania. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the Romanian Government's profound sympathy with your noble efforts at contributing to the identification of viable answers to the great problems related to peace and the cooperation of the European nations.

European security holds now a paramount place among the major problems facing mankind today, and this because of reasons which we deem to be essential.

Indeed, Europe, this ancient cradle of human civilization and culture, while having provided decisive contributions to the enrichment of the material and spiritual patrimony of mankind, was both the source and theatre of devastating conflicts which had drawn into their vortex the peoples of other continents as well.

After the end of the Second World War, a series of major problems remained and have heaped up in Europe, entailing profound and multiple implications in the life and quiet of this continent.

Under such circumstances, concern for the achievement of security in Europe reflects the aspiration of all the world peoples to live in peace and understanding, to see their existence and labour dedicated to progress and welfare guaranteed. This is conclusively testified by the constant preoccupation of public opinion for the solution of this issue, by the fact that political circles and personalities, scientists and men of culture, and a number of governments have turned to such direction, advancing ideas, suggestions and proposals for the realization of European security. Let me recall in this connection the recent Budapest Appeal which set forth important targets in relation to the lessening of tension and the creation of a climate of confidence and peaceful cooperation on the Continent.

The subject of your colloquium "Expanded Cooperation among the European States — A Premise of a Climate of Peace and Security in Europe" — is designed to highlight the essential channels for the attainment of this major desideratum of all peoples. Because, indeed, the wants of the peoples today are so very interrelated; the interests of the states are so very closely intertwined; the targets we are pursuing are so very important ones and, finally, everything that is in the balance is of too overwhelming a gravity; and therefore one cannot but agree that mutual understanding and the

peaceful settlement of divergencies are imposing themselves as a must. All of us are called upon to contribute to seeking out solutions to problems which, by their dimensions and particularly by the consequences devolving from the way in which they will be settled, have no comparable precedent in the past. But under the conditions when science, with its weightiness renders it possible nowadays to carry through what formerly was considered impossible, we have every reason to believe that adequate solutions can be found to the big problems on which peace and the prosperity of the peoples depend.

In order to have efficient and viable answers to the important problems of Europe, they must be sought and found exclusively by peaceful channels, based on the principles and methods sanctioned in the U.N. Charter, whose rigorous observance and application by all and for all offers the guarantee of a lasting peace and security. Such an embodiment of European security must provide for each and every people the guarantee of the fact that never and in no circumstances would it be faced with an act of force or with threat to its liberty and independence, to its legitimate rights and interests.

The forces of reason put in the service of peace can and must gain preponderance over absurdity and adventure. International cooperation — as an outgrowth especially of economic necessity — imposes itself and will impose itself with a pressure that cannot be ignored by anybody. The peoples' progress and prosperity are inconceivable without the existence of an intense and continuous circuit of values, in which each nation benefits by both it is giving and getting, of the fruits of international cooperation.

The progress of science, the upsurge of technology, the power they lend to man over nature, the analysis of the results of human activity and of its prospects render impossible any seclusion, any isolation of the countries and peoples.

The peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and different political philosophies is thus asserting itself as a fundamental rule, not only because it represents the single alternative to a ravaging thermonuclear conflict but also because in our epoch, in a world of interdependencies, the indifferent and passive juxtaposition of states is inconceivable. International cooperation, as one of the most important conditions of the progress of each nation and as a premise of the solution of the multiple problems of general in-

terest, necessarily presupposes many-sided and diversified relations among free, independent and sovereign nations.

It is notorious that the nation represents an historical category. In the long range time will probably come when, after having fulfilled its role, the nation will wither away. However, this problem is certainly not one of today; certainly, far from having exhausted its valences, the nation plays a particularly important role in the ascending march of human society.

It is impossible to fail to realize that our epoch is one of the vigorous assertion of nations, an epoch of the unfettering and thriving of the material and spiritual potential of each and every people; the nation remains a notable motive force of the social-political progress of mankind, an instrument of civilization and progress. Hence follows the imperative necessity to secure a setting of peace and cooperation congenial for the free, multilateral development of each nation. As to national freedom, it is the indispensable setting for all human liberties. The liberty of man, a pre-eminently social being, presupposes, both historically and logically, the liberty of the community he is a member of, while in modern society — the liberty of the nation as a historically constituted entity. Therefore, social and individual freedom are inconceivable where national independence and sovereignty do not exist, or are maimed or disregarded in a way or another. Of course, human liberty must be regarded and understood as a notion that is getting steadily enriched by everything science and culture bring within the reach of man for gaining control over the secrets and resources of nature, for better organizing his life and labour, for improving the relationships of men.

Such a world of peaceful coexistence, where cooperation serves the interests of everyone and of all could not develop and consolidate without strict observance and application of the fundamental rules of international law and legality in inter-state relationships, regardless of social-political system. I mean the lofty principles of independence and sovereignty, equal rights of the peoples and states, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and mutual advantage, the right of the peoples to decide on their own destinies, which are principles that have to govern absolutely all the relations being established between peoples and states, and this not in mere statement, but as a reality in the conduct of each state. Neither the letter nor the spirit of these principles can be ignored or altered.

For the Romanian people, which has equally experienced the horrors of the two world wars and the blessings of peace, the achievement of European security is a problem of fundamental interest; the Romanian people views the adequate, lasting solution of this problem as the guarantee of its work of peaceful construction, dedicated to its advancement and well-being. By its peaceful work, by its ample participation in the work for international cooperation, the Romanian people

is making its contribution to the advancement of human society.

It is for these reasons that the realization of European security is a cardinal concern of Romania.

It is in this spirit that our country — while focusing its foreign policy on friendship and cooperation with all the socialist states, to which it is linked by common ideals — is constantly developing the cooperation relations in the economic, political, cultural, and technoscientific fields with all the other states, regardless of social and political system. By the activity Romania is carrying on within a great number of international organisations and meetings, by her initiatives and proposals, she aims at contributing to the development of inter-state cooperation, to the promotion of the standards of international legality and justice, to the maintenance and consolidation of peace.

The debates of this colloquium have occurred at a moment when the interest in European security and the broad dialogue on the issue prove that it should necessarily be tackled more concretely. Security on the European continent could be regarded as a difficult task. That is why it would maybe necessitate long and thorough preparations. Of course, as it is a complex problem, we are fully aware of the fact that a series of difficulties have to be surmounted for its solution, some still existing barriers must be removed, a thorough preparation must be achieved, that could take a long time.

Essential, however, seems to be the fact that favourable conditions exist for undertaking already now, concrete actions seeking to identify the points on which agreement could be achieved.

In this respect, concern for the security of the European continent is not a remote task, it is a close and permanent target for the attainment of which concrete, sustained efforts are necessary as well as the creative imagination of all sides, of all responsible factors.

An important role in the promotion of this target devolves on political personalities, scientists and students of international relations.

Your debates will not only explain what could be undertaken but, in a certain sense, will signify a profession of faith, since the tie-in of aspiration and reality in the light of science knows efforts generating wholesome consequences only to the extent to which these efforts spring from a passionate wish of achieving success.

I am expressing my hope that the debates to take place within this important gathering of personalities active in various spheres of inter-European relationship will prove extremely useful. These debates will undoubtedly bring to notice suggestions and ideas meant to provide a valuable contribution to the efforts at searching for solutions to surmount the difficulties in existence on the road towards détente, and for a positive evolution of the European climate.

I wish you full success in the attainment of the generous target you have set for yourselves.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., President of the State Council, undertook a routine tour of Ialomița county on June 26. He met local Party and State functionaries, builders and managers of new industrial enterprises, workers of the socialist agricultural units and enquired about various economic, social and cultural matters of the county.

Although lying in the heart of the Bărăgan plain — the country's granary — the Ialomița county also witnesses a powerful industrial development.

Nicolae Ceaușescu visited the town of Slobozia where the building of a new cotton spinning mill, with a capacity of 450 tons of fibres annually, will soon be started; the first edible oil factory in Călărăși which, together with the other enterprises now in operation, will contribute to the use of the rich resources supplied by agriculture; the nitrogenous fertilizer combine, whose construction was recently started and which will produce 900,000 tons of fertilizers annually.

The new modern enterprises of Ialomița county, now under construction, the same as the industrial projects of the next Five-Year Plan will raise in 1975 the gross industrial output of Ialomița county 2.1 times over that of 1969.

Nicolae Ceaușescu then visited various agricultural enterprises where harvesting is in full swing.

● The exchange of the instruments of ratification of the long-term trade agreement and of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between Romania and Peru, was effected at the Romanian Embassy in Paris, on June 17.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to M. Georges Pompidou, on his election as President of the French Republic.

● An additional protocol for the materialization in 1969 of the plan for the application of the cultural cooperation agreement for 1963—1969 between Romania and the Korean Democratic People's Republic was signed in Romania, on June 18.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the delegation of the National Assembly of the Tunisian Republic, led by Dr. Sadok Mokkadem, President of the National Assembly that visited Romania, on June 18.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer received the same day the delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat Front of Laos, headed by Tian Souk Vong Sak, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the RCP.

● The proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Government Commission for economic and technical cooperation between Romania and the United Arab Republic took place in Bucharest over June 2—9.

The Protocol on the session and the Protocol on trade exchanges for 1969—1970, as part of the long-term agreement in force between the two countries, were signed on the occasion. The protocol envisages a 10 per

cent growth of trade exchanges between the two countries, as compared with the 1968—1969 period, and the further development of economic cooperation, especially in oil, chemical and mining matters.

The documents were signed by Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade, for Romania, and by Hassan Abbas Zaki, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, for the UAR.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Feathollah Sotouden, the Iranian Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, who visited Romania, on June 20.

● On June 21, a congratulatory telegram was sent by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to M. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, on his appointment as Prime Minister of France.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the diplomatic commentator Michel Tatu, of "Le Monde", on June 23.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received Chang Hai-feng, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, who presented his letters of credence.

In his speech on the occasion, the Chinese Ambassador said: The Romanian people, having a glorious revolutionary tradition and a fighting past, has — under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, by persevering in the orientation to construct the country independently and self-dependent, by making use of the internal natural resources and by surmounting all kinds of difficulties — recorded important successes in the work for the homeland's construction.

After saying that in the struggle against intervention and aggression from the outside the Romanian Government and people courageously defended national independence and sovereignty, ambassador Chang Hai-feng pointed out that the Romanian people is not isolated and that the Chinese people resolutely supports the Romanian people in its just fight.

"Between the Chinese people and the Romanian people" — the Chinese Ambassador further said — "profound friendship has got cemented in the long revolutionary struggle. In recent years, the relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and technical-scientific spheres between our countries have witnessed a very good development". Pointing out that in the struggle against the intervention and aggression of imperialism the two countries are nurturing sympathy for each other and are supporting each other, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China went on to say — "I am profoundly convinced that by the common efforts of both sides, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries will certainly consolidate and further develop".

In his reply, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, said: "The Romanian people follows with particular sympathy the efforts of the Chinese brother people, aimed at a successful realization of the targets of socialist construction in the People's Republic of China, wishing it fresh achievements in the work for its homeland's flourishing and many-sided assertion.

"During your mission you will be able to get closely acquainted with and see for yourself the Romanian people's vast activity dedicated to the work of building

socialism in Romania. At present, the Party and the entire people are preparing to meet with fresh achievements the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke.

"The Party and Government of our country consistently promote a broad external activity imbued with an internationalist spirit, for the development of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and for cementing solidarity between all the anti-imperialist forces, for the success of the world struggle against the policy of dictate and aggression of imperialism, for the observance of each people's sacred right to decide by itself and unhampered the road of its historical development.

"Old and lasting links of fraternal friendship are in existence between the Romanian people and the Chinese people. In the course of years, relations of cooperation have been established between our countries in the political, economic, cultural and technico-scientific spheres, which have witnessed steady development. I am expressing my conviction that these relations will develop still more in the future, in the interest of the Romanian and the Chinese peoples, of the cause of the struggle against imperialism, for socialism, for international security and peace".

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received A. V. Basov, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, at the latter's request, on June 24.

A talk took place on the occasion, which proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

● A Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Ștefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, visited Great Britain.

● Janez Stanovnik, Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, has paid an official visit to Romania as guest of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

● An agreement between the Romanian Government and the French Government on the foundation of a Romanian library in Paris and of a French library in Bucharest, was signed in Bucharest, on June 25.

● Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, paid a friendship visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

President Iosip Broz Tito received Paul Niculescu-Mizil at Brioni, on June 26. A comprehensive exchange of views on the occasion covered present-day problems of the international situation and of the communist and working-class movement, as well as the further development of Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendly cooperation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of full cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

● The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the South Vietnam Republic have — in keeping with the spirit of solidarity and the wish to strengthen the friendship relations between the Romanian people and the people of South Vietnam — agreed to establish diplomatic relations at an Embassy level and to mutually appoint ambassadors.



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LAE CEAUȘESCU, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the Council, undertook recently a working tour of the Constanta, Cluj, Bihor, Satu and Arad counties. Everywhere, the population extended to him a most enthusiastic welcome.

In the photo: During the visit to the Arad county

On the Eve of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian
Communist Party

Important Decisions of the County Party Conferences

— Unanimous Adoption of the Proposal Concerning the Re-Election of Nicolae Ceaușescu as General Secretary of the CC of the RCP —

On the eve of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which will be opened on August 4, political activity in Romania is witnessing a particularly creative effervescence. In this context mention should be made of the extraordinary conferences of the county Party organizations during which the Theses of the Central Committee and the Draft Directives of the Congress have been discussed and the delegates to the Congress elected.

The county Party conferences have unanimously voiced their adhesion to the programme of the country's multilateral progress included in the documents which will be submitted for discussion and approval to Congress. They have occasioned a powerful assertion of the unity and cohesion of all communists, of the working people of all nationalities, of the entire people around the Party leadership, the Central Committee headed by Nicolae Ceaușescu.

During the conferences the delegates for the Tenth Congress of the RCP have been elected.

Marking an important moment in the process of deepening Party democracy, the conferences have at the same time nominated among the delegates a number of candidates from whose ranks the Congress will elect the Party Central Committee and the Auditing Commission.

In this way the basic active of the Party is called upon to express more directly its views on those who will be entrusted the task of conducting the activities of the Romanian Communist Party and of the State in the ensuing years.

The conference of the Party organization of the Municipality of Bucharest has unanimously elected Nicolae Ceaușescu as delegate to the Congress and candidate for the future Central Committee, and at the same time has decided to support his re-election as General Secretary of the Central Committee, informing thereof the county Party conferences.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, the county Party conferences held throughout the country approved the proposal of the conference of the Bucharest Party organization and instructed their delegates to the Congress to support the

re-election of Nicolae Ceaușescu to the function of General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

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An event of outstanding importance in the political life of Romania has been the working visits made by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to some places in the Constanța, Cluj, Satu Mare, Bihor and Arad counties.

These visits, which have become lately a current practice enabling the Party and State leaders to consult the masses on the most important issues, occasioned meetings with working people in industry, agriculture and cultural institutions, with executives in the field of economy, with Party and State activists.

Nicolae Ceaușescu made an ample speech at the extraordinary conference of the Cluj county Party organization. (The unabridged text of the speech was published in our *supplement No. 9 of July 14*).

Nicolae Ceaușescu also addressed the citizens of the places that were visited, speaking at meetings that were attended by tens of thousands of people.

Everywhere, Romanian, Magyar, German and other working people voiced their full adhesion to the Party's home and foreign policy.

The discussions that have taken place both during the visits made by Nicolae Ceaușescu and at the county Party conferences have shown that the documents to be submitted for discussion to the Tenth Party Congress have won the unanimous approval of all the citizens of the country, who see in them — as emphasized by Nicolae Ceaușescu — "the expression of their hopes for a better life, for the successful building of socialism, an expression of their resolve to actively campaign for a policy of cooperation with the socialist countries and with the other states, whatever their social system, to campaign for peace and cooperation in the world".

Development of Democracy in Romania

by Professor Ioan CETERCHI

Bucharest University

A quarter of a century has passed since Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke, a period in which the Romanian people, become master of its destiny, has radically rebuilt its life upon socialist foundations. In welcoming this anniversary, the whole people is engaged in discussing the documents for the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party to be held in August, which will map out the path of the country's future development.

The Theses of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party for the Tenth Congress show that a characteristic feature of the evolution of the State, of the development and perfecting of social activity is the *continuous deepening of socialist democracy*, the creation of the most favourable conditions for the full, unhampered assertion of the human personality.

The essence of the wide democracy typical of present-day Romanian society consists of the fact that the people, holder of the political power and master of the national wealth, feels responsible for its continuous development. That is why every citizen is fully interested in participating in the whole activity of conducting political, economic and social life, in creating the most varied and efficient forms for an ever more consistent application of the principle of government by the people, the sovereign holder of power.

In Romania socialist democracy is looked upon as a dynamic process, in the course of which new forms and methods suitable to meet the requirements of each stage of society's development in all fields are taking shape. Setting out from the essential consideration that the scope of the process of building socialism in our country imperiously asks for the increasingly active participation of the citizens in social life, the leading political bodies of Romania pay particular attention to the continuous development and perfecting of socialist democracy. With this end in view, in the recent period a set of measures have been adopted, which aim at improving the forms and methods of management in various fields of social life and at finding the most propitious institutional framework enabling the citizens to participate in establishing the home and foreign policy, in adopting decisions, to have their say on the way in which the country's affairs are conducted, to criticize the shortcomings in the activities of Party, State and public bodies, to put forward proposals for their removal, thus making their many-sided contribution to the all-round progress of society.

In referring briefly to some of these measures, I would like to start with those relating to the improvement of the organization and activity of the central and local bodies of State power, in view of the necessity of enhancing the role of these representative bodies.

The country's Constitution lays down the principle, according to which the Romanian people, sovereign holder of power, exercises this power through its elected bodies, among which the Grand National Assembly is the supreme forum of State power, the sole legislative body, under whose leadership and control the other State bodies carry out their activities. The Constitution also stipulates that between sessions of the Grand National Assembly, it is the State Council — subordinated to the Grand National Assembly — that is called upon to conduct the State.

Both in the plenums of the Grand National Assembly and in the meetings of its standing commissions ever better conditions have been created for a growing number of deputies to express their views on the decisions that are, highly important for the present-day and future development of the State.

In the last few years the Grand National Assembly examined laws and documents of major importance for the State policy. Such were the highly responsible decisions of the Grand National Assembly subjected to ample debates during the July 1967 and August 1968 sessions, when the basic principles of Romania's foreign policy, deeply rooted in our people's awareness, have been unanimously approved.

Important laws, such as the State Plan and State budget, laws concerning the preservation of agricultural land, the building, by means of State loans, of privately-owned dwellings, the organization and functioning of handicraft co-operatives, the new penal and penal procedure codes and many others were carefully examined and discussed both in the standing commissions and in the plenums of the Grand National Assembly.

Lately, an outstanding role has been assigned to the standing commissions, which include more than 300 deputies out of the 465 making up the Grand National Assembly.

Compared to the past these commissions have been granted greater importance and in this way a continuity in the activity of the supreme body of State power has been secured.

During the present legislation term of the Grand National Assembly amendments have been made to the Constitution, securing an improved juridical framework for the activities of the standing commissions and turning them into active working instruments of the Grand Na-

tional Assembly. According to the new regulations, on instructions from the Grand National Assembly or the State Council, the standing commissions examine and discuss the bills, draft decrees and decisions relating to matters within their competence. The standing commissions have the right, in keeping with their competence, to periodically hear reports submitted by executives of State administration bodies, of the Supreme Court and the Procurator's Office on the activity of these bodies, as well as by chairmen of the executive committees of people's councils on the activity of the councils. The standing commissions also examine the way in which the above-mentioned bodies implement the policy of the Romanian Communist Party and secure the application of the law.

Thus, through the new regulations, the standing commissions have been granted greater powers: they debate the bills, draft decrees, decisions and other normative acts, exercise important functions in controlling the way in which the Party and State decisions are carried into effect in all fields of activity.

With a view to enhancing socialist lawfulness in the entire State activity, the Constitutional Commission has been entrusted the task of examining the constitutionality not only of the laws, but also of the bills and draft decrees before being passed by the legislative body, in this way making sure that all normative acts submitted to discussion by the Grand National Assembly are in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Between sessions the standing commissions are working under the direct guidance of the State Council, and the chairmen of some of the commissions have a permanent activity. In this way the continuity of the standing commissions' activity is secured, enabling them to carry out in good conditions the important tasks entrusted to them.

The measures taken in the last few years have resulted in the assertion of the State Council as supreme body of power, subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

The transfer of the Economic Council under the direct guidance of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council, the setting up, within the framework of the apparatus of the State Council, of the General Board of People's Councils having important tasks in controlling and guiding the people's councils, are also measures aiming at the continuous perfecting of the State Council's activity.

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The public discussion of the bills before their being submitted to debate by the legislative body has become a practice in the last few years. When passing the laws, account is taken of the numerous proposals and suggestions put forward at citizens' meetings, in the press, in letters, etc., this being a specific form of socialist de-

mocracy. It is envisaged to give in the future an even greater importance to the public discussion of the major political and social issues, of the bills and draft decrees, as a form of blending representative democracy with the direct participation of all citizens in running social life.

The very fact that in these days the Theses and the Draft Directives for the Tenth Congress of the RCP are being discussed by Party bodies, mass and public organizations and by the broad mass of the population, is a striking illustration of the conception, according to which the elaboration of the programme for the country's development in the ensuing years should be the collective work of the entire people. In this way it becomes clear that the decisions worked out by the Party and the Government with a view to improving the various facets of political, economic and social-cultural life in Romania have a collective co-author — the people. This is reflected by the existence of a general climate favouring a broad exchange of views and an intensive political life.

The direct, close links with the broad masses of the population, the careful investigation of their concerns and requirements are valuable instruments of the Party and State bodies, enabling them to act with full knowledge of facts, to consult the working people and to decide together with them on the fundamental issues of economic, political, social and cultural life. All citizens, entrusted by society with responsible functions, are called upon to turn direct and permanent consultation with the masses, receptivity to the opinions of citizens into characteristic features of their activity.

★

The set of measures taken along the line of a constant perfecting of the forms and methods of organization and conduct of social life includes also those in connection with the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministers. The increasingly comprehensive tasks of the State in building the new society entail considerably heightened duties and responsibilities of the Council of Ministers as the highest body of state administration.

The composition of the Council of Ministers has been enlarged, including now, with the rank of minister, also the Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives as well as the First Secretary of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth — as Minister for Youth Affairs.

Besides establishing the general norms of implementation of the home and foreign policy of the State, the Council of Ministers also establishes the necessary measures for organizing and ensuring the enactment of laws, and directs, coordinates and controls the activities of the ministries and of the other central bodies

of State administration. Particularly important are its powers in the matter of planning, of enhancing the defence capacity of the State, and in the sphere of international relations.

Collective work within the Council of Ministers has been reinforced following the establishment — in keeping with the Constitution — of a standing bureau, formed of the Chairman and the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers. The chairman of the Economic Council, the chairman of the State Planning Committee and the Minister of Finance participate in the work of the standing bureau, which is meant to solve all the current issues. Extended powers of direction have been assigned to the ministries, and the principle of collective leadership has been introduced in their activity.



The organization and functioning of local bodies underwent important changes. The setting up of new local bodies was preceded by a new administrative and territorial division of the country, based on a thorough examination of the economic, natural, demographic, social and technical factors. The new territorial organization is aimed at removing some intermediary links, at bringing nearer the central leadership to the local bodies, at enhancing the role of towns and communes as units within whose framework the citizens carry on economic, political, social and cultural activities.

On the basis of the principle of de-centralisation, the people's councils, elected by equal, direct, universal and secret ballot, enjoy broad autonomy, their powers in organizing and conducting local economic and social-cultural life have been enhanced. Underlying the changes effected in the organization and functioning of the local bodies of state power is the RCP's outlook on the role of the State, the role of the bodies of State power and administration as chief instruments of the collectivity in the work of building the new system.

The whole activity of the people's councils is aimed at strengthening the socialist system, at an efficient administration of material and human resources, the growth of the productive forces and diversification of local economy, the constant advancement of the material and cultural welfare of the population, and at ensuring human freedom and dignity. The people's councils carry on an ample activity of educating the mass of the people in the spirit of devotion to the homeland and to the cause of socialism, of socialist internationalism and solidarity with the working people everywhere.

In keeping with the new organizational pattern, the local bodies have ample powers, and this allows them to most efficiently solve, in the framework of the general directions established from the centre, all the problems cropping up on the respective territory, so as to meet present and future requirements. The new legal

framework has provided an ample setting for a close two-way cooperation between the local and the central bodies — with the local bodies designed to analyse the problems of local and republican interest emerging within the administrative-territorial units, and, according to necessities, to solve them or put forward proposals to the relevant bodies, to participate in the elaboration of the required measures, while the central bodies should give direct support to the local bodies, as well as all the technical assistance needed in carrying out their activity.

The county people's councils have been assigned the right to elect and recall the judges and people's assessors from the county courts, as well as the chiefs of militia bodies. The residents of the respective localities are drawn by most varied forms into the activity of the local bodies.

According to the Directives of the December 1967 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, a set of measures are now being taken in the economic field, aimed at bringing nearer management to production, at extending the powers of the economic units, granting them broad autonomy by the application of the principle of own economic management. Measures are also being taken with a view to securing the participation of the best specialists in running economic activity, consistently to promoting the principle of collective leadership and strengthening individual responsibility, to linking more organically scientific research to the requirements of economy, to developing economic democracy by attracting the employees to the management of their enterprises. Management boards have been set up in the enterprises and general meetings of the employees have been introduced as new forms of economic management. An expression of the extended economic democracy, of the enhanced role of employees in the management of their enterprises is the participation, with equal rights, of a representative of the personnel in the management board, as well as the obligation of the management board to present, twice in a year, reports to the employees' general meeting on the way in which the plan of the enterprise is being implemented. The general meetings of the employees have become an expression of socialist democracy, a form of participation of the employees in economic life.

Following the measures adopted for the improvement of the education system and for the deepening of university democracy, the teachers' councils and University Senates have been invested with great powers in running the educational establishments. These bodies are made up of the foremost representatives of both the professoriate and the students.

Within the process of development of socialist democracy, an outstanding importance is attached to the continuous strengthening of the role of the mass and public organizations in all fields of social life. In the present stage impor-

tant tasks devolve on these organizations in securing the active and efficient participation of the most varied categories of citizens in political life, and in organizing the public discussion of the issues of socialist construction. The decision, according to which some executives of mass organizations (trade unions, youth and cooperative organizations) are members of the Council of Ministers and of other State bodies, gives a new form to the cooperation of State bodies with those of mass organizations.

In order to highlight the specific feature of this cooperation between State and public bodies, I would like to stress that the representatives of these organizations become members of the State bodies — including the Council of Ministers — by virtue of their functions held within the respective organization, and that they can be recalled only when the mandate given to them by the latter is withdrawn and in no case by the respective State body. This shows that the mass organizations continue to enjoy full autonomy, a fact which bestows even greater importance on their participation in the activity of the State bodies.

The foundation of the Socialist Unity Front by the end of 1968 has signified a new stage in the growth of socialist democracy in Romania. It is composed of the Romanian Communist Party and the main mass, public and professional organizations. In this way, all the forces of the

Romanian people and of the coinhabiting nationalities are gathered in a political body with permanent activity.

Being in the van of the process of democratic development of the socialist society, the Romanian Communist Party secures at the same time the full assertion of all citizens, the many-sided development of the human personality. Special importance is attached to the exercise of civic liberties. The Party and the State bodies encourage the utilization by all citizens of the freedom of speech, so that, on the occasion of discussing the various bills and the issues of the home and foreign policy, they should openly, without any fear or reservation, have their say in all matters, or criticize shortcomings and drawbacks in the work of the State bodies. Even if erroneous views are expressed, these must not lead to limitations in organizing and securing a permanent dialogue between the leaders and the citizens. Firm measures have been taken with a view to doing away with lawlessness and abuses perpetrated in the course of years and to securing juridical and political guarantees so that such negative phenomena could no longer occur.

The development of democracy, the unabated observance of the citizens' rights and liberties, the assertion of humanism are organic traits of the Romanian society on its road to an ever higher level of civilization and culture.

The Machine-Building Industry

by Ioan AVRAM

Minister of the Machine-Building Industry

Machine building which, following the contemporary technical and scientific revolution, plays a decisive part in promoting technical progress in all fields of human activity, in continuously raising the productivity of social labour, is developing as one of the key branches of Romania's industry. The permanent concern for its priority development is fully confirmed by the achievements obtained in the years of sustained industrialization that have elapsed since the country's liberation, by the growing potentialities of this branch and by the prospects of its develop-

ment in the next decade, mapped out in the documents that will be submitted for discussion to the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The ample retrospective view occasioned by the 25th anniversary of Liberation and by the forthcoming Party Congress points to the fact that the machine-building industry made itself conspicuous by the high rate of increase and diversification of production, by its growing contribution to the technical equipment of the national economy and to the latter's participation in the world economic circuit.

● High Output Growth Rates

This year, in some ten days an output equal to the value of output attained in 1938, the peak prewar year, is produced by the machine-building industry.

To be able to estimate rightly the level that has been reached, mention should be made of the fact that in 1938 the products of the machine-building industry accounted for 10.2 per cent of the total industrial output, their share being lower than that of the products of the food industry (32 per cent) or of that of fabrics and ready-made clothing (12.8 per cent). With the exception of a few big factories at Reșița, Bucharest, Brașov, Timișoara, Ploiești and Arad, which produced rolling stock, air-planes, spare parts for the oil industry, electrotechnical goods, a.s.o., the greater part of the other enterprises were small units specialized in mechanical repairs or in the turning out of household goods and farm implements of minor importance. Some 95 per cent of the required machines and equipment were imported. The damages caused by the war obviously affected this branch as well. Up to 1948 the output of the machine-building industry was under the prewar level.

In the years of planned management of the economy, an ample programme of industrialization was started and the Romanian State concentrated considerable material and financial means for the rapid development of the ma-

chine-building industry — a branch called upon to secure the technical re-tooling of the other branches, including agriculture, transport and constructions. In the first two years of planned economy (1949—1950) the output of machines and equipment had doubled and in 1950 the prewar level was exceeded by nearly 80 per cent. The achievements of those years were but a prerequisite for attaining the great targets of the long-term plans, in which the machine-building industry held a cardinal place. As a result, the output of this branch rose at high rates, higher than the rates achieved in industry as a whole. Thus, in the 1951—1968 period, the growth rate in the machine-building and metal-working industry was of 18.1 per cent, as against 13.1 per cent throughout industry. In this respect Romania ranks among the countries with the highest rates of industrial development.

The dynamism of the machine-building industry is shown by the fact that last year its output was 20 times greater than in 1950. Its weight in the structure of industrial production went up from 13.3 per cent in 1950 to 23.3 per cent in 1968, and this year it will account for one quarter of the total industrial output.

In an historically short period a number of new subbranches have been created, and we are now producing tractors, lorries and motor cars, machine-tools, oil equipment and installations, sea and river-going craft, electric, diesel electric and hydraulic locomotives, power, electronic and automation equipment, and many others.

A salient feature of the development of the machine-building industry is the continued diversification of output by the assimilation for manufacture of new products whose constructive characteristics and functional parameters are on a par with modern technics. In the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan more than 2,000 new products have been assimilated for manufacture. Thus in the Bucharest machine-tool and installations factory the production of various types of vertical lathes, universal boring and milling machines was started; in the Craiova "Electroputere" works — well-known on account of its 2,100 HP Diesel electric locomotives — 6,580 HP electric locomotives are now turned out, while in the Bucharest "23 August" works a varied range of Diesel hydraulic locomotives are produced. Other new products include new types of general-purpose tractors, tractors for wine and fruit-tree growing, for market gardening as well as for sloping land, produced at the Braşov "Tractor" works; new types of cargoboats and the 10,200/12,500 dwt ore carriers built in the Galaţi shipyard; vessels for sailing on the river Nile and tugboats without rudder and steering wheel driven by means of a central control board, built in the Brăila shipyard; 10 and 20-axle freight cars produced at the Arad railway carriage factory.

This list, far from being complete, shows the concern for continuously renewing the output of factories, in keeping with the requirements of technical progress. As a result of this concern the products assimilated for production under the current Five-Year Plan account at present for nearly one third of the overall output of the machine-building industry.

The departmental technical designing institutes made an important contribution to the assimilation for production of new machines and equipment of growing technicity and comparable to the best products turned out in the world. There are 14 research institutes in the field of machine building of which 10 have been set up under the current Five-Year Plan. Some 64 per cent of the new machines and equipment to be produced in the near future by the machine-building industry will be the result of the activity of specialists in the research and designing institutes and in factory design departments.

The continuous development and diversification of production made it possible for the machine-building industry to supply, in the first years of the Five-Year Plan period, two thirds of the machine and equipment necessities of the national economy. At the same time there was a rise in the export of machines, which accounted in 1968 for 21.3 per cent of total exports, as against 18 per cent in 1965 and 4.2 per cent in 1950. Exports included 3,345 freight cars and tankcars, 1,660 lathes, 3,099 power transformers, 14,235 electric motors, 9,384 tractors, as well as sea and river-going craft, equipment for the mining and oil industries, for the building materials industry and for other industrial branches.

● Growing Volume of Investments

In keeping with the requirements of the development and diversification of production, un-



The huge shop of the new metallurgical works of Bucharest

der the current Five-Year Plan a greater volume of investment funds have been set aside for the machine-building industry. In the 1966—1968 period investments in this branch amounted to 10.1 per cent of total industrial investments. In this period numerous and important projects have been commissioned, such as the factory of automation elements and new shops of the heavy machines works in Bucharest, the electric motor factory and the first shops of the motor car works at Pitești, as well as many new shops in existing factories.

This year it is planned to commission the axle-tree and bogie factory at Balș, to build new production capacities at the Pitești motor car works, as well as to enlarge the "Electroputere" factory of Craiova, the "Electrocaramica" factory of Turda, the "Electronica" factory of Bucharest, the "Progresul" works of Brăila, the machine-tool and installations factory of Bucharest and many others. At the same time the construction will be started of new units at the Tîrgoviște oil equipment factory, the Timișoara mechanical works, the Ploiești chemical equipment works, of a new reinforced concrete factory, as well as of new foundries and forges to start operation in the next Five-Year Plan period.

The commissioning of new factories and mills and the enlargement of existing ones create premises for attaining the output level planned for 1970 — last year of the Five-Year Plan — already this year for a number of important products, such as industrial steam boilers, internal combustion engines, electrical measuring apparatus, automation elements, machines and equipment for metallurgy, the building materials and light industry, freight cars, a.s.o.

● Concern for Improving the Organization of Production and Labour

Parallel to the concern for securing the material means necessary for extending and diversifying production in the machine-building industry, particular attention is granted to the full use of the existing potential, to improving the organization of production and work, and to raising economic efficiency.

The same as in other branches of the economy, within the machine-building industry a vast action is going on for organizing production and work upon scientific criteria, whose effects are reflected in higher labour productivity, and in lower consumption of raw material and auxiliary material. In the first three years of the Five-Year Plan three fourths of the output growth in the machine-building industry have been achieved on account of increased labour productivity.

The endeavours to save raw and auxiliary material led in 1968 to economies amounting to 58,000 tons of metal, i.e. some 230 million lei.

The measures for perfecting the management and planning of the national economy, being now applied in Romania following the decisions of the Ninth Congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party, find a fertile ground in the machine-building industry as well.

Among the ten industrial centrals set up experimentally in Romania this year, five carry on their activities in the field of the machine-building industry. These are the industrial central for electronics and automation grouping 12 specialized enterprises; the central for chemical and refinery equipment with 6 factories; the industrial central for lorries and tractors; the central for naval constructions and the group of railway carriage factories. The basic feature of these large economic units is that they are functioning upon the principle of economic self-management, enjoying broad autonomy in organizing production and in selling the products both on the home and foreign market.

Since 1967, in eleven machine-building factories a number of measures are being experimented, referring to the perfecting of work in the enterprises, the broadening of their autonomy in carrying on economic and production activities, the raising of their material incentive to obtain higher economic results. Following these experiments good results have been obtained in the Bucharest "Semănătoarea" and "Electronica" factories, the Brașov "Tractorul" works and elsewhere, materialized in the overfulfilment of the plan provisions, higher labour productivity, above-plan savings, a.s.o.

● Growing Contribution to Equipping Economy with Machines

The provisions of the Draft Directives of the Tenth RCP Congress concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period envisage a new stage of progress in the creation of a modern economy based on a powerful industry and advanced agriculture, on the utilization of the gains of contemporary science and technics, on a high productivity of social labour. In the light of these provisions the machine-building industry will have a priority development.

It is envisaged for the machine-building industry to reach by 1975 an output growth of 72—76 per cent over the peak level of the current Five-Year Plan. A major target will be the rapid development of modern subbranches such as electronics, fine mechanics and machine-tool production.

As for electrical engineering, its output is envisaged to grow by an annual average rate of 15—17 per cent. This industry will produce by 1975 electric motors totalling 4,600—5,200 MW, alternating-current generators totalling 2,050 MVA, power transformers of 15,000—17,000 MVA. The production of high-tension apparatus will be in 1975 some 2.8 times greater than in 1970, that of current conductors 1.9 times greater, and the production of electric and telephone cables will be double that of 1970.

In the field of electronics a number of new products will be assimilated for production this year: four-operation electronic computers, new types of automation elements and sets, kinescopes, a.s.o. Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan the output of this subbranch is estimated to grow 2.2—2.4 times, particularly by the production of industrial electronic apparatus, electronic measuring and control apparatus, automation elements for endowing the installations with control and regulation systems. At the same time the production of electronic computers by the assimilation of new types will be extended.

New types of machine-tools of smaller size and higher functional parameters and operational efficiency will be produced. The output of this subbranch is expected to grow 1.8—2 times.

The production of power equipment will witness a great development. In addition to equipment for the great hydropower projects under construction on the Danube and inland rivers, it is envisaged to manufacture high-power turbo-generators and equipment required for the building of nuclear thermopower stations.

A task of outstanding importance is the assimilation for production of complex technological lines for various industrial branches, including lines for the production of soda ash destined for export and of fertilizers, equipment for the chemical processing of oil, technological equipment for the pulp and paper industry, for organic chemistry, for the production of medical drugs, for the processing of rubber and the production of tyres and refinery equipment.

In the iron and steel industry, the high-capacity blast furnaces, steel mills and coking plants will be endowed mostly with home-made equipment. In the 1971—1975 period, priority will have to be granted to the production of technological equipment for foundries, forges, thermic treatment as well as for covering metal surfaces.

One of the most important customers of the products of the machine-building industry is the building and refractory materials industry. With a view to meeting the requirements of this industry, in the 1971—1975 period cement lines, technological equipment for the production of prefabricates and ballast-pits, of ceramics and insulating materials, of window-panes, asbestos cement, lime and plaster, as well as equipment for the processing of marble and stone will be turned out.

The light and food industries will benefit by growing amounts of new, specific equipment.

Great increases will be witnessed by the production of equipment for the oil industry, of tractors and farm machines, motorvehicles and motor cars, sea and river-going craft, rolling stock, hauling and hoisting equipment a.s.o.

The range of tractors and farm machines will be enriched by a 100—120 HP general-purpose wheel tractor and the connected farm implements, a maize-harvesting combine, and irrigation installations.

● The Contribution of Romanian Technical Creation

The achievement of such a vast programme calls for intensified efforts in the field of research and designing, the strengthening of the material basis and the training of specialists, the stepping up of the application of the results of research, the shortening of the research-designing-testing-production cycle. Besides the network of research and designing institutes and centres working under the ministry and the industrial centrals, particular attention will be paid to the development and equipping of the designing sections of the machine-building factories.

The major aim of researchers and designers will be to elaborate products with higher features and technicity, and with a growing weight of elements of electronics and fine mechanics, securing the high-grade use of metal, and technical and economic competitiveness on the world market. The continued modernization and perfecting of current products will be aimed at, on a par with similar products of advanced countries. In this way the contribution of the Romanian specialists as to conception, research and experiments will be enhanced. On the other hand the creative utilization of standardization and of modern machines of computing, the latter's current production and the setting up of calculation centres will greatly contribute to cutting the assimilation time and to make research and investments more profitable.

Following multilateral examination of the market's demands and the development of economic cooperation with the socialist and other countries, the machine-building industry will participate, to a growing extent, in Romania's exports, by supplying efficient high-technicity products.

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With a view to increasing economic efficiency, the cutting of material expenditure within the

production costs will be aimed at, first and foremost by reducing specific consumptions of metal. This will be arrived at by the growing weight of high-technicity assortments with an advanced degree of processing, by the perfecting of products and of technology, by the use of new materials.

The use in production of modern technological methods and the constant raising of the personnel's skills will substantially contribute to improving product quality, in keeping with the growing exactingness of customers both at home and abroad.

In the field of oilfield equipment the assimilation for production of electrically-driven drilling rigs for depths of 3,000, 5,000 and 8,000 m. is envisaged.

New types of high-speed 4,000 HP diesel-electric locomotives will be produced, as well as 450 HP 4-axle diesel hydraulic motorailers and waggons for the transport of motor cars. Seven and ten-ton lorries, vans for various purposes, semi-trailers, buses for town transport will be assimilated for production. In this period the integration process of motor car production will be completed.

Ship-builders will produce 6,000/7,500 dwt cargoboats, 3,000—4,000 dwt edible and mineral oil tankers, 3,500 dwt trawlers with freezing installations.

● New Factories and Mills

The prospects of extending and diversifying machine production under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan rely on the judicious utilization of the existing production capacities and on the further building of new projects.

In the 1971—1975 period some 50 new factories and mills will be built, 20 of them for electrical engineering and the electronics industry. It is planned to build factories for the production of power transformers, prefabricated electronic cells, apparatus for high-tension lines, cables, enamelled conductors, electrical machines, electrochemical installations, accessories for electrotechnical installations, electronic computers, electric naval equipment. It is also envisaged to build factories specialized in the production of technological equipment for the electrotechnical industry, tools, measuring and control apparatus, metal armatures and constructions, equipment for the food industry, hauling and hoisting equipment, railway carriages, machine-tools for metal cutting, a.s.o.

Besides their contribution to extending, diversifying and modernizing production, the new industrial units will bring about the economic and social development of many of the country's localities. When locating the new projects account will be taken of the sources of raw materials, ways of transport, consumers and the judicious use of labour resources.

Multilateral and Intensive Development of Agriculture

Results — Trends — Prospects

Nicolae GIOSAN

Chairman of the Higher Council of Agriculture

Romania has propitious natural conditions for the development of a variegated and prosperous agriculture. The geographical position, the climate, the hydrographic network, the quality of the soils are factors favouring plant cultivation. In the region of parallel 45 that crosses the southern part of Romania, the soil receives sufficient heat for the growing of cereals, vegetables and industrial crops, fruit-trees and vine, the foundation of any agricultural activity.

In addition to cereals and fodder plants — which find favourable conditions in the plains — vast expanses of grassland and hayfields in the hilly and submontane regions, as well as long-standing traditions in livestock breeding favour the development of animal husbandry.

The varied forms of relief are harmoniously distributed over the territory of the country: in the middle are the mountains which surround the Transylvanian Plateau and cover some 30 per cent of the territory; the sub-Carpathian hills and the tablelands cover 37 per cent (8,787,500 hectares), and the plains stretch over 7,837,500 hectares, i.e. 33 per cent of the total. This variety of relief accounts for the complex nature of Romania's agriculture.

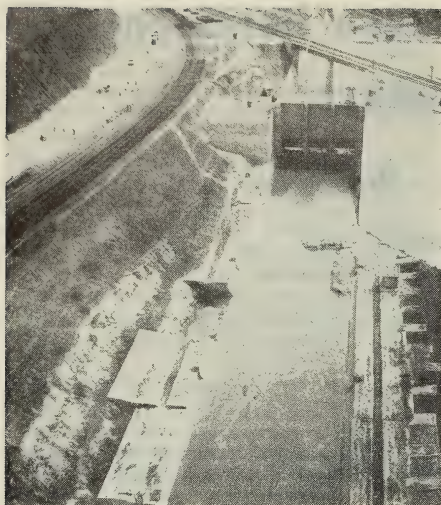
Agricultural land is naturally limited: there is 0.75 ha of agricultural land and 0.50 ha of arable land per head of inhabitant. It is this area that has to secure farm food produce supplies to the population, raw materials for the processing industry and also some export availabilities. As a consequence the growingly intensive development of agriculture is aimed at, so that farm output may increase at a more rapid rate than the natural surplus of the population.

The set of measures that have been taken for the multilateral and intensive development of agriculture resulted, particularly in the last few years, in remarkable progress; the growth rate of output constantly exceeded that of the population. In the 1950—1968 period, for instance,

farm output increased at an average annual growth rate of 4.4 per cent. In 1968, overall farm output was twofold that of 1950, while the number of inhabitants went up in the same period by 21 per cent.

The average outputs obtained during five-year periods spotlight the firm upward trend of farm production, as a result of the steady development and consolidation of the technical-material groundwork, and of the modernization of this important branch of the economy. Compared to the level reached under the first Five-Year Plan (1951—1955), gross farm output increased by 14 per cent in the 1956—1960 period and by 31 per cent in the years 1961—1965.

The current Five-Year Plan (1966—1970) provides for a 26—32 per cent growth of overall farm output, as against the annual average obtained during the five previous years. The achievements of the first three years of the Five-Year Plan show that the provisions for the development of agricultural production are being successfully implemented. Gross farm output was by some 24 per cent bigger than the annual average yield obtained between 1961 and 1965. As regards cereals, the main crops in Romania grown on some two thirds of the total arable area, in the first three years of the Five-Year Plan, 13.4 million tons have been reaped every year on an average, more than initially planned. Compared to the previous five-year period (1961—1965), the yearly increase of cereal output amounts to some 2.5 million tons. Substantial increases have been obtained in the output of industrial crops, vegetable, fruit and grapes. Last year — in spite of the fact that the long



Large-scale irrigation developments in the Danube Plain

drought affected almost the entire territory of the country — sunflower and potato crops (730,000 tons respectively 3,700,000 tons) exceeded the upper limit set in the Five-Year Plan, while the outputs of sugar beet (some 4,000,000 tons) and vegetable (some 2,700,000 tons) attained the plan figures. The greatest grape output in the country's history, i.e. 1,200,000 tons, has been obtained.

Such achievements obtained under not very favourable climatic conditions highlight the superiority and lastingness of large-scale socialist farming and the positive effects of the numerous and complex actions and measures carried out in this country for the creation of a highly-efficient, intensive agriculture.

In the harmonious development of all the branches of agriculture, an important place is held by livestock breeding. The evolution of this basic branch of agriculture is characterized by a continual growth of the livestock concomitantly with the improvement of its structure and implicitly of the average output per foddered animal. According to the data of the last livestock census (January 3, 1969) there are 5,136,000 head of horned cattle (a growth of 634,000 from 1951 to 1968), 5,853,000 pigs (with a growth of 3,656,000 head), 14,298,000 sheep (the increase amounting to 4,000,000) and 47.6 million fowls (30 million more than in 1951). The increase in the number of animals, the growing proportion of superior breeds, as well as rational feeding resulted in a continuous rise of outputs in this

branch. Last year's meat output topped twice that of 1950, milk output went up by 67 per cent, wool output by 96 per cent and there were 2.8 time more eggs.

The year by year growth of farm output is a direct outcome of the structural changes that have come about during the last decades in Romania's agriculture. The main features of these changes are the cooperativization of agriculture — completed in 1962 — and the sustained effort exerted by the State for organizing production upon a modern technical basis. This year, on the 20th anniversary of the start of the cooperativization process, Romania's agriculture is made up of large units, equipped with an increasingly powerful technical basis, capable of turning to good use the natural and labour resources available to this branch of the national economy. Experience accumulated and results obtained so far have spotlighted the potentialities of progress of our cooperative agriculture. The agricultural cooperative is that form of socialist ownership, of production and labour organization which was adopted by the Romanian peasantry, a form fully corresponding to the nature of the new relations existing in the new social system. It is capable of securing the continued economic and social development of the Romanian State, the growing contribution of agriculture to the all-round progress of society.

At the beginning of this year in Romania there were 352 State agricultural enterprises with an area of 2,114,000 hectares and 4,673 agricultural production cooperatives owning 9,077,000 hectares of land. The concentration of Romania's agricultural production is shown, among other things, by the growth of the area belonging to one unit. Following the measures that have been taken with a view to improving the management and organization of the State agricultural enterprises, these are steadily developing as large productive units, with 6,000 ha agricultural land on an average and a high degree of technical endowment.

The land owned by an agricultural cooperative is of nearly 2,000 hectares on an average, as against 281 hectares in 1950.

Bearing in mind the result obtained so far, we can safely state that Romania's agriculture has covered an entire historical stage following the transition from the small holdings — characterized by poor technical equipment and low efficiency — to socialist agriculture, organized in highly efficient, powerful units, capable of securing the rise of the peasantry's living standard and a growing contribution to the country's general progress.

The technical and material groundwork of agricultural production greatly differs from that in the past. Well-nigh 100,000 tractors, 47,200 cereal combines and many other modern machines, supplied by the domestic industry, are tilling the land nowadays. Following the setting up of a fertilizer industry of our own, remarkable progress has been achieved in the chemicalization of agriculture. Irrigation developments acquired great scope in the last few years. More than 700,000 ha of land will be under irrigation by the end of this year. Next year irrigated crops will cover some one million hectares. Irrigation will be carried out mostly by modern systems and will have a beneficial influence on farm output. Many hothouses have been built, intensive grape and fruit-tree plantations have been extended, and numerous modern units for raising and fattening animals and for producing compound fodder have been erected.

A decisive part in strengthening and enlarging the technical and material basis of agriculture has been played by State investments, whose volume increased at a sustained rate. In 1968 they were 12 times greater than in 1950. Added to the funds allotted by the State were the investments made by the agricultural cooperatives out of their own funds or by means of long-term State loans for which they pay low

interest. In the 1950—1968 period some 81 thousand million lei were invested in agriculture, that is 17 per cent of the total economic investments. Out of this amount, 27 thousand million lei have been invested in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan (1966—1968); this shows the scope of investment efforts in this period.

The intensive and multilateral development of agriculture — a characteristic feature of Romania's agrarian policy — will be speeded up in the forthcoming ten years. In this respect conclusive are the fundamental directions laid down in the Theses of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the provisions of the Draft Directives on the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and on the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period. As emphasized by these documents — which will be submitted for discussion and approval to the forthcoming Congress of the RCP — experience accumulated and results obtained so far have proved the great progress potentialities of agri-



More and more improved farm machines are tilling the land

culture, a branch employing more than half of the country's active population. That is why within the programme of building a modern economy — based first and foremost on a powerful industry, capable of lending a high dynamism to all the branches of material production — permanent attention will be granted to the development of agriculture, to its increased contribution to the formation of the national income, to improved supplies of farm food produce to the population and of raw materials to industry, to raising export availabilities. In the next ten years — as shown in the Draft Directives — agriculture will have to become a branch with a marked intensive character, able to secure a substantial increase of output and labour productivity.

The speeding up of the intensive development of agriculture will be achieved in the 1971—1980 period by a better use of the land, the carrying out of an ample programme of irrigation, complex chemicalization, and by the supply of a varied range of tractors and modern machines. These major coordinates on which the future of Romania's agriculture depends, are laid down in the provisions, based on a rigorous scientific substantiation, of the Draft Directives on the next Five-Year Plan and on the guidelines for the 1976—1980 period.

The problems linked to the mechanization of agriculture — particularly of cereal growing — are being solved, by and large, under the current 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan. The next Five-Year Plan will mean a higher step in mechanization, because the complex mechanization of operations in all the branches of agriculture will be started. In 1975 we will have 120,000—123,000 tractors, mainly new types, the production of which has been started at the Braşov tractor works: universal tractors of various powers, special tractors for vegetable, fruit-tree and wine-growing, as well as tractors to be used on sloping land. Concomitantly the use of electric power in agriculture will be extended, especially in livestock raising.

Essential in this field is the fact that in the conditions of our agriculture being based on large socialist agricultural enterprises, operations linked to cereal, sunflower, sugar beet and potato cultivation will be fully mechanized by 1975, and so will be soil preparation, sowing, planting, upkeep operations and partial harvesting of the main crops.

At the same time the degree of mechanization in wine-growing, fruit-tree growing and livestock breeding will be substantially increased, and this will fully contribute to raising output and labour productivity.

According to the provisions of the Draft Directives, the Higher Council of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, will elaborate a programme for developing the production of fertilizers and other

chemicals destined for agriculture. By 1975, the amount of fertilizers to be used in agriculture will be some two million tons of active substance, as against some 650,000 tons today. This rise in the amount of fertilizers, which will mean 180—190 kg per hectare of arable land, vineyard and orchard, will be accompanied by the diversification of chemical products to be supplied to agriculture: complex fertilizers with a high content of active substance, insecto-fungicides, weed killers, bio-stimulants, a.s.o. which will help to obtain rich harvests and a growing efficiency.

Extension of irrigations will be a main task for increasing farm output under the next Five-Year Plan. Some half of the investment funds set aside by the State for agriculture will go to irrigation developments.

The irrigation programme envisages the laying out, in the 1971—1975 period, of an area of 1.3—1.5 million hectares, including work to be carried out in cooperation with foreign firms. By 1975, the total irrigated area will reach 2.2—2.5 million hectares and by 1980 some 3.5 million hectares. A characteristic feature will be arrangement in large and modern systems some of them even exceeding 170,000 hectares, like that in the Carasu valley, between the Danube and the Black Sea, on a par as to size and technical level with the most up-to-date irrigation systems in Europe. The irrigation programme will determine deep-going changes in the areas where the new systems will be located; high yields will be obtained as well as a better specialization of agricultural units. Under the same programme, damming and draining work will be carried out in the Danube floodland and on inland rivers, as well as work for controlling soil erosions, for reclaiming sandy soil and for laying out new farm land.

In the next ten years new units for raising and fattening animals, factories of compound fodder, hothouses for vegetables will be built, thus securing modern industrial-type production. Intensive vine and fruit-tree plantations suitable for mechanization will be extended and conditions will be created for the processing, preserving and storing of produce.

Making the best of natural conditions, a better use of labour resources, the development and modernization of the technical and material groundwork of agriculture will be accompanied by improvements in the activities of the State agricultural sector and the economic and organizational consolidation of the cooperative farms. With this aim in view the process of streamlining State farms and agricultural enterprises by concentrating and specializing production will be intensified and the industrial processing of the produce in these units will be developed.

Cooperative farms will become powerful productive units, intensively using the land, the technical and material basis and labour. The State will continue to grant mansyided assistance

to cooperative farms as regards mechanization, chemicalization and irrigation, and the supply of valuable biological material. The State will also grant technical assistance and loans in advantageous conditions to cooperative farms.

In the conditions of the contemporary technical and scientific revolution scientific research is called upon to play an important part. In the last few years, new scientific research institutes and units have been set up, which bring a valuable contribution to meeting the major requirements of agriculture. In keeping with the growing tasks set by the Draft Directives, research activity will be stepped up with a view to introducing in production new varieties and hybrids of cereals, industrial plants, vegetables, fodder plants, highly-productive vine varieties and fruit-tree saplings capable of making the best of the conditions created by the extension of irrigation, chemicalization and mechanization. Research activity will also contribute to the continued improvement of the live stock, to the production of new breeds of a higher biological value. Greater attention will be given to research relating to irrigation and chemicalization. The provision included in the Draft Directives, according to which the agricultural research institutes will be specialized as research

and production units is of outstanding importance, as in this way they will be responsible for the organization of the production of seeds, saplings and highbreed animals.

The whole set of measures envisaged for the future development of agriculture is obviously aimed at a high-rate increase of plant and animal output. It is planned for farm output to grow, in the 1971—1975 period, by 28—31 per cent as against the average of the years 1966—1970, which corresponds to an annual average growth rate of 5—5.5 per cent.

The future direction of agricultural development has in view a correct combining of the branches of agriculture and a rational territorial distribution of the crops and animals in keeping with natural, economic and social conditions. Cereals will continue to hold a foremost place in plant production, to reach by the end of the next Five-Year Plan 17.5—18.5 million tons.

As for the livestock, it is planned by 1975 to reach 6.3—6.5 million head of cattle, 9.5—10 million pigs, 14.5—15 million sheep and 75—78 million fowls. Animal output is estimated to grow under the next Five-Year Plan by 25—28 per cent.

The fundamental provisions and guidelines of the documents for the Tenth Congress of the RCP — to be held on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation — will mark a new and important step forward in the progress of agriculture during the next decade.

Living Standards of the Population

by M. VASILESCU

Deputy Director General, Central Board
of Statistics

In Romania the entire economic activity is subordinated to the fundamental aim of socialist production: the raising of the living standards — both material and cultural — of the population.

The growth of material production and of the national income is the lasting groundwork which secures a high living standard. Following the policy of the country's industrialization Romania has attained in 1968 an industrial output which is 14 times greater than in 1938. The achievements obtained in industry, agriculture and the other branches of material production are synthetically reflected in the dynamics of the national income, which in 1968 increased five times over that of 1938. The rapid growth rate of the national income ranks Romania among the European countries with the most dynamic economies.

A salient feature of Romania's economic policy is the harmonious combining of the two subdivisions of the national income — consumption fund and accumulation fund — meant to secure a permanent rise in the living standard of the working people, concomitantly with the ceaseless development of the national economy. Some three fourths of the national income go to the consumption fund, i.e. to meeting the population's requirements.

As shown in the Theses of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party for the Tenth Party Congress, "with a view to securing the high-rate development of economy, of the material basis of education, science and culture, to steadily increasing the resources for raising the living standard, it is necessary in the future as well to set aside a substantial part of the national income for extended reproduction. It is only through a high rate of accumulation that we can solve the great problems of building up an advanced socialist society: the creation of a strong technical-material groundwork for production, the higher use of material and labour resources, the elimination of the lag behind countries with an advanced economy, the securing of a high level of well-being and civilization. That is why the achievement of a high rate of accumulation, of a new and powerful upsurge of economy, is one of the basic aims of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan".

The main sources of the income of the population are the earnings obtained following the remuneration of work — mainly wages and salaries, payment for the work-days effected in the agricultural production cooperatives and incomes from the personal plots — as well as incomes in cash (pensions, scholarships, allowances, a.s.o.) and kind (goods and services) paid for by the social consumption funds.

In view of the fact that the greater part of the population's incomes is represented by the wages and salaries and by the work effected in agricultural production cooperatives, a change in their level influences to the greatest extent the total earnings of the population. The year-by-year increase of wages, the reduction, or in some cases, elimination of income taxes, cuts of the retail prices of consumer goods, State allowances paid for children, growing State expenditure for social and cultural purposes — all these meant increased earnings for the families of wage and salary earners.

The successive rises of wages and salaries of all categories of employees, which took place particularly in the last ten years, the application of the new wage scheme — by which 1.4 million employees have benefited so far — and its becoming general by the end of this year in all fields of activity have led and will continue to lead to substantial increases in the incomes from wages. As compared to 1938, real wages went up almost 2.5 times in 1968.

Real incomes of the peasantry have increased more than three times as against 1950. This is obviously a result of the important investments made by the State in agriculture, of the fact that an important technical basis has been made available to the peasantry in very advantageous conditions, as well as loans for production purposes. The fixing of stimulative prices for farm produce has also had a positive influence.

Besides the direct incomes of the population obtained by the pay for work, the incomes deriving from the social consumption funds are particularly significant. By means of these funds important social and cultural problems are solved, such as the development of education, public

health protection, the providing of material conditions for the aged and the disabled, mother and child welfare, public utility works, housing construction and other facets of the living standard. At the same time the social consumption funds make an important contribution to levelling the living standard of the families of different categories of employees, by granting to families with many children various advantages in the form of goods and services.

State budget expenditure for social and cultural purposes amounted last year to nearly 31 thousand million lei, i.e. well-nigh 9 times more than in 1950. The share of this expenditure within total State budget expenditure has gone up from 18.1 per cent to over 23 per cent. Average pensions have increased in the 1966—1968 period by 39 per cent as against the 35 per cent initially envisaged for 1970 in the Five-Year Plan. The pension fund for cooperative farmers has been introduced. Student scholarships have grown by some 20 per cent and children's allowances paid by the State have been raised beginning with 1969.

The growth of the population's incomes and of the consumer goods' output led to an improvement in the consumption of food and non-food products by the population. Retail sales of goods through the socialist trade network went up 6.4 times in 1968 as against 1950. For food products the increase is of 5.6 times, for goods sold in public catering units 9.4 times and for non-food products 6.5 times. An increase in the sale of high-value and durable goods has been recorded. Thus compared to 1960, in 1968 the population bought 2.7 times more furniture, 63 per cent more radio receivers, 8.6 times more TV sets, 20 times more refrigerators, 3.4 times more electrical washing machines, 65 per cent more sewing machines, while in the last few years permanently growing sales have been recorded of motor cars.

In 1968, the units of the socialist trade network sold goods amounting to 84.2 thousand million lei, as against 67.6 thousand million lei in 1964. Last year the number of shops and stores increased by more than 3,200 compared to 1965.

In the last quarter of a century a substantial increase in the number of wage and salary earners has been recorded in Romania. Between 1950 and 1968 the number of employees went up by nearly 2.7 million, of which 2.3 million are workers. The total number of employees stands now at some 4.8 million, that of workers at about 3.5 million.

In the years of socialist construction a new social section has made its appearance — the cooperative peasantry. At the end of 1968, 3.5 million peasant families worked jointly in 4,673 agricultural production cooperatives.

A comprehensive programme of measures is applied in Romania for continuously improving the conditions of work and rest and leisure of the population, as well as the housing conditions, and for developing culture, science, and public health protection.

The network of institutions for rest, recreation and treatment has steadily developed. The minimum paid leave has been raised from 12 to 15 workdays. In 1968 the average duration of leave per employee reached 20.8 workdays as against 17 workdays in 1965. The respective figure for workers is 18.9 workdays compared to some 15 workdays.

In 1968, more than 770,000 people spent their holidays or took cures in the health resorts and spas, i.e. 3.8 times more than in 1950.

An important pointer in the increase of the living standard in Romania is the improvement of housing conditions. In the 1951—1968 period well-nigh 1.9 million dwellings have been built. As a consequence, some one third of the population moved into new homes.

A comprehensive set of measures has been taken for advancing education, culture and science. In 1968 State budget expenditure for this purpose amounted to 10.6 thousand million lei, more than twofold that of 1960. The funds were mainly used for expanding the material basis of education. In 1968 almost 1,900 classrooms have been built in general-culture schools, as well as hostels housing 3,400 students and refectories catering for 2,000 students.

Education is free of charge and the right for every child to attend any form of education in keeping with their wishes and aptitudes is ensured in actual fact. More than 60 per cent of the students receive scholarships.

In the 1968—1969 school-year education of all levels included 3.9 million students and pupils, i.e. one fifth of the country's total population. Compared to 1938 the number of pupils in general-culture schools and secondary schools has doubled and the number of pupils in vocational and technical schools and of those attending courses of post-secondary specialization has increased 2.5 times. At the same time the number of students has gone up by more than 5.6 times.

The material groundwork of culture has recorded uninterrupted development, the content and quality of the cultural institutions' activity has improved continually, and the action of turning to account the cultural heritage has been intensified. A comprehensive action of disseminating culture among the masses is going on. In 1968 Romania's cinemas had nearly 204 million visitors, which means that every inhabitant

of the country has seen 10 films on an average. Books and pamphlets of all kinds have been printed in 72.9 million copies, i.e. 3.7 copies per inhabitant. The circulation of newspapers exceeded one thousand million copies, i.e. 53 copies for one inhabitant.

The number of radio licences increased last year 12 times compared to 1938. The number of TV licences was in 1968 more than 20 times greater than in 1960.

State budget funds amounting to nearly 6 thousand million lei have been set aside for public health protection in 1968, i.e. one fifth of the total expenditure for social and cultural purposes. At the end of 1968 there were 158,000 hospital beds. This means 8 beds for every 1,000 inhabitants as against only 2.2 beds in 1938.

The sanitary network had at the end of last year 31,000 physicians and nearly 90,000 auxiliary sanitary personnel. Whereas in 1938 Romania had one physician for 1,895 inhabitants, last year there was one physician for every 638 inhabitants, i.e. nearly three times more.

Communal husbandry activities also witnessed great development. The water supply and sewerage networks were expanded, new highroads were built, more and more villages were electrified. Services for the population were also greatly expanded.

By means of economic, social and juridical measures the Romanian State encourages the foundation and strengthening of families. Assistance given to families with many children, the improvement of mother and child welfare actions, the creation of ever better conditions for raising and educating the younger generations are the main coordinates of this vast activity.

For the first time in the last ten years birth rate has shown in 1967 an upward trend. As against 1966 birth rate has doubled and in 1967 there were 27.4 births per thousand inhabitants. Compared to the majority of European countries, where the number of live births is 15—19

per 1,000 inhabitants, birth rate in Romania is among the highest. General death rate, which for many decades was very high in Romania, i.e. some 20 per thousand, stood in 1968 at 9.6 per thousand.

The Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and on the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period includes provisions for securing to the entire people living standards close to those in advanced countries.

The national income — a safe basis for raising the welfare of the population — will grow in the 1971—1975 period by a 7.7—8.5 per cent yearly average. By 1980 national income will be some twofold that of 1970.

In 1975 real wages will be 16—20 per cent greater than in 1970, and the real incomes of the peasantry, deriving from work effected in the cooperative farm and on their personal plots, will go up in the same period by 15—20 per cent.

The substantial increase of the population's incomes will secure the growth and improvement of consumption. Compared to 1970, sales through the socialist trade network will go up in 1975 by 30—35 per cent, and the volume of services to the population by 40—45 per cent.

It is envisaged to further improve the housing conditions. In the 1971—1975 period some 500,000 dwellings will be built as well as new cultural establishments. The network of health units will be expanded and equipped with up-to-date medical apparatus.

The programme for the next ten years is enthusiastically welcomed by the Romanian people, as it means a new, important step forward in the country's economic development and in raising the population's welfare onto ever higher levels.

School — An Important Factor of Progress in Romanian Society

by Academician Ștefan BALAN
Minister of Education

Parallel to the revolutionary changes that took place in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, in the 25 years that have elapsed since Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke education developed steadily, contributing to raising the cultural level of the entire people, to enriching its spiritual life and training the specialists required by the socialist economy and culture.

An important factor of progress in the evolution of the Romanian society, education has enjoyed the permanent support of the State as far back as the first years after Liberation. State budget expenditure for education went up with every passing year, reaching this year almost 9,000 million lei, i.e. a growth of 17.2 per cent as against 1965. Schooling space has been extended, the endowment of schools has been improved, the school and faculty laboratories and workshops have been equipped with modern teaching material. In the last ten years 35,000 class-rooms have been built for general-education, vocational and technical schools, well-nigh half of the existing 82,000; new hostels for further 34,000 students have been built and rectories for 36,000 students.

The grounding of the education process on realistic-scientific concepts, its close connection with the requirements of economy, culture and the entire social-political life, and equal right to education of all citizens have become essential principles of education in Romania.

With a view to securing the training of the youth in step with society's progress, compulsory education has seen a continuous increase: in 1955 the duration of general schooling has been established for seven years, in 1961 to eight years and in the autumn of this year the transition to lo-year compulsory schooling will be started.

General-culture secondary schooling has been extended to rural settlements as well. Special music, fine arts, choreography and physical education schools have been opened, enabling talented children to get thorough training.

Progress recorded in general-culture schooling is shown by the following statistical data: compared to 1938, the number of children comprised in compulsory education has doubled, while that of secondary school pupils increased 14 times.

Particular attention has been given to vocational and technical schools. Entrusted with the task of training skilled workers and medium-trained specialists for the achievement of the

great targets of socialist construction, these schools have been continuously expanded and perfected. Whereas in the 1938/1939 school-year some 54,000 pupils attended vocational and technical schools, nowadays the vocational schools, speciality secondary schools, foremen's schools, schools for post-secondary specialization as well as apprentice schools within factories have almost 875,000 pupils.

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Higher education has been greatly developed. The network of existing universities and higher learning institutes has been expanded, and new higher education institutes, faculties and sections have been set up. At present we have 47 higher education institutes with 187 faculties, as against the 33 faculties that existed in 1938. As compared to the 15 students for every 10,000 inhabitants in 1938, we now have 75. The State has been permanently concerned with the setting up and developing of an adequate network of schools of all levels with tuition in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities. This network includes today some 2,000 schools and sections and the curricula and text-books of these schools have been continuously improved.

The expansion of education called for the training of the necessary teaching staff. Raising their numbers and improving their qualifications have become State concerns. As a consequence thereof a vast network of teacher-training schools has been opened, including pedagogic secondary schools, three-year teacher-training institutes and universities. Special courses for briefing teachers have been organized. At present, we have almost 200,000 pre-school educators, schoolmasters and teachers, i.e. some four times more than in 1938.

Remarkable development has been recorded in scientific research carried out by the teaching staff in higher education institutes. By important scientific achievements they have made a valuable contribution to the blossoming of Romanian economy and culture, to the progress of world science and technique.

Fulfilling its important social function, education supplied the country in the last 10 years with some 700,000 skilled workers and medium-trained specialists and almost 160,000 specialists with higher training. Whereas in 1944 there were some 13,000 engineers, today we have more than

100,000; as against some 8,000 physicians there are now over 37,000, while the number of economists went up from about 6,000 to over 31,000.

The progress of education is also reflected in the growing prestige won by the Romanian school abroad. A great number of foreign students attend the courses of universities and higher education institutes in this country. Romanian university professors are ever more frequently invited to deliver courses abroad, and many of Romania's initiatives put forward within the framework of UNESCO concerning the development of cooperation between peoples in the field of education, science and culture were unanimously adopted by the member states of this international organization.

In the conditions of the contemporary scientific and technical revolution, of the completion of socialist construction in this country, important tasks devolve on education. That is why the Romanian State is permanently preoccupied with stepping up the rate of development of education. In the last few years a new law on education and a statute of the teaching staff have been worked out and adopted, laying down the principal ways and means for developing and improving education in step with the present and future prospects of society.

One of these ways is the introduction of ten-year compulsory general-culture schooling which will ensure the wide access of young people to a training of higher level. At the same time ten-year compulsory general-culture schooling, concomitantly with the measures for improving vocational training, will raise the training level of workers, making easier for them to acquire higher qualifications. Ten-year compulsory schooling will become general by 1975. With this aim in view new class-rooms, laboratories and boarding-schools will be built in the 1969—1972 period. In this year alone 3,000 new class-rooms will be made available, as well as new boarding schools for 3,700 pupils.

With a view to affording the youth wide opportunities for study in keeping with their preferences and aptitudes, secondary general-culture education will be greatly diversified. The introduction of new, more judiciously specializ-

ed sections, the more rational distribution of disciplines, the possibility of choosing subjects, the organizing of special mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign language classes will make it possible for the pupils better to develop their intellectual aptitudes.

As for vocational and technical education, the process of training workers, foremen and technicians will be improved, and this education will be closer linked to the necessities of the national economy.

The application of the envisaged measures within higher education will secure the training of specialists with a wide horizon, enabling them to continuously adapt themselves to the progress of science and technique.

The implementation of the provisions included in the recently adopted law and statute has started already last year. A new list of trades and specialities has been worked out for vocational and technical education, the duration of training for a number of trades has been reduced, the training of workers by means of apprenticeship in factories and of medium-trained specialists in speciality secondary schools has been expanded. Within higher education, the duration of study of several specialities has been reduced, the list of specialities has been amended, and courses for sub-engineers have been organized.

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The contents of education is modernized at a rapid pace, so that it may better meet present-day requirements. Modernization of education at all levels does not only mean the introduction of modern disciplines but also an adequate relation between the teaching of general culture and of specialities. At the same time the improvement of the contents of education aims at securing a humanistic training of the youth and its arming with the materialistic-realistic world outlook, at educating the younger generations in the spirit of the ideals of peace, friendship and mutual respect among the peoples.

An Activity of 25 Years in the Field of Labour Legislation

by Dr. Leonid MILLER

Head of Section, Institute of Juridical Research

The historic events that took place on August 23, 1944 — day of Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke — and made the aspirations of the entire working people come true, marked a turning point in the regulation of labour relations as well. It was then that started the process of creating a new, socialist labour legislation, characterized by a wide democracy.

After August 23, as part of the achievements on a social plane, a number of legal provisions on labour and social security were introduced step by step, favouring a continued consolidation of the rights of the working people. Mention should be made, first and foremost, of the provisions on the citizens' fundamental rights laid down in the 1948 Constitution and furthered in the 1952 and 1965 Constitutions, as well as of the regulations included in the first Labour Code (1950).

In the 19 years that have elapsed since the enforcement of the Labour Code, its provisions have been steadily improved and a number of other bills have been passed. In this way the present labour legislation of socialist Romania has been arrived at, a legislation which is the outcome of the social changes occurred in the last quarter of a century and at the same time a prerequisite for further achievements in this field.

By doing away with past discriminations, the new legislation has established — not as a proclamation but as an actual fact of everyday life — *fully equal rights* in matters of labour and profession and, what is even more, *equal opportunities and treatment* in vocational training and then along the whole professional career, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religious belief. In Romania the same basic regulations are applied to both workers and office workers, including civil servants, who are all subjected to a *unitary juridical statute of employees* established by the labour legislation.

Another major achievement is the possibility offered to the population to widely and effectively exercise the *right to work*, on the basis of the consistent policy of economic development, and in conditions when a real *freedom of work* is guaranteed.

For this purpose, ever wider sections of the population are secured the possibility of training or of raising their professional skills, enabling them to accede to growingly complex offices and work. This is achieved by a vast and diversified education network (from vocational and technical schooling to higher education and post-graduate training), which is free of charge and widely accessible. Pupils and students benefit by numerous advantages and facilities in keeping with the type of school they are attending: scholarships or grants, free-of-charge textbooks, evening schools and extra-mural courses, study leaves. Graduates are provided with jobs without delay, in keeping with their qualifications.

Other important expressions of the right to work and to continuity in work as well as of the freedom of work are the strict limitation of the reasons for dismissals, the possibility of being reemployed following the decision of a court in case a wage or salary earner was dismissed illegally, the admission of transfer to other work, employment or locality only upon agreement by the respective employee, as well as the right of wage and salary earners to denounce at any time the labour contract merely upon a two-week notice.

Special measures have been taken for ensuring to women, including those with particular familial tasks, as well as to invalids the unhampered access to employment.

The right to rest and leisure is also largely provided for. All wage and salary earners benefit by an annual paid leave, ranging between 15 and 24 workdays, in keeping with the length of service. People doing hard or noxious work are granted extra leaves. All young people under the age of 18 and the teaching staff are entitled to longer leaves. The principles of the law concerning leaves, enforced at the beginning of 1968, blend the concern for establishing the length of leave in keeping with the requirements of each by taking into account biological factors, with the care of granting this right according to the contribution made to the progress of society.

The regulations concerning *labour safety* underwent important changes and reached a high level, capable of securing the rigorous application of the standards of labour safety and hy-

giene, the taking of special measures for protecting the work of young people and women, or any other labour safety measure that proves necessary. This is achieved by means of a strict control carried out by the labour safety inspectorates and by punishing those who are guilty of any violation of the regulations in force.

At present a *new wage scheme* is being experimented, concomitantly with a general wage increase to be applied in all domains of activity by the end of the year. The main aim of the new scheme, worked out following lengthy studies and researches and partial preliminary testings, is the establishment of pay upon more stimulative and efficient bases, by ensuring a closer interdependence between achievements in work and earnings and a more equitable relation between various categories of employees. These are measures aiming at strengthening the *material incentive of wage and salary earners* to achieve better results in their work and in the entire activity of their enterprises, incentive that is an important factor making for an upsurge in work and of the innovating spirit.

A number of further laws passed in the last few years lend a *new significance to the position of wage and salary earners in the enterprises or institutions they are working in*. This is due to the fact that their representatives take part, as members having the right to a deliberative vote, in the newly set up collective management bodies, which are in duty bound periodically to submit reports to the general meeting of employees, where the activity of these bodies is multilaterally examined and debated. In this way the effective participation of the employees in running the units they are working in acquires greater scope.

At the same time *the role of the trade unions, representative professional bodies of the wage and salary earners, in the regulation of labour relations* has been enhanced. They are called upon to have their say in all matters that may affect the interests of employees as regards their working and living conditions.

The setting up, early this year, of *the judgment commissions*, elected by the collectives in which they have to carry on their activities, has created — from the organizational and functional standpoints — new premises for solving correctly and in a unitary manner the labour litigations that may crop up between the employees and the units they are working in.

Remarkable progress has been achieved in the legal provisions on *grants and pensions*, paid by the social insurance system, following which the rights of working people have been substantially increased and the humanistic nature of the regulations enhanced.

A particularly important part has to be played by the *Ministry of Labour* and its recent reorganization that turned this ministry into a central coordinating body in all matters of labour and social security, into an organism of economic synthesis, entrusted with wide powers in working for the higher organization of production and labour and for the full and efficient utilization of the country's material and human resources.

It should be mentioned that within the framework of labour legislation the number of laws passed by the Grand National Assembly went up considerably in the last few years. Many of the bills were submitted to wide public discussion and a greater concern was manifest for the strict observance, when elaborating new laws, of the provisions of the Constitution, achieving in this respect too, remarkable progress.

As a whole, the laws and decisions aimed at contributing to a growing extent to the economic progress of the country and to securing to all working people a civilized and prosperous life, bestow upon Romania's labour legislation a new significance, consisting in its socialist humanism, in the fact that it widely protects the interests of wage and salary earners as regards labour relations, securing them a position of true human dignity.

Legislation Concerning Mother and Child Welfare

In the last 25 years numerous laws have been passed in Romania on mother and child welfare, a central concern of the State.

These laws provide for special conditions of work, extra leaves, money grants, medical assistance, a.s.o.

The Labour Code stipulates that pregnant women must be given easy jobs without, however, cutting their wages. They are not allowed to work in night shifts and can be sent on business trips only upon their agreement.

Expectant mothers have the right to a leave of 112 days, 52 days before and 60 days after delivery.

Money allowances and premiums are granted in various cases. Starting with the third child, for instance, grants paid to women employees during pregnancy and nursing period amount to 100 per cent of their wages, irrespective of length of service. At the same time women employees are paid a premium of 1,000 lei on delivery of her children beginning with the third child.

Mothers, who have been awarded the order "Heroine Mother" or "Maternal Glory" benefit by a substantial cut of the income tax.

The State also grants monthly tax-free children's allowances amounting to 100—130 lei as well as scholarships for pupils and students.

Among other measures aimed at protecting mother and child we may cite the one according to which families with many children enjoy priority in receiving State loans for the building of a dwelling for themselves or a villa in a health resort or spa.

Women with children under seven years of age have the possibility of being employed in half-time jobs; this, however, does not affect their length of service.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the period in which pregnant women or mothers raising their small children temporarily quit their jobs is nevertheless considered as uninterrupted length of service when establishing the quantum of wages and pensions, provided they start their activity again within 90 days from the cessation of the respective situation.

Vasile BRĂILOIU



One of the modern maternity hospitals built in Romania in recent years

— culture-ART-science —

THE FIFTH "GEORGE ENESCU" INTERNATIONAL CONTEST AND THE SECOND MUSICOLOGY SYMPOSIUM

The secretariate of the "George Enescu" International Contest and Festival dispatched these days the folders and posters, printed in several languages, announcing the fifth edition of that imposing contest to be held in Bucharest between September 5 and 20, 1970, as well as the Second International Musicology Symposium which will take place in the same year over September 12—14. Sent to approximately 50 countries, the material is addressed to conservatoires, music schools and academies, to the secretariates of other international music contests and festivals, specialized magazines, broadcasting and TV stations, impresarios and outstanding figures of musical life.

The same as in 1967, the 1970 "George Enescu" Contest will comprise three sections: violin, piano and singing (women and men), open to performers not older than 33. In addition to gold, silver and bronze medals, premiums and mentions totalling more than 500,000 lei will be awarded to the competitors.

Within the framework of the three stages of the Contest the performers will have to interpret works by George Enescu and one freely-chosen work by contemporary Romanian composers such as Paul Constantinescu, Mircea Basarab, Pascal Bentoin, Wilhelm Berger, Dumitru Capoianu and Anatol Vieru. The scores of the respective Romanian compositions will be sent, on request, to the competitors by the secretariate.

Compared to the previous "George Enescu" Contests, the 1970 edition will afford performers broader possibilities to choose compositions suiting their artistic sensitivity. For this purpose the repertoire of the contest includes, alongside creations of the great world classics, works by some of the most outstanding modern composers such as Bartok, Prokofiev, Hachaturian, Shostakovich, Berg, Schönberg, Hindemith.

The International Musicology Symposium, dedicated to the personality and work of George Enescu, was held for the first time in 1967, concomitantly with the Fourth "George Enescu" International Contest and Festival. It was attended by illustrious representatives of musical life, critics and historians, musicologists, teachers

and publishers from many countries of Europe and America. The proceedings of the 1967 Symposium spotlighted the implications of Enescu's art in the context of contemporary music.

Romanian music, whose eminent representative was George Enescu (1881—1955), makes today a growingly appreciated contribution to enriching the values and trends of world art.

The path opened up by Enescu in the spheres of composition, interpretation and the teaching of music is passionately debated by the present generation of musicians, thanks to the profoundness and originality of his artistic heritage.

A fertile ground for investigations is offered by the work of Enescu and other remarkable personalities of our century, concerning the creative use of folklore, the problem of extending the sphere of modalism, the harmonic and polyphonic concept, the enriching of the structures of the rhythm on the basis of the system of parlando rubato and other systems, innovations in the field of orchestration, a.s.o.

With a view to giving a more thorough consideration to the matters dealt with in the 1967 Symposium, the agenda of the Second Symposium to be held on September 12, 13 and 14, 1970, will include the following themes: "Values and trends of Romanian music in the context of the evolution of contemporary world music", "Modalities of integrating folklore in the musical creation of the 20th century", and "George Enescu — composer, performer and teacher (theoretical and documentary contributions)".

The papers will be followed by discussions. The papers tabled at the Symposium as well as the discussions will be eventually gathered in a volume to be issued by the Bucharest Musical Publishing House.

Those wishing to participate in the Second "George Enescu" International Musicology Symposium have been requested to enter their name before March 1, 1970. The papers written in Romanian, English, French, Russian, German or Spanish will be received by the secretariate of the "George Enescu" International Contest and Festival until June 1, 1970. The papers can be accompanied by musical illustrations.

The Organizing Committee of the "George Enescu" International Contest and Festival and the Union of Composers of the Socialist Republic of Romania have invited to the Symposium all musicians wishing to make their contribution to elucidating the problems linked to the above-mentioned themes.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Romanian Government's Answer to Finnish Government Memorandum on Convening European Security Conference

George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Finnish Ambassador in Bucharest Kaarlo Veikko Makela on formal call, on July 11, to whom he conveyed the answer of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Finnish Government's memorandum in connection with the convening of a conference on the European security issue.

After stressing the interest with which the Romanian Government has received the memorandum, the answer points out :

"Examining this memorandum in the spirit of the friendly relations between our countries, the Romanian Government welcomes the Finnish Government action which attests its concern for consolidating peace in Europe, and shares the opinion concerning the utility of expanding contacts, of extending the exchanges of views for finding the adequate means of achieving European security".

"The Romanian Government" — the answer further states — "considers that there are now real possibilities in Europe for a successful advancement, by joint efforts, along the path of détente, towards creating a climate of good neighbourhood and cooperation, towards the achievement of security on our continent".

Expressing the Romanian Government's satisfaction in connection with the Finnish Government's positive attitude towards the proposal contained in the Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the answer says :

"The Romanian Government agrees to the opinion of the Government of Finland, that a European conference will have to be convened without preliminary conditions and that the participants will have both the right and possibility to set forth their views and proposals with regard to the European questions".

"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania is ready to examine with full attention the suggestions of other European states with regard to the organization of the conference, to discuss also the impediments that may appear to the realization of this idea and is receptive to any proposal aimed at the achievements of security and cooperation on the continent. Essential in its opinion is the fact that a constructive attitude be adopted in this connection, that the European states meet each other half-way, manifest a maximum of receptiveness to the initiatives, to the standpoints that favour peace and détente, regardless on the part of whom they would come ; at the same time, it is necessary that new actions be initiated, which should rally increasingly ample forces to the effort for the many-sided development of cooperation among the European states, regardless of social system".

At the end, it is stated that in connection with the Finnish Government's intention to play host to the European conference, Romania has no objection, if the other participants, too, agree.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

The following text is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be the main body of a document, possibly a book or a report, containing several paragraphs of text. The content is not discernible due to the low contrast and blurriness of the image.



DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES AND INFORMATION ON
ROMANIA

ROMANIAN
NEWS
AGENCY

September 27, 1969
No. 13

FESTIVE MEETING ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE FIRST LEGAL ISSUE OF NEWSPAPER "SCINTEIA"

Speech made by NICOLAE CEAUSESCU,
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party
President of the State Council

S U P P L E M E N T

СТАНДАРТ



1. Назначение

2. Технические требования

3. Методы испытаний

4. Упаковка, маркировка, транспортирование и хранение

5. Гарантийные обязательства

Jubilee Meeting of Daily "Scinteia"

A festive meeting to mark 25 years since the appearance of the first legal issue of daily "Scinteia", organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, took place in Bucharest, on September 25.

Attending were Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Gheorghe Rădulescu, Virgil Trofin, Manea Mănescu, Dumitru Popescu, journalists active within the leading press, the Romanian News Agency AGERPRES, the Radio-and-Television, and other newspapers and publications of this country.

Opening the meeting, Alexandru Ionescu, Chief editor of daily "Scinteia", outlined the activity carried on by the editorial and technical staff of the daily during the 25 years that elapsed since its legal publication.

The decree of the State Council was then read out by which the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class was conferred on daily "Scinteia" on the 25th anniversary of its first legal issue for the outstanding contribution made to the implementation of the home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party, to the work of socialist construction in Romania, for the activity of socialist education of the working people's masses.

To the applause of the attendance, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, handed over the high distinction to the Chief editor of the daily.

Amidst loud and prolonged applause, floor was taken by Nicolae Ceaușescu, who addressed those present.

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

Dear Comrades,

For me and the other comrades of the Party leadership it is a particular pleasure to take part at this festive event of our communist press, devoted to the 25th anniversary of the legal editing and printing of the first issue of newspaper "Scinteia", central organ of our Party. Please allow me to convey on this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, a warm salute to the entire editorial board of "Scinteia", to its collaborators and voluntary correspondents, to the workers who print the newspaper, to all the journalists and workers of our press.

Please allow me also to wholeheartedly congratulate the editorial board of "Scinteia" for the high distinction received today - Order of the "Star of the Republic", First Class - for the other orders and medals awarded to editors and workers of the newspaper. These distinctions are an expression of the special valuation attached by our Party and people to the press organ of the Central Committee, to its contribution to the socialist construction of Romania.

"Scinteia" celebrates today 25 years of legal publication, but its history starts in the years of underground activity. Overcoming the terror unleashed by the exploiting classes against our Party, against its militants "Scinteia" - whose first issue appeared on August 15, 1931 - fearlessly carried the Party's word to the people, made a valuable contribution to the mobilization of the masses in the struggle against exploitation and oppression, against reaction and fascism, for national and social liberation, for independence, democracy, socialism and

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peace. The "Scinteia" of the underground period, the journalists who wrote for it, and the workers who printed it at that time - risking their liberty and even life - are an example of devoted selfless service to the cause of the working class, of the ideals of our Communist Party, for liberty and social justice. By the revolutionary staunchness and passion with which they worked in those difficult times, they raised to a high level the title of communist journalist. This has been a glorious legacy for the editorial board of newspaper "Scinteia", for our whole press, which inspires the work of the journalist of today, enhances his feeling of Party responsibility.

In the quarter of a century that has passed since the country's liberation, "Scinteia" continued and developed in new conditions the brilliant traditions of the years of the underground period. It asserted itself as a powerful fighting weapon of the Party and of our working class in the great class battles waged for winning power, for the reconstruction of the country and the building of the socialist society. "Scinteia" has permanently given proof of high revolutionary combativity, firmly situating itself, in all circumstances, on the positions of the Party, tirelessly militating for the implementation of its policy. "Scinteia" has played a particularly important role in the efforts of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, of our entire people for the carrying through of socialist industrialization, of the cooperativization and modernization of agriculture, for the advancement of science and culture in our homeland, has made an active contribution to the struggle for the generalization and perfection of socialist relations of production; the newspaper has been an important means of educating the working people in the new spirit, of promoting the principle of socialism throughout our social life.

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"Scînteia" faithfully reflected, in all its activity, the profoundly internationalist policy of our Party and State, making the voice of the Romanian communists, of our whole people strongly heard alongside of the revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world, giving expression to their struggle for the general cause of socialism and of progress, against imperialism, for international peace and security.

By its lofty Party spirit and principledness with which it served and serves the vital interests of the Romanian people, of socialist construction in our homeland, "Scînteia" has won a well deserved prestige among the masses, has won the affection and valuation of our whole people.

The Party leadership highly appreciates the important role played by the newspaper "Scînteia" in the implementation of the policy of socialist construction in the country, in generalizing positive experience and in removing negative phenomena and shortcomings that are still manifest in different domains of activity, in the promotion of the foreign policy of the Party and of the Government; we appreciate the work and efforts of the valuable editorial board of the newspaper, its devotion to the Party policy, to the cause of building socialism, the selflessness with which it fulfills the tasks entrusted by the Party.

In the 25 years that have passed since the country's liberation, the entire press of Romania has strongly developed, asserting itself as an active and efficient instrument in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the materialization of the policy of the Party and of our socialist State. From the modest sheets during the underground period up to the newspaper of today published in millions of copies our

press has known a long and glorious path. It has become a powerful social force, with a big capacity of influencing and a strong mobilizing and organizing role in the great work of building the socialist society.

Some 4,000 journalists are working on central and local newspapers and publications; at present, 627 publications are brought out in this country in a total circulation of some 11 million copies in one edition, and the number of Radio and Television subscribers has surpassed the 4,200,000 figure. The county Party press has greatly developed, accounting for 54 publications in Romanian, German, Magyar and Serbian. These newspapers and publications, this army of communist journalists is a remarkable political potential of our Party, of the socialist society, a factor of great importance in our social progress.

We must stress with satisfaction that throughout the period of building socialism our press has creditably answered the big tasks facing it, loyally served the interests of the people, of the flourishing of socialist Romania, proving its boundless devotion to our Communist Party. The source of its successes, a guarantee of its uninterrupted development has been and is the direct guidance and orientation given by the Party, by the Central Committee.

Particularly in the last few years, our press has made visible progress on the line of expanding its sphere of preoccupations, of dealing with different aspects of socialist construction, with the material and spiritual life of our people. The leading and local press of today, more thorough and competent in dealing with the essential aspects of the economy, culture, the social and State activity makes a bigger contribution to the discussion and solving of the problems raised by the advance of our society. For all this the Party and

State leadership conveys to the journalists of Romania heartfelt congratulations and wish them fresh and big successes in the future.

Dear Comrades,

Speaking of successes, we cannot but stress - although we are at a festive meeting - that in the activity of the Romanian press there are still some shortcomings. As was also pointed out at the Tenth Party Congress, the leading and local newspapers still have much to do in order to remove superficiality and formalism from their activity, to penetrate more deeply into the core of live realities of the country, to exercise at the due level the role of exponent of advanced public opinion both in generalizing advanced experience of socialist construction and in disclosing shortcomings and deficiencies.

It must be said that our newspapers do not always deal with the most stringent problems of the respective moment, do not always campaign with a corresponding efficiency for the fulfilment of the tasks established by the Party in different domains of activity. There is often lack of perseverance and consistency in dealing with important problems, in organizing and unfolding actions meant to propell the work in one sector or another; very often such actions remain unfinished and their practical results are not followed up. Our press still proves insufficient combativity in disclosing shortcomings and deficiencies, in establishing the responsibilities of those who are guilty of such state of affairs; the press does not always succeed in determining a true mass opinion against some negative phenomena, for perfecting work in different sectors of our society, to efficiently use the wealth of ideas, of suggestions and proposals which the working people formulate in connection with the solving of some problems of general public interest.

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The popularization in the press of advanced experience has often an unconvincing character; the press does not sufficiently spotlight the new, positive aspects of the work of the builders of socialism in our homeland, of the collectives in enterprises, agricultural units and institutions, does not contribute with due force to the promotion of advanced style and methods in work.

It is known that the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society - fundamental objective in the activity of our whole people, established by the Tenth Party Congress - presupposes in the first place the development of a powerful technical and material base, the efficient raising of economic activity, turning more widely to account the big advantages offered by the socialist economy. Our press, at head with "Scinteia", must centre its activity on these problems; it must increase its contribution to the solving of all the problems raised by the economic construction in our homeland. These problems must be dealt with systematically and followed up day by day in the newspapers, the press being called to exercise with increased efficiency the control of mass public opinion on the activity of the work collectives in factories and works, of the State and Party bodies that are responsible for the organization and good unfolding of economic activity.

The critical interventions of the press must result in measures to improve the uncorresponding state of affairs - the newspapers having the duty to follow up and inform public opinion on the way in which these measures are put into practice. In this respect, the press must pay particular attention to the fulfilment of the plan in industry, to improving the technical-material supply of the enterprises, the attainment of higher labour productivity and the reduction of production expenditures, to systematically approach the problems of scientific

organization of production and of labour, of promoting modern technics and technology - problems of stringent topicality in our economic activity.

The implementation of the great economic objectives facing us call for particular efforts on the part of all the working people, of our whole people; the press must contribute to the creation of a spirit of high responsibility in work, to strengthening the determination of the working people to redouble their efforts for the fulfilment of the tasks incumbent upon them, to spare nothing in order to ensure the continuous development of the economy, of the general progress of the country.

The press must pay special attention to agricultural problems, to increasing and modernizing production, to fulfilling the programme traced by the Congress for the development of this important sector of the national economy. The newspapers must analyse, support and stimulate the activity of the working people in agriculture, of agricultural cooperatives and of State enterprises, of all agricultural bodies for the organization and unfolding in good conditions and best of time of farm operations, for the expansion of modern agro-technique, securing good quality seeds, for intensifying the process of mechanization and chemicalization so as to obtain increased harvests that should ensure the satisfaction of the consumption demands of the population and industry, and to create quantities for export. The press is called upon to take a critical and resolute attitude towards those who are responsible for shortcomings and deficiencies, who hamper the turning to account of the resources of our socialist agriculture, the continuous growth of production, the economic and organizational strengthening of the agricultural units; it must militate most resolutely for strengthening order and discipline in work, for strengthening the responsibility of all workers in agriculture, of

agricultural units and bodies, for the way in which the plan tasks in this sector are fulfilled, for the way in which the obligations to the State are fulfilled as well as the commitments taken under purchasing contracts, for the fulfilment of the deliveries of agricultural products to the State fund.

An important sector of our activity - which also has to permanently be in the attention of the press - is that of constructions, of investments. I do not think that I need dwell on the importance of the implementation in good conditions of the investment programme established by the Ninth and Tenth Congresses. The press can make a particularly valuable contribution to the implementation of this programme by promptly stepping in, spotlighting positive experience and criticizing where it observes lags, waste, weak organization of labour, the non-observance of the commissioning terms. From the designing activity up to the commissioning of the capacity envisaged in the respective investment plan - the press must perseveringly and systematically follow up the way in which the important investment programme established by the Party has been fulfilled.

"Scînteia" and the other central and local Party publications must make their contribution to perfecting the activity of our Party bodies and organizations, to the development of the inner life of the Party, in the spirit of the Tenth Congress decisions, to steadily raising the leading role of the Party in all the work collectives, in the whole social and political life of the country.

Considerably enhanced must be the social and political role of our press, its contribution to the continuous perfection of social life and organization, of the activity of the Party, State and public organizations. It is in duty bound to take an attitude and

combat manifestations of excessive centralism, of bureaucratism and superficiality in the work of some State bodies, to contribute to the strengthening of the spirit of responsibility in all spheres of activity.

Our newspapers and publications must closely concern themselves with the problems linked to the simplification of the State apparatus, to the implementation of the measures decided on by the Congress for the assignment of competent cadres and with experience in enterprises, to places where the fate of production, of our economic plans are decided. The press must thoroughly discuss and explain the meaning of these measures, to convincingly explain the fact that they are an imperative necessity for the fulfilment in good conditions of the programme for the economic and social development of the country, of turning to the fullest account and with the best results our whole material and human potential.

The press must make a greater contribution to the improvement of the socialist relations in our society, to the promotion of the socialist principles in the whole social life. The press must contribute in a sustained way to the development and deepening of socialist democracy, to the broad attraction of the masses to running and solving public affairs, to developing and supporting the working people's initiative. Some progress has of course been made in this respect; but we cannot but note that in many cases the problems of social life are still dealt with in a formal, superficial way; the opinions of the people - which are a particularly valuable fund of ideas - are not sufficiently well used in the press. By the large attraction of the representatives of public opinion, of the working people to the discussion of the problems of our social life, the press itself must become a tribune of socialist democracy, from which the people's masses can

say their opinion, make proposals and criticize shortcomings, to develop the exchange of ideas, to make their contribution to the advance of our society.

It is necessary that the role of the press be enhanced in raising the ideological level of the masses, in developing their socialist consciousness. The press is called upon to systematically campaign for arming the whole people, public opinion with the Marxist-Leninist concept of our Party, to explain to the masses, from the positions of the Party, the key problems of our social life, the events of contemporary international life. The whole press is in duty bound to raise its ideological combativity, to increase its contribution to the promotion of the militant attitude against the retrograde, mystic concepts, against the influences of bourgeois ideology.

The newspapers and publications must contribute on a larger scale to the development of the socialist consciousness of the masses, to the formation of the new features of the man of our society, to the cultivation of the social norms of ethics and responsibility, resolutely combatting retrograde, backward mentalities, attitudes of ignoring public interests.

Our publications of all genres have the duty to consistently act for broadening the cultural horizon of the people, for raising the scientific and information level of the masses on everything that it is new, valuable in human knowledge and experience, both in our country and universally. They must become to a greater extent a platform of multilateral instruction of the working people, of stimulating an increased level of professional training, of raising competence in all domains of activity.

The press is also a powerful instrument of our Party and State in the activity of guiding and stimulat-

ing artistic production, in the unfolding of mass cultural work. An important role in this respect is played both by the daily press and the periodicals of a cultural-artistic nature. The publications, especially those of speciality, do not yet manifest enough combativity in face of some negative tendencies that still exist in the cultural domain and artistic production, do not always take decisive attitudes in face of weak and confuse works, in face of "models" and currents that have nothing in common with Romanian realities, with the spirit and culture of our people. Some of our literary and art publications make themselves sometimes the echo of confuse, erroneous points of view about art, that have no place in the press of our country, publish works that are divorced from life, from the preoccupations of our society - thing which must most resolutely be done away with.

It is necessary, especially in the literary and artistic periodicals, to raise the spirit of responsibility for the development of our socialist culture, for the cultural education of our people. These must promote with much determination the aesthetic principles of our Party, to struggle for a realistic and militant culture, that should serve the cause of socialist construction, the formation of the conscience of the new man. There are some comrades in the domain of art and culture who would like that our publications should print their works without any discernement regardless of their quality or educational and aesthetic value, considering that the freedom of the press is synonymous with the possibility of giving these publications a content that corresponds to their points of view, at their discretion. It must be understood that in our society the whole press - be it daily or periodical, social-political or cultural - must consistently and firmly promote the political line of

the Party and only the line of our Communist Party. All the reviews and publications must mirror the concept and point of view of the political, social and cultural bodies and organizations to which they belong, the ideology of our socialist society. It cannot be admitted for any reason that works or opinions be published - no matter who they may come from - that countervene the ideology of our Party, the concepts of our society, the ideals and interests of our people, builder of socialism. It is therefore necessary that on the executive of all reviews and publications only those people should work who are determined to militate from this position, to promote with passion and determination the policy of the Party in the sphere of culture and art, in all spheres of activity.

As you can see, comrades, in the problems of the internal activity of our Party and State, the press has quite big tasks. I have referred to them briefly, now on the 25th anniversary of the legal publication of newspaper "Scinteia", as I consider that this anniversary must be an impetus for improving even more substantially the activity of the newspaper, the activity of the whole communist press in Romania.

Please do not misunderstand the fact that I have made critical references on this anniversary to the activity of our communist press. I consider that it is our duty, of the communists, that in all circumstances - and especially in such circumstances - that we do not only deal with the good sides, of stressing what is positive; even if the meeting is devoted to a festive event, we must examine matters critically, with communist exactingness, and see what is good but also the shortcomings and deficiencies, to clearly know what we have to do in order to improve our activity. Only in this way can the comrades working in the press, the activists in the

ideological domain make an even more active contribution to the victory of socialism and communism in Romania.

Important tasks are devolving on the newspapers in the sphere of international problems. The press must continue in the future too of consistently making known the principles of the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of the country's Government. By developing its internationalist traditions our press must make its contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, of the solidarity with the communist parties and with the other detachments of the working class, revolutionary and progressive movement in the whole world, to the promotion of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, to the efforts of our whole country devoted to the improvement of the international atmosphere, to the cause of socialism and peace.

It is necessary that our leading and local publications should treat more thoroughly the multiple problems of international life, informing public opinion on the changes come about in the world, in the contemporary social development, in the balance of world forces, on the newly arisen problems in the communist and working class movement, in the struggle for progress and peace. The press must explain - from the positions of our Party's policy - the meaning of the new facts and events, helping the readers to get a clear and objective vision of the social-political processes that characterize our epoch. At the same time, our press must consistently promote the principles of relations among states for which our Party and Government militate just as other advanced forces of the world - the principles of equality among nations, of the observance of each country's

independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage - and on which the establishment of peace, the prevention of a new war depend today. The newspapers in our country must make their active contribution to the efforts for the implementation of European security, for the liquidation of the hotbeds of tension on other continents, to the development of understanding and collaboration among all peoples.

At the same time, proceeding from the fact that there is an indissoluble unity between the national tasks and international ones, our press must actively campaign for the education of the working people of Romania in the spirit of proletarian internationalism as well as for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, of the international communist and working-class movement.

In order to fulfil at the due level the important tasks incumbent on it in our society, the press must make sustained efforts so as to improve its activity. The editorial boards of the newspapers and publications must pay special attention to the improvement of the journalistic qualities of the articles, promoting attractive and convincing journalistic forms and styles that should catch the interest and attention of the readers. The grey, flat articles lacking the flame of revolutionary passion and originality, of own thinking - as can still be seen unfortunately in the press and reviews - hamper the newspapers from efficiently fulfilling their mission, diminishing their power of penetration and influencing the masses.

An essential duty of the journalists is to continuously increase the wealth of the ideas of the articles, as a result of the careful and responsible investigation of the realities, of collecting and using the intelligence and experience of the masses, of confronting the

facts and opinions expressed by the working people, of multilaterally reflecting on the data offered by life.

The journalists of our communist press must be animated by a strong Party spirit, by the ardent desire of contributing with their writing to the general progress of our society, to the implementation of the great work of building socialism and communism in Romania. We combat routine work and the spirit of red-tape in any sphere of activity - and all the more so in the press which must have a creative character, must be the promoter of everything that is new, advanced in social life, serving the uninterrupted forward march of our society.

So is to answer these high demands the editorial boards, the bodies and organizations that guide their work must pay increased attention to promoting and training journalists, to expanding the knowledge of speciality, to continuously raising their political and ideological level. Systematic work must be done with a broad prospect for ensuring to all editorial boards - local newspapers included - with highly competent cadres, passionate for this noble work, able to creditably answer the professional exactness of a communist journalist.

I have referred to all this, comrades, taking into account that in all domains of activity there is a need for highly trained people, able to fulfil in the best of conditions the big tasks of socialist construction. This imposes on all our Party and State activists a continuous preoccupation for raising their level of knowledge; they should never consider that they know enough, that they have nothing more to learn. Only those Party and State activists - the workers in the press included - that will give proof of receptivity for everything that is new, who will endeavour to continuously learn, to understand the sense of society's development, will know how to contribute to the guidance of social life, will be able to

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creditably fulfil their duty. We need such activists in all domains of activity and especially in the press.

Of special importance is the ensuring of an increased social efficiency of the press organs in our country. The attitude of ignoring the intimations and criticism of the press on the part of State and public organizations, of enterprises and institutes, must be combatted with full determination.

The press is a powerful instrument of progress of our society, it represents an expression of the advanced public opinion, of the general interests and aspirations of the working people - and therefore is an obligation of all enterprises, ministries, of our Party and State bodies, of mass and public organizations to answer the intimations and criticisms of the press, to publicly make known the measures taken for removing the negative state of affairs that has been noted.

Comrades,

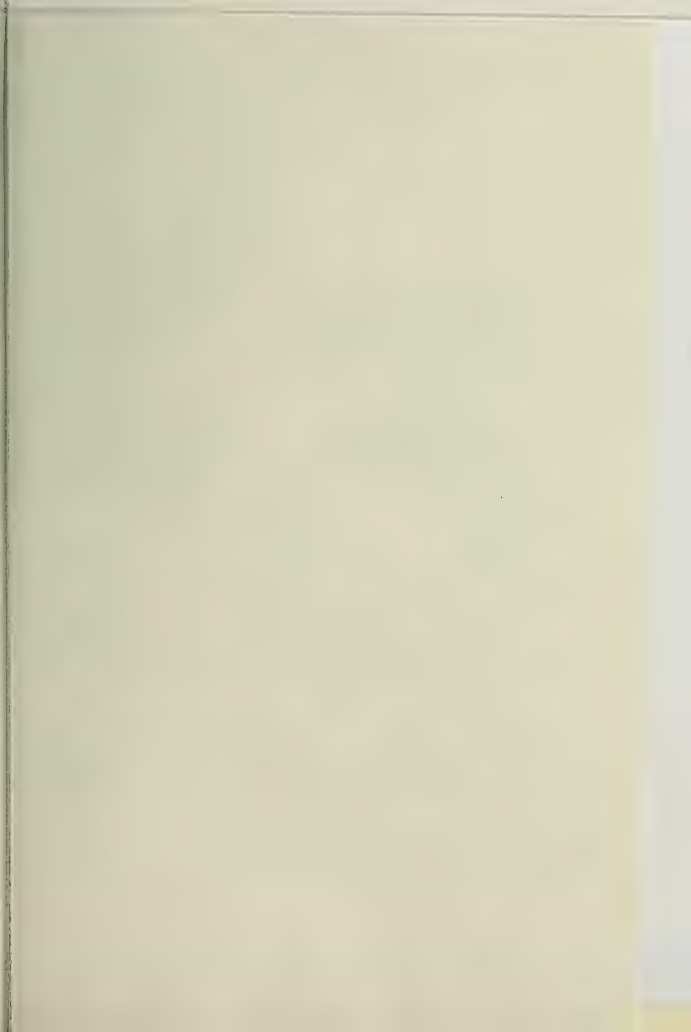
The fundamental directions towards which the press is called to concentrate its efforts in the future have been defined by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. It is a lofty patriotic duty of all the journalists to make their full contribution to the implementation of the programme traced by the Congress, to the struggle of the whole people for raising socialist construction in Romania onto a higher stage. The successful implementation of these tasks will amplify still more the role of the press in social life, its mobilizing force. The source of its prestige and authority in the ranks of the masses, of the confidence with which it is surrounded by the working people resides in the devotion with which it serves the cause of socialism, in the enthusiasm with which it works as bearer of the Party's word, as the tribune of disseminating its policy, the

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ideas of Marxism-Leninism, with which it fulfils its lofty responsibility to the people.

Please allow me, dear Comrades, to express the conviction of our Party and State leadership that our newspapers and publications will creditably fulfil these lofty duties.

I wish the editorial board of "Scinteia", to all journalists of our country, to prove that they are at the height of the glorious traditions of our communist press, that they obtain fresh successes in the activity devoted to the flourishing of socialist Romania, to the general cause of socialism, of peace and social progress. I wholeheartedly wish you and all press workers in our country good health and much happiness !







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August 1, 1969

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In this issue:

- *On the Eve of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.*
- *A Memorable Date*
- *Romania's Economy After a Quarter of a Century*
- *Growth Rates of the Power Industry*
- *Romanian Science in the Circuit of World Values*
- *Literary Output of a Quarter of a Century*
- *Romania in Facts and Figures*
- *Thriving Musical Life*
- *Culture — Art — Science*
- *Tourism*
- *International Relations*

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23 AUGUST



Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Roumanian Communist Party

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on July 29, 1969. The proceedings of the plenary meeting were attended as invited guests by first secretaries of the county party committees.

On the first item of the agenda, Nicolae Ceaușescu spotlighted the ample, profoundly democratic debate held in the party, in the ranks of the whole people, on the Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy for the 1976—1980 period, as well as on the Theses of the Central Committee. The plenary meeting emphasized the satisfaction that the provisions of the Draft Directives and Theses of the Central Committee enjoy the unanimous approval of the communists, of the Romanian socialist nation. The public debate of these documents once again highlighted the assimilation by the whole people of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the Party of developing economy, science, education and culture, of raising the welfare of the working people, of strengthening friendship and alliance with the socialist countries, cooperation with all states irrespective of their social system, of active solidarity with all the forces fighting against imperialism, for social progress and peace in the world.

The plenary meeting adopted in unanimity the Draft Directives for the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy for 1976—1980 and decided that they be submitted to the debate and approval of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

On the second item of the agenda the plenary meeting analysed the proposals of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP concerning the improvement of some provisions of the Rules of the Romanian Communist Party. The plenary meeting unanimously approved the proposals made and decided to submit them to the debate and approval of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The plenary meeting examined problems linked to the preparation of the Tenth Party Congress and adopted corresponding decisions. The plenary meeting decided that the proceedings of the Congress should start on August 6, 1969.

On the last item of the agenda the plenary meeting heard the report of Paul Niculescu-Mizil on the activity of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party at the International Conference of communist and workers parties held in Moscow in June this year and endorsed the decision that is being published.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the plenary meeting Nicolae Ceaușescu made a speech. Saying that this is the last plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected by the Ninth Congress, the speaker stressed the intensive and fruitful activity it carried on in the last four years, the fact that it creditably fulfilled its leading role in the whole activity of the Party, of the Romanian society between the two Congresses. The General Secretary of the Party thanked the members of the Central Committee for their activity expressing his conviction that they will act in the future too with perseverance at their place of work for the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted by the Party, that they will struggle with all their might for the implementation of the decisions of the Tenth Congress.

Decision of the CC of the RCP

concerning the activity of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party at the International Conference of communist and workers' parties

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee examined the activity of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party at the International Conference of communist and workers' parties held last June, as well as the unfolding of its proceedings and the conference's outcome.

The plenary meeting approved to the full the activity at the conference of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Central

Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, activity which received the unanimous adhesion and full support of the party organizations, of all communists, of the working people throughout the country. The plenary meeting highly appreciates the principled, constructive stand expressed in the speech and statement of Nicolae Ceaușescu, the way in which the delegation fulfilled its mandate entrusted by the Central Committee, its active contribution to the working out of the

conference documents, to the development of relations of solidarity with the communist and workers' parties in the spirit of mutual confidence and respect, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism.

Although the conference met not in the best conditions — owing to the serious divergencies in the communist movement and the non-participation of a number of parties — and inspite of some negative aspects in the unfolding of the proceedings pointed out at the time by the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, the plenary meeting positively assesses the broad exchange of opinions held on that occasion on the great tasks facing the communist and workers' parties in the struggle against imperialism, for the defence of the vital interests of the working people, as well as the possibility that has been given to public opinion of learning about the positions and activity of each party.

The plenary meeting appreciates that the chief document of the Conference — although it includes some insufficiently clear formulations and appreciations, that might create confusion — contains an ample fighting platform, objectives capable of mobilizing the communist and workers' parties, large social forces against the aggressive plans of imperialism, its policy of domination, oppression and exploitation, for the defence of each people's right to sovereignly decide its own destinies, for democracy and social progress, for peace and security in the whole world. It is a positive fact that the document notes the principles on the basis of which the relations between the socialist countries and between the communist and workers' parties must develop — the principles of marxism-leninism, proletarian internationalism, observance of independence, full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, of the right of each party to independently decide upon its home and foreign policy, on its whole activity. The rigorous observance of all these principles is a fundamental condition for the re-establishment of the unity of the communist and working-class movement,

for the union of all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and social progress. The plenary meeting also assesses positively that no party is criticized or condemned in the documents endorsed, that stress is laid on the need for developing relations of internationalist solidarity among all the fraternal parties, regardless of whether they took part in the conference or not.

The Central Committee approves, with the reservations expressed at the Conference by the Romanian delegation, the documents adopted at the International Conference of communist and workers' parties and stresses its determination, that of the whole party, of firmly acting so as to contribute to the implementation of the fundamental objectives of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Assessing that this Conference could have a positive role in the rallying of the anti-imperialist forces, in the realization of a new unity — on the basis of the principles laid down in the adopted documents — between the communist and workers' parties, as independent parties with equal rights, the plenary meeting considers it necessary that one should act perseveringly for the normalization of relations in the international communist and working-class movement, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee reaffirms on this occasion the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to develop henceforth too relations of internationalist solidarity, of cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance with all the communist and workers' parties, to do everything that depends on it for strengthening the unity of the international communist and working-class movement. The plenary meeting of the Central Committee expresses at the same time the determination of the Romanian Communist Party to develop relations of cooperation with all the democratic, progressive forces that are fighting against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress.

Visits of the Party and State Leaders

The internal political life, which, on the eve of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party has been characterized by an unprecedented effervescence, has recorded numerous meetings of the Party and State leaders with working people of industry and agriculture in various parts of the country.

Only a few days after the enthusiastic manifestations occasioned by the visits of Nicolae Ceaușescu and other Party and State leaders to the Cluj, Maramureș, Satu Mare, Bihor and Arad counties, meetings took place with the citizens of the Argeș and Dâmbovița counties. These were working tours, become a current practice in Romania's political life, during which local matters of economic and cultural development, as well as the principles included in the documents of the Tenth Congress were amply discussed.

Both in the Argeș and the Dâmbovița counties, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the CC of the RCP, President of the State Council, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Manea Mănescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Economic Council, and Dumitru Popescu, alternate member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, were in the midst of the citizens, met executives of economic bodies and saw factories and mills, building sites and socialist agricultural units. These are two counties which in the last 25 years witnessed an impetuous development. In Argeș county an impressive forest of oil well derricks have sprung up and turned this part of the country into a new oil producing area, one of the hydropower stations has been commissioned, the first motor car factory of Romania has started production and new citadels of the chemical industry are under construction. At present industrial output is 12 times greater than in 1950.

New oilfields, a large oil equipment works, a factory of spare parts and chemical equipment have appeared on the economic map of Dâmbovița county. The industrial output of Tîrgoviște, the chief town of the county, is nowadays 30 times bigger than in 1949. Agriculture has also greatly developed.

In his speeches made at the meetings that have taken place at Pitești and Tîrgoviște, the capitals of the two counties, Nicolae Ceaușescu dwelt on the wide prospects opened to the population by the provisions of the Directives for the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan.

Nicolae Ceaușescu presented an outline of the grand programme providing for the raising of industry and agriculture to a higher level by the application of the gains of contemporary science and technique; he spoke of the enthusiasm and resolve of the masses in the implementation of this programme, which ensures the steady growth of the living standards — material and spiritual — of the people, of the might of the socialist system in Romania, of the international prestige of our country, of the fact that "never before had Romania enjoyed such respect and had so many friends in the world as today".

Nicolae Ceaușescu also pointed out that the Party and the Government are permanently working for strengthening collaboration with all the socialist countries, in this way contributing to the consolidation of the world socialist system, of the unity of all socialist states. At the same time, bearing in mind that in our days progress is closely and dialectically linked to the large-scale development of normal relations between states, aimed at facilitating the exchange of values created by man, and the dialogue between states in the essential issues relating to the peoples' security, Romania develops relations of collaboration and cooperation with all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social system.

The home and foreign policy, which will be firmly promoted by the Party and Government in the future as well, was defined by Nicolae Ceaușescu in the following words: "The unabated and high-rate construction of socialism in our country, the raising of the people's welfare, collaboration and cooperation with all the socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and with all anti-imperialist forces, an active policy of collaboration with all the states of the world, for peace and cooperation among peoples".

A Memorable Date

In the history of each people there existed moments of overwhelming significance that changed the directions and paths of development. If they had a progressive character, they took on the value of symbol and their memory remained evergreen in the consciousness of the masses. Such an event in the millenary history of the Romanian people is the victorious armed insurrection of August 23, 1944. August 23, marking the beginning of a new, socialist era in the history of the country, has thus become the national day of the Romanian people. The carrying through of this historic act is the result of the activity of the Romanian Communist Party, of the union of all the anti-fascist working class forces, of cooperation with the national patriotic forces, with representatives of the army, inclusive of the monarchy. This cooperation was achieved on the basis of the struggle for the withdrawal from the war against the Soviet Union, war into which Romania was pushed by the reactionary classes and Nazi Germany, for the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship and the joining of the anti-fascist coalition.

An important role was played by the international circumstances, by the victories obtained by the Soviet Armies against fascism and the fight waged by the allies, by the democratic forces of the countries occupied by the fascists. These circumstances created favourable conditions for the successful unfolding of the struggle for the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship.

After August 23, the Romanian army took part with its whole force, alongside of the Soviet army, in the fight against Hitler Germany, contributing to the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The military effective of 540,000 people, of whom almost 170,000 laid down their lives on the battlefield, expenditures for backing the front, estimated at 770 million dollars at the currency rate of 1938, together with the damages following the destructions caused by the fascist troops, damages that amounted to 350 million lei foreign currency, are an illustration of the material and blood contribution made by Romania in the great epic of the struggle against fascism.

The act of August 23, 1944, meant, at the same time the beginnings of the people's revolution in Romania.

In the process of creating the economic, social and political framework necessary for the successful unfolding of socialist construction, of primordial importance are the revolutionary moments that determined special structural changes: the establishment of the democratic Government on March 6, 1945, the carrying through of the land reform and the beginnings of the democratic legislation; the transition to the socialist revolution, in 1948, concomitantly with the removal of the monarchy and the nationalisation of the main means of production; the conclusion of the process of the political unification of the working class by the creation of the united Workers' Party following the unification of the Romanian Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party.

The importance and multiple significance of the historic act of August 23, 1944 is deciphered along the quarter of a century in everything the Romanian people has won by its tireless work for prosperity and social progress. Judging by the intensity of work and by its results, and not by the calendar, Romania has lived from August 23, 1944 until today four times 25 years. By ensuring a complex capitalization of the country's natural wealth, of all the internal possibilities, the Romanian economy has steadily developed becoming a balanced national complex characterized by a

unitary structure, by the proportionate growth of the economic branches and sectors. In this lapse of time, the country has covered an enormous distance — from an economy with an underdeveloped industry and with an agriculture in which there were powerful feudal remnants, into a socialist state with a dynamic economy and a blossoming culture, with broad prospects of progress and prosperity.

Socialism has triumphed once and for all in town and countryside; exploitation and the exploiting classes have been abolished for good and all; the productive forces have developed, the country's whole economic potential has increased, the social relations have consolidated throughout the national economy; the living conditions — material and spiritual — of all the categories of the population have steadily improved and culture is widely disseminated in the ranks of the masses.

These big social and economic changes, a synthesis between progressive, democratic aspirations since always of the people's masses and their revolutionary ideal underlie the flourishing and multilateral development of the Romanian socialist nation, that has taken over and enriched the virtues of this people, has raised onto a higher stage the gains obtained by previous generations. These achievements — become incontestible realities — stand testimony to the correctness of the scientific policy promoted by the country's leadership, to the cohesion of the entire people around the Party — exponent of the fundamental interests and recognized leader of the whole nation.

At the basis of this policy is the creative application of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism, of the general laws of the revolution and of socialist construction in relation to the specific conditions, the distinctive historic, social and national particularities, the economic and social development stage of the country, the ceaseless serving, full of devotion, of the dearest aspirations of the people's masses, of the cause of progress and flourishing of the socialist homeland.

The deep-going changes in the economic and social structure of the country occurred in this last quarter of a century appear in their true light if they are compared with the look of Romania of quarter of a century ago. The war left deep marks. The production level in 1945 was about half of that in 1938; the output of the main agricultural produce was merely half; the national income had dropped by 34 per cent compared with 1938.

The building of the new social system, the transition from the backward economic stage to one of continuous progress required an impressive material and human effort which the Romanian people made, being convinced that only in this way will it be able to build for itself a dignified and civilized life. The Party and the State knew how to inspire the people with confidence in its own forces, the certitude of the success in building the new system, to intertwine on the path of social progress the vital, centuries-old aspirations of the whole nation.

Released, the tremendous material and spiritual forces of the people's masses could assert themselves more and more vigorously on the basis of a decisive material support — industrialization. In it the country's leadership deciphered the true and only road on which the Romanian people could advance towards contemporary progress and materializing thus also its ideals.

In Romania, industrialization is not looked upon merely as a quantitative expansion; the policy of industrialization promoted by the Romanian State insistently ende-

avours to build up a powerful industry with an optimum structure, that should imprint a high dynamism on all the branches of the national economy, on the general progress of the country.

A retrospective glance on the evolution of the Romanian economy spotlights the systematic efforts made from the very first years after Romania's liberation for remaking the destructions caused by the war and the transition to the country's socialist industrialization. The nationalization of the main means of production, carried through in June 1948 made it possible for the State to amplify its economic organisational functions, ensuring thus the planned management of the economy.

After the conclusion of the process of postwar remaking and re-building of the country, the first annual plans were worked out (1949—1950) at the end of which the pre-war level had been reached and topped. The years that followed, were characterized by the steady growth of the social product and the national income, of industrial and agricultural output, of the number of wage and salary earners and of social labour productivity. Compared with 1950, the main pointers that synthetise the country's progress were in 1968 as follows: the number of the population was 21 per cent bigger and of the wage and salary earners 125, the volume of investments was 11 times bigger, of social products almost 5.4 times, of national income 5.2 times. The gross industrial output rose, compared with the same year, by about 9.2 times and that of agriculture 2.2 times.

There were also essential structural changes. Thus, whereas in 1950 industry participated in the formation of the national income with 44 per cent, in 1968 the share of participation was of more than 53 per cent.

It is obvious that such modifications could not have been obtained without sustained financial and material effort. The Romanian State concentrated a steadily growing volume of material and financial means for the building of new factories and works, for the modern technical equipping of the existing enterprises. In the twenty years of planned economy, the total volume of investments achieved in Romania amounts to over 500 thousand million lei, of which more than half went to industry. With the help of these investments 1,550 enterprises and technological installations were built and commissioned, of which over 700 in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan.

On the basis of such a volume of investments, industry developed at a sustained rate, Romania ranking among the countries with the most dynamic economy. In the two decades of planned economy (1948—1968) the average annual growth rate of industrial output stood at over 13 per cent, Romania produces today 14 times more than in 1938, turning out in only 24 days a production tantamount to the biggest annual pre-war output. Output of one day includes: 8,197 tons of pig iron, 13,016 tons of steel, 55,440 tons of raw coal, 76,146,000 kWh electric power, 87 lorries and tractors, 1,651 tons of chemical fertilizers (active substance), 1,701,000 square metres of fabrics, 200,000 pairs of footwear. Special development has been witnessed by the decisive industrial branches for the upsurge of the national economy — machine building, electric power, metallurgical and chemical sectors. Thus, in 1968, the output of electric and thermic power rose, in comparison with 1950, 18 times, of ferrous metallurgy about 9.4 times, of machine building and metal working 20 times and of the chemical branch 36 times.

The force and capacity of the Romanian industry are confirmed by the fact that year after year more and more complex products, of high technicity and economic efficiency are being assimilated and produced.

Two thirds of the machines, equipment and installations needed for the endowment of the different branches of the national economy are ensured by internal production. In an historically short period new industrial branches and sub-branches have been created: the power equipment, electrotechnical and electronics industry, that of machine-tools and oilfield equipment, of lorries and tractors, diesel electric locomotives, maritime cargoboats

and motorships, the ball bearings industry, that of aluminium, chemical fertilizers, synthetic yarns and fibres, of rubber and plastics.

Concomitantly with the complex measures for the creation of a powerful modern industry, the Romanian State, by its policy has aimed at developing agriculture — basic branch of the Romanian economy, which in 1962 was completely cooperativized. About 84 thousand million lei have been earmarked for the development of agriculture between 1950 and 1968, representing 17 per cent of the total investments in the economy.

There is permanent preoccupation for ensuring a modern technical base to agriculture. This year, 100,000 tractors, more than 55,000 seeders, 50,000 cereal combines and other farm machines work on the country's fields.

The result of these constant preoccupations, of the complex measures taken for improving the organization and management of agriculture is reflected in the output obtained. The 12.8 million tons of cereals taken in on the average between 1966 and 1968 exceed by 220,000 tons the plan provisions for that period and by 2.4 million tons the annual yields of the previous five years. Agriculture fully ensures the supply of the population, industry with raw materials and has also export availabilities.

The rapid development rate of social production, for which considerable material and labour efforts of the country are being concentrated, has not been and is not an aim in itself, but the premise for systematically and multilaterally improving the life of the people, supreme aim of the new system. The national income was 4.32 times bigger last year than in 1950, and the real wage 2.6 times compared with 1950. The real incomes of the peasantry rose threefold over 1950. Starting 1967, over one million wage and salary earners benefitted by increased wages and salaries, one year earlier than envisaged. At present, there is an action to generalize the increase of wages and salaries of all categories of wage and salary earners. Pensions have been increased in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan.

State expenditures have visibly increased for social and cultural purposes as also the volume of industrial goods and food sold to the population.

In the last ten years, 433 thousand flats have been built with State funds, covering over 30 million square metres. In addition to these 827,000 private dwellings have been built.

One of the most important successes which places Romania alongside of the advanced countries in the world is the progress made in the educational sphere. In the 1968—1969 school year, there were in Romania 3.9 million pupils and students, i.e. one fifth of the country's population. The advancement of science, the arts and culture are also among the major preoccupations of the Romanian State.

The development of the productive forces has called for, as an objective necessity, the steady improvement of the relations of production, thus permanently ensuring the concordance between the productive forces and the relations of production. In the last period, especially after the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party of December 1967, a welded system of measures was adopted in Romania meant to perfect the activity of society, to improve the forms of government from the top to the bottom, giving prime of place to the principle of collective labour in the whole activity of the Party and of the State. The development of socialist democracy, the creation of conditions for the broader and broader participation of the working masses, of the people's masses in running the whole activity of the State, were borne in mind. In the country's whole social activity the role of the mass and public organisations grew considerably, just as that of the cooperative unions and unions of artistic creation, whose attributes expanded enormously in the last few years. By the setting up of the Socialist Unity Front — representative political body

with permanent activity, that includes, under the leadership of the Communist Party, all the social forces of the country — a favourable framework has been created for the active participation of the mass and public organizations, of all the working people in the discussion and application of the measures taken.

The important role attributed to the standing commissions, as working instruments of the Grand National Assembly; the broad functional autonomy accorded to the peoples councils, local bodies of State power; the creation of the management boards and of the General Meetings of employees as new forms of management of industrial enterprises; the broadening of university democracy; the special importance acquired by the mass and public organisations in social life; the large discussion of the political and social problems by the broad mass of people — all of these reflect the process of development and steady perfection of socialist democracy.

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New prospects are opened up to the multilateral development of the country by the documents submitted to the discussion of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. These documents, of exceptional theoretical and practical value, clearly outline the road Romania will cover in the coming decade. The economic policy remains centred on the high rate continuation of the process of building up a modern economy based on a powerful industry and an advanced agriculture, on the use of the contemporary technical-scientific gains and the higher turning to account of the country's resources.

Between 1971 and 1975, industry will develop at an average annual rate of 8.5 to 9.5 per cent, the gross industrial output will register a 50 to 57 per cent increase in 1975 compared with 1970. Measures will be taken so that gross agricultural output should grow by 28 to 31 per cent compared with the average of the 1966—1970 years. Centralized investments from the State fund will amount to 420 to 435 thousand million lei, which is almost tantamount to the investment volume of the current decade. By implementing the investments programme, new work places will be created in the economy; envisaged is that the number of wage earners should grow by about half a million.

Economic development will ensure a 7.7 to 8.5 per cent annual average increase in the national income. In 1975 the real wage will rise by 16 to 20 per cent over 1970, and the peasants incomes by 15 to 20 per cent. In the coming Five-Year Plan about half a million flats will be built and made available.

Concomitantly with the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, outlined is also the development of the national economy until 1980.

Proceeding from the premise that between the home policy of building the socialist society, of the multilateral flourishing of the homeland and our foreign policy of peace there is an indissoluble link, an inseparable dialectical unity, the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania manifest a high spirit of responsibility for the cause of socialism and of social progress in the world, for the fate of the whole of mankind.

Engaged in an intensive activity of peaceful construction, illustrated by the attainment of economic indices that are among the highest in the world, Romania is fundamentally interested, in the sphere of her foreign relations, in ensuring conditions of peace and cooperation both in the geographical area she belongs to and in the whole world.

Romania centres her foreign policy on the development of relations of friendship with all the socialist countries and consistently militates for the continuous strengthening of the unity of the world socialist system. The Romanian Communist Party considers that the development of

friendship links in all domains with the socialist countries corresponds both to the interests of the Romanian people and to the interests of the other peoples and is an important factor for the strengthening of the might of the world socialist system and for enhancing its influence in the world.

The relations between the socialist countries exercise a powerful attraction and influence on the inter-state relations and the unfolding of contemporary international life by basing them on the principles of socialist internationalism, of equal rights, of reciprocal advantage and mutual comradely assistance, of observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs. In the continuous promotion of her political, economic, cultural and scientific relations with the other socialist countries, Romania proceeds from the conviction that the unity of aims and fundamental aspirations, the community of the socialist system and common interests in the struggle against imperialism and reaction are incomparably more important than the differences of views that might appear, naturally, from one socialist country to another. In this context, it is evident that, in approaching international problems, the starting point may be different, as they are determined by the place held by each country on the world map, by its internal development, by its historic experience and traditions, by the interest it attaches to some specific problems.

Acting in the spirit of the principles of peaceful co-existence among states with different social-political systems, Romania carries on a policy of widening her links with all states of the world. Known are the results of this policy, the fact that Romania entertains today diplomatic relations with 92 states and economic links with over 100 countries. Her foreign trade volume has risen 6.8 times over 1950. Never has Romania enjoyed such respect and never has she had so many friends in the world as she has today.

In the Romanian foreign policy, one proceeds from the fact that all countries — big, small or medium-sized — must make their contribution for solving the problems that worry the world of today, that the problems of peace and security cannot be solved without the active participation of all the peoples of the world.

It is in this spirit that Romania acts and will act in the future too, animated by the desire of making her contribution to the settlement of the problems that worry the world today, to seeking the ways for the litigious problems to be solved by means of negotiations, ensuring the right of all the peoples, big or small, to decide their own path of economic and social development.

The foreign policy of Romania is based on the principles of equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, observance of national sovereignty and independence, of the right of the peoples to decide their own fate, without outside interference. These principle are asserting themselves more and more internationally and only their consistent application will create the conditions for the triumph of the cause of peace and security of all the peoples.

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The 25th anniversary of the liberation of Romania is preceded by a particularly important event in the life of the Romanian people: the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The large public debates held throughout the country on the Congress documents, have demonstrated the unanimity with which the people is implementing the programme of the Party, spotlighted the determination of all citizens, regardless of nationality, to act unitedly henceforth too for ensuring the continuous progress of Romania, the implementation of her policy of peace and international cooperation.

Romania's Economy in 25 Years

by Professor **Costin MURGESCU**
Corresponding Member of the Academy

The quarter of a century that has elapsed since Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke — a crucial event in the history of our homeland — means also a quarter of a century of sustained efforts for the building of a modern, socialist society.

It can be safely stated that never before was the Romanian people confronted with a programme of such complexity and scope — an

expression both of its age-old hopes for a better life and of the fundamental requirements of contemporary development — as the programme for building a new social system mapped out after the end of the Second World War by the Romanian Communist Party and gradually implemented during those 25 years by the people consciously engaged in a long-term constructive activity.

● The Main Direction: Industrialization

In the field of economy the main line was determined by the need of Romania's industrialization. This line, clearly outlined as far back as the National Conference of the RCP held in the autumn of 1945, was permanently confirmed and developed in keeping with the specific demands of each stage.

The correctness of this line and its consistent implementation is reflected in the results which have been obtained and which have created the premises for the judicious utilization of the country's natural and labour resources, the modernization of all branches of the national economy and the growth of the productivity of so-

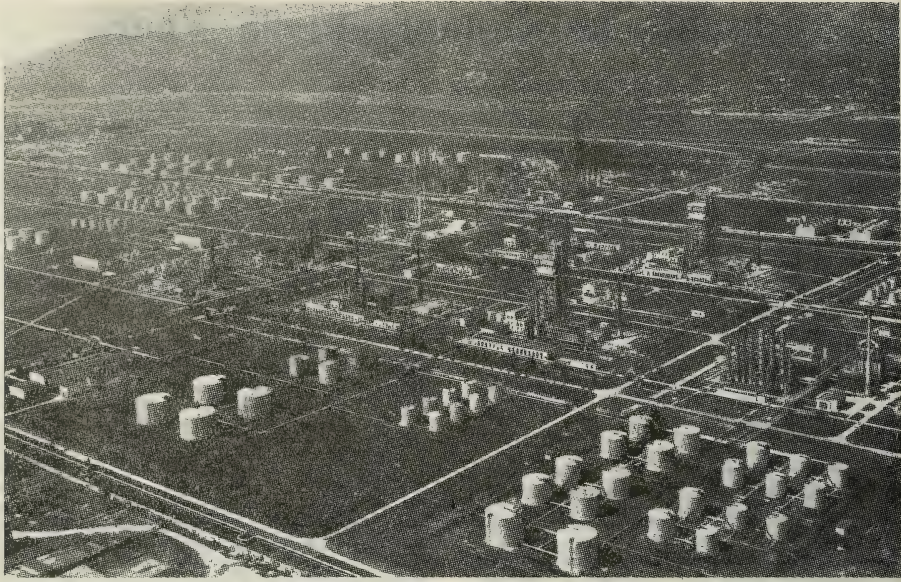
cial labour, the development of all the regions of the country, the establishment of more equitable foreign exchanges, the raising of the national income, the population's living standards and the level of civilization, the consolidation of national independence and state sovereignty. *Rate and proportions.* Step by step, new industrial branches and subbranches have been created and this resulted in the diversification of the output of the national industry.

In 1968 industrial output was more than 12 times bigger than in 1938.

It is a well-known fact that the industrial growth rates recorded in Romania are among the highest in the world. Even in the last few years (1966—1968), when the level of industry that has been reached objectively no longer permits such growth rates as asked for at the start



View of the new siderurgical combine of Galați



Industrial petrochemical platform at Borzești

of industrialization, the national industry has grown by more than 12 per cent per annum on an average.

By channelling investments towards those branches which are decisive for the forward march of the entire economy, the highest growth rates are recorded in electric and thermic power, machine building and metal processing, chemistry, a. s. o.

Within a planned economy like that of Romania the differences of growth rates between the various industrial branches are justified by the need to grant priority to one or another branch, according to the part it has to play in the overall growth of economy in the different stages of development.

The achievements obtained so far in the development of the technical and material groundwork of the economy make it possible, for instance, to lay stress in the future on some modern branches, such as electrical engineering and the electronics industry, the production of automation elements, of high-technicity machine-tools and of complex technological equipment and plant.

Everybody who examines the main indicators of the growth of the national economy in the 1971—1975 period — indicators that will be discussed by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party to be held in August — can see once again that the efforts directed to-

wards the growth of the country's industrial potential as a whole are blended with the concern for continuously improving the branch structure of industry in keeping with the requirements of contemporary technical and scientific progress.

A constant feature of Romania's industrial development is the priority development of the production of the means of production, which is the main source of the dynamism of economy and industry and a foundation for the promotion of technical progress in all branches, including the consumer goods industry, agriculture, transport, housing construction and the other sectors meant directly to contribute to meeting the demands of the population, whose purchasing power keeps increasing in the process of industrialization.

Making the best of natural resources. The main concerns in this respect are the expansion of the raw material basis for economy, the provision of reserves for a long period, the obtaining of high-grade products from each unit of raw material subjected to processing. Worthy of note is the fact, that in 1967 the value of products obtained from one ton of crude oil was by 44 per cent higher than in 1960, and the value of products obtained from one cu m of timber by 81 per cent higher.

Alongside the diversification of the branches, the high-grade processing of natural resources is one of the pivots for systematically expanding

the range of products, for steadily raising their quality and for starting the manufacture of new products in all branches in step with the growing requirements of the home and foreign market.

Changes in the structure of the gainfully employed population. Prior to the people's revolution, the structure of the gainfully employed population was characterized in Romania by the excessively high weight of the people working in agriculture. Following industrialization and the diversification of the spheres of activity, important changes have come about in the structure of the population according to the branches of the national economy, as partially shown in the following table :

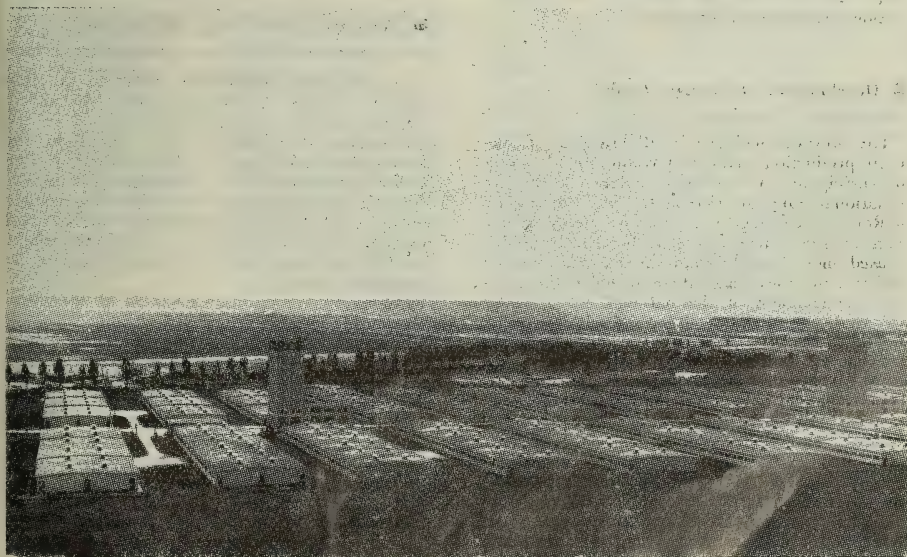
	Percentage	
	1950	1967
In the sphere of production	92.6	88.6
— Industry	12.0	20.0
— Building	2.2	7.1
— Agriculture	74.1	53.6
— Trade	2.5	4.2
In the non-productive sphere	7.4	11.4

The number of wage and salary earners increased in the 1950—1967 period by more than 2.5 million, of which nearly one million in industry.

The new development programme of the national economy for the 1971—1975 period includes the creation of new jobs for 100,000—500,000 employees. Concomitantly with the growth of the number of jobs and the improvement of their distribution among the various fields of activity, a permanent feature of the activity carried out in the last 25 years has been the development of education at all levels and its modernization with a view to meeting in all domains the need for skilled workers, medium-trained specialists, subengineers and cadres with higher training.

Growth of Labour Productivity. The expansion of the industrial basis created greater possibilities for introducing modern technique. In this respect stress was laid — as I have already shown above — on the promotion of those industrial branches on which mechanization and automation, the use of advanced technological methods, the electrification and chemicalization of production processes depend.

In 1967, the productivity of social labour was 4.4 times higher than in 1950, and accounted for a substantial part of the industrial output growth.



A modern pig-breeding combine

Development of the lagging areas. Particular attention has been paid to the industrial development of the lagging areas. As an expression of this policy, new industrial centres have sprung up in Moldova, Oltenia and south-eastern Transylvania. The new, improved territorial-administrative organization of the country carried out in 1968, as well as the setting up of counties open up new prospects for this process to acquire even greater scope.

Modernization of Agriculture. A traditional branch of the Romanian economy, agriculture also underwent a process of renewal, characterized by the cooperativization of the peasant households, the creation of powerful State agricultural units and the transformation of its material basis with the help of the industrial branches and subbranches called upon to equip it with modern technique. At the same time agriculture was consistently directed towards intensive production.

The substantial increase of investments in agriculture spotlights the efforts aimed at modernizing agriculture and in this way to increase farm output.

The measures that have been taken in the last few years with a view to consolidating the socialist units — which have shown in practice the superiority of the socialist forms of organization — to chemicalizing agriculture and above all to carrying out a comprehensive irrigation programme, are aimed at creating conditions for the further increase of plant and animal output and at making high yields permanent, in accordance with the part this branch of the national economy is called upon to play.

● Development of Foreign Trade

The progress achieved in all branches of material production made it possible for Romania to participate, to a growing extent, in the international economic circuit. In 1967 the volume of Romania's foreign trade was 6.5 times greater than in 1951. The fact that foreign trade increased more rapidly than the national income confirms the thesis according to which the complex development of the national economy, by way of industrialization, is the basic prerequisite for the intensification of international exchanges.

Great expansion has been witnessed in recent years by various forms of industrial and technical cooperation between the young Romanian industry and industrial firms in other countries. Among the main targets of the national economy in the 1971—1975 period, the Draft Directives for the next Five-Year Plan provides for the further expansion of international economic cooperation, the development of foreign trade, the promotion of cooperation in the fields

of production, technique and scientific research, in the first place with the socialist countries members of the CMEA and with all socialist countries, but also with the other states, irrespective of their social system.

● The Main Aim of Development: Man

As a rule, the growth of the national income is regarded as a synthetic expression of economic progress. In 1968 it was some five times bigger than in 1950.

One of the direct aims of the growth of the country's economic potential is the creation of possibilities to all citizens to enjoy the blessings of modern civilization.

The growth of real wages and of the real incomes of the peasantry, increased sales of goods, improved conditions of housing, public health and rest and leisure, a higher level of culture, wider access to the spiritual values, progress in the fields of town-planning and tourism — everyone of which can be expressed by statistical indicators — mirror the forward march of Romanian society and the application in actual fact of the constitutional principle, according to which the many-sided development of human personality and the blossoming of the socialist nation are the main aims of the policy of socialist Romania.

● Towards a New Stage of Progress

In specialized publications Romania is often cited as a model of modern economic dynamism.

Reviewing the achievements obtained in the first quarter of a century after Liberation, the documents worked out in preparation of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party at the same time point to the inexhaustible resources of Romania for stepping up her road towards progress and trace a vast programme for the new stage of development entered by Romanian society.

Romania takes guidance from the idea, emphasized by Nicolae Ceauşescu, that *"the society we are building must not only be the rightest in the world; it must be based at the same time on the best mankind has created in all times and in all domains both in the material and spiritual spheres. It is only in this way that we can build communist society, shape the communist man, master of his destiny, free actively to participate in conducting the whole social life"*.

The 25th anniversary of Liberation finds the Romanian people in the full process of implementing this programme.

Development Rate of the Power Industry

by Octavian GROZA

Minister of the Electric Power Industry

The last quarter of a century marks a period of impetuous growth of the Romanian power industry.

According to the development plans of these 25 years the output growth rate of the power industry exceeded by an average of 1.2 per cent that of the national economy as a whole. This made it possible for Romania to double her electric power consumption in 5—6 years as against 10—12 years which is the world average.

It should be stressed that between 1960 and 1966 in Romania the annual average growth rate of electric power output was of 17 per cent.

For securing such a rate it was necessary to develop accordingly the installations producing electric power. As against an installed power of 500 MW in 1938, the peak year of prewar Romania's economy, nowadays we have an installed power of some 6,000 MW, i. e. 12 times more.

An interesting evolution has been witnessed by the construction of thermopower stations, especially as regards the pattern of the installations. Whereas the first power stations built after 1950 had generating sets of 12 MW and 25 MW and total installed power in the greatest stations did not exceed 36 respectively 120 MW, in the last few years sets of 100, 200 and 315 MW have been commissioned.

A great part of the sets installed in thermopower stations produce also steam for the heating of residential districts and industrial centres.

Today there are in Romania thermopower stations with installed powers of 800 MW like that of Luduș, or even of 1,000 MW such as the one at Craiova. Power stations with some 1,000 MW installed power each are under construction at Deva and at Rovinari.

The commissioning in recent years of modern power generating sets with high parameters, the extension of district heating and the constant rise of the technical level of the exploitation of these installations made it possible to reduce substantially the specific consumption of fuel, from 723 g.c.c./kwh in 1953 to 354 g.c.c./kwh in 1968, i. e. to less than half.

Hydropower stations have been greatly developed during the last 20 years. On the river Bistrița, for instance, a cascade of 13 stations with a total installed power of some 450 MW have been built and this makes it possible to harness nationally the hydropower potential of this river.

This is a remarkable achievement on a par with other European projects of the year 1950.

In the following years the harnessing of the river Argeș has started. Among the seven power stations built so far that of Corbeni with an installed power of 220 MW has its plant underground. Its 165 m. high concrete dam has the shape of an arc and ranks among the first five of this kind in Europe. The harnessing of this river continues.

In 1964 started, in cooperation with Yugoslavia, the building of the hydropower and navigation project on the Danube at the Iron Gates. It will have a total installed power of over 2,000 MW and an average annual output of some 10 thousand million kwh. This output will be equally distributed between Romania and Yugoslavia. On account of its size and the great volume and complexity of work needed for its building, this imposing project, to be commissioned in 1971, will be one of the most remarkable in Europe. It will have two great locks built in two steps, making it possible to improve radically navigation in this part of the Danube and hence to increase goods traffic more than 3.5 times.

Mention should also be made of the construction of a hydropower station on the Lotru river. It will have an installed power of 500 MW, and a comprehensive system of feed tunnels which will collect the waters of practically all neighbouring basins, in this way enabling the concentration of power in a small number of large generating sets. Besides the fact that this project will permit the harnessing of one of the most favourable hydropower resources of the country, it will also determine the development of that region both from the economic and touristic points of view.

In step with the rapid growth of the power installed in thermo and hydropower stations it became necessary to develop and modernize the electric power transmission and distribution system. The growingly marked industrialization of the country asked for the extension of the electric power networks. The first stage in solving this problem was the achievement of the national power grid and by 1960 all regional systems and all power stations have been connected to it. The second stage was the creation of a network of a higher voltage than 110 kV, which proved suffi-

cient under the first ten-year electrification plan, and the building of 220 and 400 kV transmission lines has started. As far back as in 1963 a 400 kV transmission line has been built which at the beginning was operated at 220 kV. At present a substantial part of the grids are being changed to 400 kV.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

An important contribution to the electrification of the country is made by the Romanian machine-building industry.

In step with the necessities of the power industry generating groups of ever greater power units have been produced, and groups of 50 MW will start operation soon. The assimilation for production of turbogenerators of 100 and 300 MW for the future thermopower stations is under way.

The production of hydropower equipment has been greatly expanded. Whereas not long ago

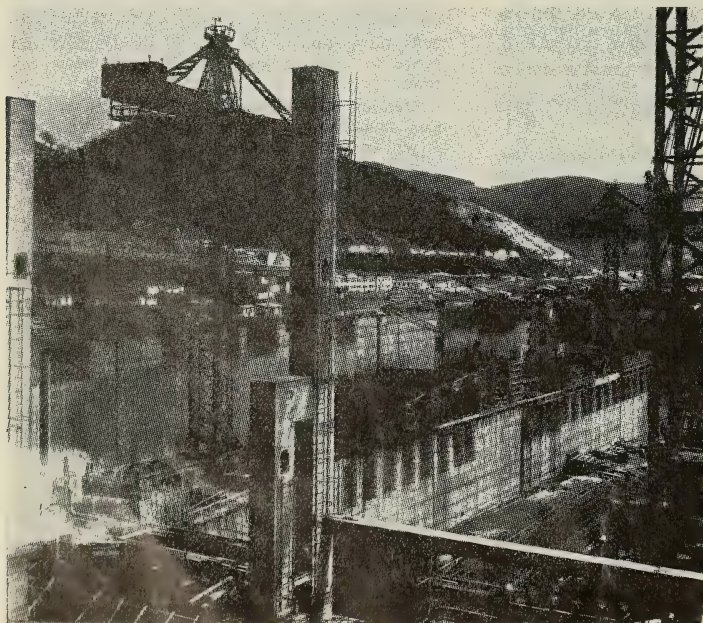
only groups of 4 to 22 MW were produced today generating groups of 175 MW of the Kaplan type are turned out for the hydropower and navigation project at the Iron Gates and the assimilation for production of 175 MW groups of the Pelton type for the Lotru hydropower station is under way.

Remarkable achievements have been obtained in the production of installations, mechanisms and devices for the Iron Gates project, including the lock gates and mechanisms for handling them which will be of an impressive size.

The electrical engineering industry is producing electric apparatus of growing quality and performances. High power-unit transformers up to 200 MVA are produced at present, as well as switch gears for 220 kV tension and modern measuring and control apparatus.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF THE POWER INDUSTRY

An expression of the objective requirements of contemporary progress international economic and technico-scientific cooperation played and continues to play an increasingly important role



Lock at the Iron Gates
which will free the
Danube waters

in the development of Romania's power industry.

The growth of Romania's power industry created a series of possibilities for cooperation and for Romania's participation in various international actions in this field.

Among the many actions of international cooperation in the field of energetics I have already mentioned the building, together with Yugoslavia, of the Iron Gates hydropower and navigation project. For this project the USSR will deliver the first three hydropower groups of 178 MW each, some subunits for the next three groups to be produced at home, as well as a great amount of building and assembly equipment.

Similar cooperation with Bulgaria is envisaged for the building of a hydropower station on the Danube at Islaz-Somovit. At present the specialists of both countries are elaborating the technico-economic surveys and designs for this project which will bring to each side an additional power of some 380 MW.

Also in cooperation with Bulgaria it is planned to build on Romanian territory a 400 kV transmission line between the USSR and Bulgaria. This line will make it possible for the two countries to effect a direct exchange of electric power.

With a view to carrying out her electrification programme, Romania has imported part of the required equipment and installations, but the participation of the Romanian machine-building industry in supplying the power equipment groups with every passing year.

At the same time, as a result of the experience accumulated in the field of the power industry, Romania made a useful contribution to building power projects abroad.

In India, for instance, an 18 MW thermopower station, equipped with Romanian-made generating groups, has been commissioned.

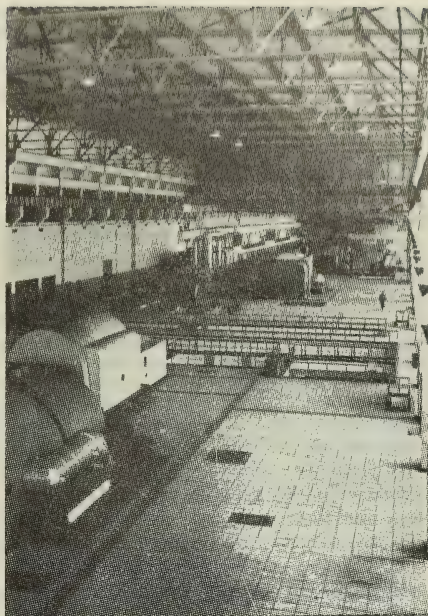
The delivery of equipment for a thermopower and district heating station in the United Arab Republic is under way, as well as for power stations in Pakistan and transformer stations in Iran.

So far Romania has supplied various countries with 42 power units for thermopower stations, totalling an installed power of more than 125,000 kw.

Romania's possibilities in this respect have grown considerably in recent years: at present she is in a position to deliver thermopower groups up to 50 MW, hydropower groups up to 100 MW, as well as equipment and automated installations.

Deliveries of equipment are as a rule accompanied by competent technical assistance given by Romanian specialists both in designing and in assembling and operating.

A new form of cooperation in the field of the power industry has been established with Iran, by the joint working out of surveys and designs for the hydropower system at Saveh-Iran.



A new thermopower station at Craiova

Bilateral negotiations are under way with Turkey for cooperation in the building of a hydropower complex in the region of Ayvacik-Balalor (Turkey).

Cooperation agreements with reputed firms have been signed by Romania with a view to securing a high technical level for the power industry. In this respect mention should be made of the contract signed with a group of French and German firms for the production in Romania of power equipment with 300—600 MW power-units.

An important form of cooperation in the field of power is the exchange of electric power with the neighbour countries. The national power grid of Romania is interconnected with those of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Our export of electric power to the neighbour countries increased in the last few years from 109 million kwh in 1964 to 2,076 million kwh in 1967.

Considering the ever growing role and importance of technico-scientific cooperation in the conditions of the constant deepening of the international division of labour and the contemporary

technical and scientific revolution, Romania participates in various forms of cooperation in the field of electric power.

These consist of exchange of experience, technico-scientific documentation, specialization and participation in international conferences.

Technical and scientific collaboration within the framework of the CMEA and bilateral collaboration with the socialist countries are witnessing great development. At the same time we have relations of collaboration in the field of the power industry with Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Italy, Belgium, a. s. o.

Recently an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation has been concluded with the Electricité de France State company, providing for exchange of information and documentation, visits and study trips, sojourns for specialization, joint study and research and exchange of experience with a view to improving power station equipment and for other purposes.

To enable specialists to keep abreast of world technique in the field of the power industry, they participate in various international scientific and technical organizations. They are, for instance, active participants in the ECE Electric Power Committee of the UNO and in the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations, in the working groups for rural electrification, for the study of hydropower resources, for the economic management of large networks, for power stations and others.

Romania is also an active member of international organizations relating to the power industry, such as the "International Conference of Large Electric Networks" (CIGRE), the "World Energy Conference" (WEC), the "International Commission of Great Dams" (CIGB), the "International Association for Hydraulic Research" (AIRH), the "International Reunion of Laboratories for the Testing and Research of Building Materials" (RILEM).

The importance attached by Romania to such international events is illustrated by the fact that it is in Bucharest that the Eighth Plenary Session of the World Energy Conference will be held in 1971.

In step with the growth of Romania's material and spiritual potential, with the multilateral development of her national economy, ever better conditions are created for expanding and intensifying economic and technico-scientific collaboration with all countries of the world, in the interest of society's general progress and to the benefit of the cause of peace, friendship and trust among peoples.

The continued development of Romania's economy asks for the maintenance of a high growth rate in the field of the power industry. That is why an ample programme has been worked out for the 1971—1980 period, which will materialize in the steady growth of electric and thermal power output, at a higher rate than that of the other industrial branches, so that by 1975 an output of 55—57 thousand million kwh may be reached and by 1980 an output of 80—85 thousand million kwh. Thermal power output will reach by 1975 some 55—57 million Gcal, which means a growth of some 60 per cent as against 1970.

Per capita electric power consumption will go up to 2,400—2,500 kwh in 1975 and to 3,000—3,400 kwh in 1980. As for the endowment of labour with electric power, this has increased in the 1955—1967 period more than three times, thus exceeding now the figure of 10,000 kwh per industrial worker. The rapid extension of mechanization and automation in the production processes will cause the growth of this pointer to 18,000 kwh in 1975 and to some 22,000 kwh in 1980.

In order to obtain this output, installed power in power stations will be increased in the 1971—1975 period by 5,400—5,800 MW, an increase which will reach in 1980 some 13,000—13,800 MW.

An important aim of the future power policy is the judicious harnessing of the country's primary power resources. In the 1970—1980 period greater use will be made of coal, hydro and nuclear power and at the same time the weight of hydrocarbons will go down.

At least 35 per cent of the newly installed power will be obtained in district heating units and no less than 50 per cent of the power growth will be installed in thermopower stations fuelled by coal; in this way the share of coal in the production of electric power goes up.

It is important to note that the thermopower stations to use coal will be located in the vicinity of coalfields, with a view to achieving higher economic efficiency in mining and in using low-grade coal.

The 1971—1980 period will mark a growing weight of hydropower by the implementation of the programme for the building of hydropower projects. Priority will be given to those projects which will secure the complex harnessing of waters.

Thus in this period the Iron Gates hydropower station will be commissioned, and the possibility of building further hydropower stations on the Danube will be examined. The hydropower station on the river Lotru will start operation and new power stations will be built on Romania's

rivers, with an installed power of at least 1,200 MW in the 1971—1975 period and of some 2,600 MW in the 1976—1980 period.

In the period under review Romania will enter the ranks of countries having nuclear-electric power stations. The power to be installed in such power stations will total some 1,800—2,400 MW.

Parallel with the production of electric power the national power grid will also develop. Between 1971 and 1975 alone, more than 2,000 km transmission lines of 220—400 kV will be built, as well as 4,000 km 100 kV lines and some 20,000 km medium and low-voltage lines.

The implementation of this vast programme for the development of the power basis requires a set of measures for ceaselessly raising the technical level of the Romanian power industry.

New power will be mainly installed in high-power units with high parameters. In this way conditions will be created to further reducing the specific fuel consumption.

Complex automation of thermo and hydro-power stations will be extended and the use of electronic computers in directing and controlling their operation will gain scope.

The national power dispatcher will be developed and equipped with modern automated and remote control installations, so as to secure in the best conditions the safe and coordinated functioning of the electric power system.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A growing contribution to developing the country's power basis and to its electrification

is made by scientific research. Worth mentioning is the fact that in this field first and foremost applied research has been made, but this was more often than not blended with fundamental research aimed at getting acquainted with the links between the phenomena occurring in the power system and its installations. In this way, by their achievements and by the confrontation of methods and ideas our researchers compelled international recognition.

In this respect mention should be made of the Romanian school of electroenergetics, which under the name of modal analysis put forward a unitary and integrated conception of research into the regimes of functioning of the power systems.

Another domain in which Romanian researchers obtained internationally recognized achievements, is that of arc-shaped dams for hydro-power stations. In the calculation of such dams researchers used the method of networks and test loads, and took into account the real distribution of the annual average temperatures of the storage lake, the local climatic conditions and the thermic properties of the building material. Testings were made by photoelastometric method both plane and spacial.

In the forthcoming Five-Year Plan and the periods to follow scientific research in the field of energetics will continue to develop and so will the material basis of research. As a result of the concentration and automation of production processes, the number of personnel with higher training will go down in the fields of operation and building-assembly, while the number of staff in research and designing institutes will increase.

ROMANIA IN FACT

Investments in the economy from 1950 to 1968 amounted to more than 500 thousand million lei. The volume of investments earmarked for the national economy out of central State funds in the last three years alone (1966—1968) was by two thousand million lei bigger than envisaged initially, and exceeded the volume of investments of the whole 1950—1960 decade.

Investments in 1971—1975 will amount to 420—435 thousand million lei, i.e. almost as much as the whole volume of investments in 1961—1970.

The average growth rate of gross industrial output was of about 13% in the 1951—1968 period. In the first three years of the Five-Year Plan (1966—1968), industrial output grew 41% at an annual average rate of 12.3%, as against the 10.8% envisaged by the Five-Year Plan for this period.

In the 1971—1975 period, industry will develop at an annual average rate of 8.5—9.5%.

The gross industrial output of 1968 exceeds the one achieved throughout the period of the first Five-Year Plan (1951—1955) and is almost 14 times bigger than the industrial output of 1938. The whole industrial output of 1938 is now being turned out in 24 days. With such an annual rate, Romania ranks among the states with the most dynamic economy.

Within the development of industrial production as a whole, a higher rate of increase has been registered in the output of those branches which have a decisive role in the development of the whole national economy:

— in 1968, the electric power output was 25 times higher than in 1938, 18 times that of 1950 and 67% more than in 1965;

— ferrous metallurgy rose 18 times, about 9.4 times and 46% respectively;

— machine-building and metal working grew 36 times, 20 times and 56% respectively;

— chemical output went up 36 times compared with 1950 and by 75% compared with 1965.

The branches turning out means of production account for over two-thirds of the country's industrial output compared with about 50% in 1950.

In comparison with 1938, the textile industry output was 6.6 times bigger in 1965 and almost nine times bigger in 1968; that of ready-made 13 times and 19 times bigger respectively; that of foodstuff 3.8 times and 4.8 times bigger respectively.

The Draft Directives envisage that the gross industrial output should increase by 50—57% in 1975 as against 1970. In the future, too, priority will be given to the key-branches — power, metallurgy, machine-building and chemistry.

New industrial branches have been created, turning out ball-bearings, motor-vehicles and automobiles, tractors and farm machinery, Diesel and electric locomotives, power equipment, equipment for constructions, cargo-boats and high tonnage ships, equipment for the chemical industry, chemical fertilizer, dyes, plastics, synthetic fibre and yarn, wireless and television sets, refrigerators, a.s.o.

Enterprises were concentrated and streamlined. Whereas in 1950, the enterprises employing over 500 workers accounted for a mere 27%, at present the ratio stands at 65%. Almost 50% of the industrial workers are employed in enterprises with over 2,000 workers each.

The annual average growth rate of labour productivity was 8.5% for the industry as a whole in the 1951—1968 period.

Early in 1969, there were in Romania 352 State agricultural enterprises, with an agricultural area of 2,114 thousand hectares, 4,673 agricultural production cooperatives with an agricultural area of 9,077 thousand hectares and 290 enterprises providing services for the mechanisation of agricultural operations.

About 84 thousand million lei, i.e. 17 per cent of the total investments in the national economy, were invested for the advancement of agriculture, between 1950 and 1968. Between 1966 and 1970, agriculture benefits from State funds, by investments to the value of over 35 thousand million lei, i.e. 1.6 times more than in the 1961—1965 period.

In the 1971—1975 period, investments in agriculture from centralised State funds will amount to about 60 thousand million lei; likewise, some 20 thousand million lei will be invested from the agricultural cooperative unit's own accumulations.

The gross agricultural output was almost 2.2 times bigger in 1968 than 1950. The total cereal production

obtained in 1968 was of 12.7 million tons, of which wheat-rye 4.9 million tons and maize over 7.1 million tons. The production of sunflower seeds stood at 729,900 tons, of sugar beet at over 3.9 million tons, of potato at 3.7 million tons and of vegetables and greens at almost 2.3 million tons. Compared with 1963—1965, the output of cereal was two million tons higher, that of vegetables and greens 26.4%, that of sugar beet, sunflower seed and potato between 31 and 35%.

Measures will be taken between 1971 and 1975 for the gross agricultural output to grow by 28 to 31% compared with average yields between 1966 and 1970. There will be 17.5 to 18.5 million tons of cereal in 1975.

Romania entertains today links with over 100 states in the world, compared with merely 29 in 1950.

The volume of foreign trade in 1968 accounted for 18.5 thousand million lei foreign currency, representing an increase of almost 6.8 times compared with 1950, and of 41% over 1965. The average annual growth rate of foreign trade was of 11.8% in the 1966—1968 period.

The volume of foreign trade is to increase in the next Five-Year Plan (1971—1975) by 40 to 45% compared with the 1966—1970 period.

About four-fifths of the total export volume is held by industrial products. Within the export pattern there has been an increase in the weight carried by machines and equipment, of chemicals and consumer goods.

Important changes are also taking place in the pattern of imports, increasing to a considerable extent the import of machines and equipment for production, with the view of equipping the new industrial units. In 1968, the import of machines and equipment for production recorded an increase of 8.3 times compared with 1950 and 1.8 times compared with 1965. A high share in the volume of imports (27.3%) is held by fuel, mineral raw materials, metals.

In 1968, Romania was visited by 1.5 million foreign tourists, 250 thousand more than in 1967.

AND FIGURES

● Romania's population on January 1, 1969, was of 19,880 thousand people, almost 900 thousand more than in 1965. The highest natural increase of the population was registered in the last two years, as a result of the growing birth rate — from 14.6 per thousand in 1965, to 26.7 per thousand in 1968.

● The number of wage and salary earners in the national economy reached in 1968 almost 4,800 thousand, over 2,600 thousand more than in 1950 and almost half a million compared with 1965. Their number will increase by 1970 with a further 400 thousand, and by 1975 there will be an additional 400 to 500 thousand people.

● The structure of the population according to school graduation: in March 1966 there were registered 328,000 people with higher studies (54% more than in 1956), 1.7 million people with secondary training (almost 2.8 times more). Between 1961 and 1968 the number of skilled workers grew, in the economy as a whole, by 40% and in the republican industry by 54%.

● The per capita national income in 1968 was 4.32 times higher than in 1950, and 1.22 times over the 1965 level. The annual average rate of growth of the national income per head of inhabitant in the 1951—1968 period was of 8.5%. The growth of the national income under the current Five-Year Plan made it possible for the consumption fund in 1968 to soar by about 23% over 1965.

● The money incomes of wage earners families in 1968 were 33.3% higher than in 1965. The annual additional income of working people following the wage rises effected under the current Five-Year Plan will amount in 1970 to about 11.8 thousand million lei.

A 16 to 20% rise in the real wages is envisaged for 1975, as compared with the year 1970.

● The money incomes of the peasantry increased in 1968 by 7.9% as compared to 1967, and by 25.2% as compared to 1965. The real incomes of the peasantry, derived from work carried out within the agricultural production cooperatives as well as from their private plots of land will rise by 15—20% in the 1971—1975 period.

● Average pensions in 1966—1968 rose by 39% as against the 35% rise stipulated initially for 1970 in the Five-Year Plan. Pensions for the members of agricultural production cooperatives have been introduced. Over 1.2 million cooperative farmers are getting pensions today.

● 82.5 thousand million lei, accounting annually for approximately a quarter of the State Budget were earmarked for social and cultural purposes during the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan.

In terms of annual outlays and of the number of the population, the expenditures for social and cultural purposes today amount to more than 1,500 lei per inhabitant and to over 5,000 lei per family.

● 560 thousand State-built flats and over 1,300 thousand flats built by the population out of private means were made available between 1951 and 1968.

● In one single year, in 1968, the urban and rural population built close on 57,000 dwellings out of their own resources.

Nearly 90,000 flats are to be built country over by the State in 1969, as against the 62,000 stipulated by the Five-Year Plan.

As many as 110,000—120,000 flats are envisaged to be built in 1970.

About 500,000 flats will be built and turned over for occupancy in the 1971—1975 period, out of which at least a half will be privately-owned dwellings.

In the villages, over 1.2 million new dwellings were built out of private resources in 1951—1968, including 600,000 built in the last eight years alone. No less than 4.5 million villagers moved into new houses in the 1951—1968 period.

● State expenditures related to health care in 1968 amounted to 5.9 thousand million lei, as against 644.5 million lei in 1950. These expenditures amount in 1968 to over 6.1 thousand million lei.

The number of hospital beds in 1968 stood at over 158,000, compared to 69,221 in 1950 and to 33,763 in 1938.

The number of physicians rose from 15,583 in 1950 to 27,900 in 1965, and to 31,000 by the end of 1968. Whereas in 1938 there was one physician for 1,895 inhabitants, the ratio today is of one physician for 636 inhabitants.

The average life expectancy in recent years has been raised to 68 years, as against 42 years in 1938.

● Education at all levels has witnessed a growth without precedent in the history of Romania. Every fifth inhabitant of the country is now enrolled in medium or higher training. The 1968—1969 school year counted 3.9 million pupils and students, compared with 3.7 million in the 1965—1966 school year, and 2.1 million in the 1950—1951 school year.

The eight-year elementary schooling, free and compulsory, was generalized. Transition to compulsory ten-year schooling starts in the autumn of 1969 and will be completed in 1973.

Well-nigh 250,000 pupils were enrolled in vocational training, in the 1968—1969 school year.

The 47 higher learning institutes totalling 187 faculties in the 16 university centres in Romania are attended by 156,000 students.

In the 1938—1939 academic year there were 17 students in every 10,000 of the population, while today the ratio is of 75 students in every 10,000 of the population; this ranks Romania among the countries with the highest level in this sphere.

The number of teaching staff for schools at all levels has grown from 55,215 in 1938—1939 to 182,000 in 1968—1969.

● Over 56 thousand million lei were earmarked from the State Budget for education in the last ten years alone. In 1968 alone, the amount stood at some 8 thousand million lei.

● Earmarked in the State Budget for 1966—1970 were over 7 thousand million lei for the development of the technical and material basis of science, as against 105.9 million lei in 1938.

In pre-war Romania there were only 52 research units with a small staff. In 1967, there were about 290 scientific research units, including 57 institutes under the Academy, over 100 department research units, and 55 large factory laboratories. More than 23,000 researchers with higher studies are carrying on activity within these establishments.

● Illustrative of literary activities in the 1965—1968 period is the issuance of 1,370 titles published in a circulator of upwards 15 million copies.

Over 300 titles in a circulation of 5.8 million copies were printed in 1965—1968, of the contemporary output of Magyar and German writers, and of authors belonging to the other cohabiting nationalities in Romania.

Romanian Science in the Circuit of World Values

by Engineer **Constantin VASILESCU**
of the National Council for Scientific Research

The gains of scientific thinking have always played a most important part in knowing and harnessing nature, in promoting society's progress, in the mutual acquaintance and rapprochement among peoples. In the entire history of civilization, the nations have been appreciated according to their contribution to widening the boundaries of human cognizance, according to the material and spiritual values they have created.

Romanian science, continuing the valuable progressive traditions of the past, regards as its lofty task to contribute both to the multilateral economic and social progress of the country and to the development of contemporary science.

In the course of time, Romanian scientists, who did credit to their country and their century and founded brilliant schools of mathematics, physics, chemistry, geology, medicine, history, sociology, a. s. o., raised through their works the prestige of Romanian science and enriched the patrimony of world science.

The Romanian people rightly takes pride in the achievements obtained in the field of mathematics by G. Țițeica, D. Pompei, T. Lalescu, A. Myller and Simion Stoilov; in the field of physics by Emanoil Bacaloglu and D. Negreanu; in chemistry by Petru Poni and Constantin Istrati; in geology by Grigore Cobălcescu and Ludovic Mrazec; in biology by D. Brînză, D. Voinov and I. Atanasiu. Worthy of mention is the activity carried out by Victor Babeș, Toma Ionescu, Ion Cantacuzino, G. Marinescu, D. Danielopolu and C. I. Parhon in the field of medicine; by Emil Racoviță, the founder of biospeleology; by D. A. Xenopol, V. A. Urechea, V. Pîrvan and Nicolae Iorga in the field of history.

The contribution of all peoples — by their intelligence, talent and creative force — to enriching the scientific and cultural treasure store of mankind is a necessity, because national re-

search and creation can only develop in close touch with the evolution of world culture and science. Nowadays, when large-scale research is going on in a number of domains which are decisive for mankind's progress, the solving of the great problems of science cannot be the work of one single country; every nation, big or small, is called upon to make its contribution in keeping with its material and human resources, with its scientific traditions.

In the years of socialist construction, Romanian science has acquired new value and significance. In working out the policy for the country's development, the Romanian Communist Party and the State bear permanently in mind the fact that — in the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution — rapid economic and social progress can only be achieved by enhancing the role of science within the framework of the productive forces, by its active participation in the general advancement of society.

The setting up in 1965 of the National Council for Scientific Research resulted not only in a better orientation and coordination of scientific activity, but also in a riss in the material base of research. Cardinal concerns of the National Council for Scientific Research have been the judicious concentration of the scientific potential for the solution of the problems directly linked to material production, to the development of industry, agriculture and the other branches of the national economy, the constant encouragement, under many forms, of national scientific creation, the extension of international scientific and technical cooperation.

In this propitious climate, scientific research asserts itself more and more by outstanding achievements which make a growing contribution to the building of a new society, to the enrichment of the world treasure store of science.

The Romanian school of mathematics, well known in the past as well by the creations of its leaders, recently became conspicuous through the results obtained by Academician Miron Nicolescu in the study of the solution structure of the iterated equations of heat by means of the technique used in polyharmonic equations.

In the field of physics mention should be made of the realization of a gas laser (He-He) and of the study of amorphous semiconductors made both from an experimental and theoretic viewpoint by Professor Radu Grigorovici and his collaborators.

Investigations made by M. Pătrașcu at Dubna and by American researchers at Berkeley led to the establishment of the presence of a fission mechanism in uranium, thorium and plutonium 239, and to the determination, for the first time, of the Mu duration in a transuranic element. Romania boasts an excellent school in the domain of the physical chemistry of molten electrolytes, in which Academician I. G. Murgulescu obtained results that can be applied in the chemical and ceramics industry and in nuclear technique.

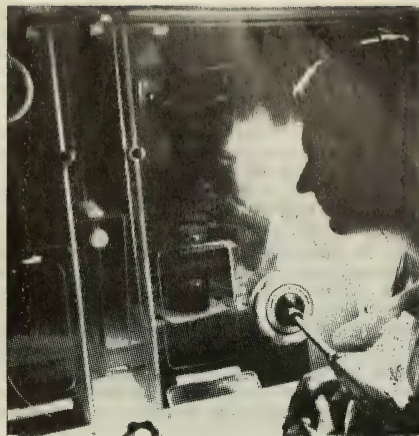
Complex tasks have been incumbent upon researchers in the field of technology regarding the solution of some problems of applied mechanics. The elaboration, for instance, of unitary theory of wings at supersonic planes by Academician E. Carafoli and his collaborators led to results which are highly appreciated and applied in the building of planes in a series of states, including Great Britain, the USSR, and the USA.

In the field of electroenergetics worthy mention are the researches made by V. M. Popov concerning the stability of non-linear automated systems and those undertaken by Paul Dimo in the nodal analysis of electric power networks.

Romanian scientists scored remarkable success in the field of medical research by the elucidation of the endocrine role of the pineal gland. The conception of Academician Stefan Milcu and Dr. I. Negoescu concerning the incidence of endemic dystrophy compelled recognition in the medical world. Well known are the contributions of the Romanian scientists Academician S. S. Nicolau and Professor N. Cajal in the field of infomicrobiology. They refer to the hypothesis of the existence of infravirus and to viral oncolosis.

Clinical research also witnessed great progress. New operational techniques have been worked out for urological complaints and for the aesophagus, while Romanian experience in controlling malaria and endemic goitre is used in numerous countries.

Romanian scientists in the fields of economics, sociology, history, archeology, philosophy, psychology and other branches of the humanities



The Fundamental and Applied Research Institute has modern laboratories

have made outstanding contributions as concerns the improved management of the national economy, the scientific organization of production and labour, the study and generalization of the experience gained by our country in the period of socialist construction.

Scientific and technical thinking makes itself conspicuous in the activity of invention as well. Continuing the work of the great forerunners — Traian Vuia, Aurel Vlaicu, Henri Coandă, Lazăr Edeleanu, George Constantinescu — Romanian inventors obtain remarkable successes in the domains of technique. Thus in sonicity — a discipline created by the Romanian inventor Geonghe Constantinescu — new types of sonic apparatus used in the extraction of water from wells have been elaborated. In recent years a number of inventions relating to noise suppressors for jet planes, and to new types of noses for drilling bits have been achieved, by the application of the “Coandă phenomenon” discovered by the Romanian scientist Henri Coandă.

The development of the activities of Romanian researchers and engineers is an outcome of the impetuous growth in the number of highly trained cadres in this branch. This went hand in hand with the amplification of the crea-

tive spirit. In the 1950—1969 period 4,000 inventions have been patented; some 55 per cent of these refer to the machine-building, chemical and oil industries. This goes to show that scientific activity is mainly channelled towards solving the essential problems of material production.

More than 500 inventions have been registered abroad in the last few years, and so far 1,250 patents have been obtained, many of which have been bought by various countries. Thus an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany was signed for the procedure, apparatus and installation for separating by absorption the component elements from a gaseous mixture. With Brazil we have a contract for technical documentation for the production of 3, 5, 7, 9, 12 and 15 ton pumping units. Belgium, Spain and France bought the manufacturing process of Gerovital Ha. With India we have signed a contract for the know-how of carboxylic reactors, with Switzerland for Folcstein A and with France for refractory cements.

The high technical level of Romanian inventions is also illustrated by the growing number of prizes obtained in international exhibitions. Thus, out of the 17 inventions displayed at the international salons of Brussels (1968), Vienna (1968 and 1969), Nancy (1968) and London (1969) twelve were awarded medals (9 gold, 2 vermeil and 1 silver medals). Among these inventions mention should be made of the catalytic system ob obtaining styrene and its derivatives; multifocus automated generator for superheated water (GAMA 2); Plasm generator with magnetic focalization and with extra gas admission; procedure for improving the features of medium-frequency generators.

Paying particular attention to getting acquainted, and introducing into economic and social practice, the gains of science and technique, Romania consistently promotes relations of collaboration with all countries, whatever their social system. Actions of international scientific and technical cooperation have been intensified and contacts between research of our own and that in other countries have developed. Romania now cooperates with the USSR in the fields of the iron and steel industry, machine building, power equipment, oil processing and petrochemistry; with Poland and Czechoslovakia in metallurgy; with Poland in chemistry and the oil industry; with the German Democratic Republic in electrical engineering and forestry economy; in building with Bulgaria and in the field of agriculture with Hungary. At the same time Romania has relations of scientific and technical cooperation at a government level with Great Britain,

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy and the USA.

The Romanian Academy has concluded agreements on scientific collaboration with academies of science in 14 countries, and ministries and other central institutions have signed direct agreements with similar institutions in eight states.

Affiliated to 37 international governmental organizations, Romania participates in international scientific activities within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA), the UNO and its specialized organizations (UNESCO, FAO, IAEA, etc.). Within the CMEA scientific cooperation includes 218 themes, coordinated by the CMEA bodies.

International economic and scientific cooperation actions are carried out within other international government bodies as well, such as the Danube Commission, the Organization for collaboration within railways in the socialist countries, the Commission of Oceanography, the International Organization of Metrology, the World Health Organization, the Central Office of International Railway Traffic.

Romania also participates in the activity of 170 non-governmental scientific organizations, to which 116 institutions are affiliated. Some 1,000 Romanian scientists are affiliated to various scientific organizations and more than 70 have been elected to the leading bodies of these organizations. Thus Academician E. Carafoli is active in the National Council of Scientific Union; Academician E. Condurache in the International Academic Union; Academician A. Joja in the World Federation of Scientists; Academician Remus Rădulet in the International Electrotechnical Commission; architect N. Bădescu in the International Union of Architects; Professor Octav Costăchel in the International Union against Cancer; Academician G. Benetato in the International Union of Physiological Sciences, etc.

The conditions and possibilities we enjoy today enable us to enrich even more the treasure store of Roumanian science and culture, our State opening up bright prospects for the assertion of all the nation's forces.

Science is called upon to contribute, in the years to come, to the fulfilment of the tasks of socialist construction, to meet the requirements of production and of other branches of activity. That is why the Draft Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party provides for the elaboration of a ten-year programme for fundamental and applied scientific research, as a component part of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and of the outline of economy's

development up to 1980. The scientific potential will be further channelled in the first place towards research connected with the growth of material production in industry and agriculture, with the development of the other branches of the economy.

An outstanding place within scientific research will be held by the technical sciences, especially their modern branches — automation, cybernetics, the theory of information, micro-electronics, nuclear energy, fine mechanics and optics.

Problems of national importance will be included in priority programmes, which will concentrate research activity in the fields of power industry, deep and maritime drilling, the metal basis, the provision of raw material for the aluminium industry, working of non-ferrous ore deposits, the complex turning to good use of the resources of the Danube Delta, the elaboration of new hybrids and more productive animal breeds, the extension of the application of mathematics in the economy, research into outer

space, etc. Oceanographic research will be stepped up and a complex programme for investigating the resources of the Black Sea in cooperation with other countries will be worked out.

In the 1971—1975 period substantial investment funds will be set aside for enlarging the material base of scientific research. Modern apparatus will be made available, and the process of turning to good use the results of research will be speeded by shortening the research, design and application in production cycle.

The carrying out of the programme of scientific research envisaged for the next decade will mark a considerable growth of the role of science within the productive forces and will enhance its contribution to the all-round progress of the country, to raising the level of culture and civilization of the Romanian people.

The contribution of the scientists to the attainment of the envisaged targets will be at the same time a contribution of Romanian scientific creation to the further enrichment of the world patrimony of science.

Contemporary Romanian Literature

by University Lecturer
Zoe DUMITRESCU-BUȘULENGA

Twenty-five years do not mean very much in the history of a national literature, but are sufficient for people following up its evolution to draw an image close to reality. Obviously I refer to the traits that can be generalized, to the main lines in the evolution of poetry, prose, drama and literary critique.

Things can be viewed from the perspective of history, i.e. within the context of the fundamental changes come about in the economic, social, political and institutional life of the country on the one hand, and on the other hand by taking into account the evolution along the generations of the means of expression and artistic sensitivity.

Whatever the viewpoint, we must set out from an essential feature: the link of the entire literary phenomenon of the last 25 years with the past traditions of Romanian culture. Present-day literature is part and parcel of the entire process of Romania's cultural advance, it bears the stamp of the great structural changes occurred in this country. It preserves, however, its own stylistic modalities, its national specific.

The link between our, socialist times and the previous historical stages was made, in the first place, by the eldest and greatest writers who entered the torrent of renewals come about after 1944 with a rich creation. Among these I would like to mention Mihail Sadoveanu, Tudor Arghezi, Lucian Blaga, Ion Barbu, Vasile Voiculescu, Alexandru Philippide, Ion Vinea, Camil Petrescu, George Călinescu and Tudor Vianu. Thus the beginnings of our new literature were marked by the presence of these great masters of the pen who, confronted with the new and decisive circumstances of life and history, wrote, in keeping with their temperament and own means of expression, works which by their humanistic message and contemporary patriotic feelings hold a place of honour in the cultural treasure store of Romanian culture. The poetical universe of Blaga's last years of life, for instance, was close to Goethe and classicism, at the same time contemplative and comprehensive, and investigated the philosophical depth of the senses of germination, of the "wonderful seed" of human existence. The long and often pathetic searchings of Arghezi's poetry have culminated in images evoking mankind's soaring towards light. Voiculescu's sonnets brought again into circulation

myths and ideas of the Renaissance, and made us think of neo-Platonism and Shakespeare. Generally speaking, the revolutionary changes and the impetuous reconstruction work going on in the social, economic and cultural life, have lent to the age of wisdom of these writers fresh vigour and a broader vision on a harmonious, equitable world, in which man is free to shape his own destiny, to develop and enrich his personality with lofty intellectual and ethical values.

The novelists Mihail Sadoveanu and Camil Petrescu built bridges with the past with a view to making a connection between the meanings of the old and new struggles. They evoked in their works outstanding figures of the country's history who set themselves aims akin to those established by the epoch the writers lived in.

All the writers belonging to the elder generations succeeded in getting a deeper insight into things and the human soul than their younger colleagues. In the first years after liberation, although the number of poets and prosewriters was impressive, there was less artistic diversity as to themes and means of expression. And this is very easy to explain by the themes asked for in that epoch when changes in the objective world and in the minds of the people started, by the fact that attention was focussed on the outside aspects, on the conquests to be made in the field of material life; this lent sometimes to poetry an exaggerated romanticism of gesture and grandiloquence. It is true that Romanian and world folklore was made use of, that Prometheus and the Titans were always mentioned in comparisons and in metaphors. But it was only seldom that the Romanian myth was dramatically evoked and the meanings of existence questioned as was done by Nicolae Labiş, the poet who died at such an early age. Doubtlessly at that time the poets meant very much and their creations became part and parcel of the huge constructive effort for the building of the new social edifice. The historical value of the poetry of those times is worthy of being valued and recalled by the successors.

The same trend was manifest in prose and drama, which were also on the threshold of a new stage of evolution. Through artistic means of their own the writers contributed to the accomplishment of the aims of the new society, di-

recting their attention to those ideals which embodied the most ardent aspirations of the people. Among personalities who strongly asserted themselves are the prosewriters Zaharia Stancu and Geo Bogza, the first with the vocation of a rebelling autobiography, the second with a calling to feature the grandiose confrontation of man with nature.

The years that followed and the succession of events that influenced the entire development of the country, brought about growingly fruitful changes in Romanian literature. The elder generations were joined by young generations of authors, who found a fertile ground for full assertion in the atmosphere generating great spiritual energies created by the Party and State. A powerful revival of all literary genres takes place, the themes become richer and more diversified, the essence of the changes come about within the contemporary Romanian society is reflected more carefully and in various ways. The creative freedom of the artists is mirrored in the growing, unlimited diversity of sensitivity and means of expression to be noted in the last few years grafted on the unitary background of common ideology. This freedom is understood by the writers as a vibrating response to the demands of society, as a social responsibility assumed lucidly by each of them, as a way and means for harmoniously combining the motives of collective actions with those of individual creations. Illustrious contemporary poets, such as Victor Eftimiu, Demostene Botez, Eugen Jebeleanu, Mihai Beniuc, Miron Radu-Paraschivescu, Geo Dumitrescu, Maria Banuș, Nina Cassian, Radu Bourceanu, Virgil Teodorescu, Ion Caraion, Dimitrie Stelaru, S. Augustin Doinaș and Ion Brad have had and continue to have their say in the most varied vision and artistic formulae. The artistic searchings are directed towards both the outside and the inner world, towards the investigation of the relations between man and the world, towards the gates of the absolute, towards the beauty and harmony of the human being, towards the beauty and perfection of art. Poetry covers a vast, almost infinite system of poetic references and images. There is a trend towards the essence in poetic expression, towards a supreme concentration. The wealth of the Romanian poetic phenomenon again confirms the former idea of a lyricism of structure. Above all manifestations pointing to a rediscovered solid creative vein, there is the ideal image of man, the humanistic vision of the socialist writer. The resumed investigation of the inner world, the modern reinterpretation of folklore, the language with most varied resources, the great models made again use of, open wide the way to originality, integrating at the same time the great traditions of Romanian culture. It is especially in poetry that the force of innovation is felt, that the aspirations towards the fulfilment of the creative personality is discerned and this was in

all times a sign of upsurge in the history of peoples.

Prose writing, which continues the robust traditions of the Romanian epic, reveals an interesting process of diversified progress, an effect of the same creative freedom. Nearly each short-story writer or novelist has a personality of his own as to theme, the multiple investigation of life in Romania today, the keen observation of the new human relations and their ethical implications, and as to the means of expression and construction characterized by originality and innovating spirit.

There is a trend towards constructive density, illustrated especially by the prose of Marin Preda and by a Romanian verism whose leader seems to be Eugen Barbu. Titus Popovici follows the path traced by the traditional peasant novel, but town psychology gradually captures his attention as well. Nicolae Breban, Pop Simion, Fănuș Neagu, Alexandru Ivasiu try using more modern formulae with a strong Romanian stamp, aimed at revealing the renewed traits of existence in the contemporary world. The investigations reach the deepest strata of the existence, while in construction we discover formulae typical of Balzac or others which remind Liviu Rebreanu or Camil Petrescu in a more modern vision or even Alain Robbe-Grillet and the "new novel".

Special mention should be made of the short story which is presented in particularly interesting hypostases, tending to become an expressive contribution to the development of the epic. Short-story writing is remarkably represented by talented writers such as Stefan Bănulescu, Nicolae Velea, Vasile Rebreanu, Iulian Neacșu and D. Țepeneag.

An epic of our times has come into being from the most varied formulae, reflecting characters and psychologies and the most significant circumstances and aspects of the most luminous stage of Romania's history.

Dramaturgy becomes ever richer as to themes, tackling numerous domains of the "conflict" proper. Historical themes are always present, but they are approached in various manners in keeping with the taste and preferences of the author, either traditional or modern. Horia Lovinescu interprets history and his personages in a modern conception, lending them greater dimensions, and making them answer questions linked to the existence of contemporary man. The passion of Paul Everac for ethical conflicts is reflected in plays full of the effervescence of present-day life but not devoid of classical influences. The critical viewing of characters acquires a satirical exaggeration, especially in the plays of Aurel Baranga. Marin Sorescu follows the path of Romanian tradition of the early 20th century represented by Iorga and Blaga who enriched the dramatic substance with inner conflicts and autochthonous myths. The psychological symbols comprised in the drama of T. Mazilu follow the

same line. The zest and intelligence of the comic cues in Ecaterina Oproiu's work sometimes remind us of Eugen Ionescu. And in this way the modalities of vision and approach of a genre which in the first ten years after 1944 was more modestly represented is now acquiring a growing diversity.

Part and parcel of the literary treasure store of Socialist Romania is the literature of the cohabiting nationalities with its significant values. Enjoying the same material and spiritual conditions as their Romanian colleagues, Magyar, German and other writers have enriched the cultural patrimony of the country with mature and valuable poems, prose works and plays, the outcome of new creative energies and artistic sensitivity. In this last quarter of a century outstanding writers like Oscar Walter Cizek, Alfred Margul Sperber, István Nagy, Franz Liebhardt, András Sütő, József Méliusz, István Asztalos and Paul Schuster made themselves conspicuous.

Literary critique, brilliantly represented in the postwar period by George Călinescu and Tudor Vianu, by Serban Cioculescu, Vladimir Streinu and Panaitecu Perpessicius, illustrates the considerable widening of the reflection on the Romanian and world cultural phenomenon. The national and European traditions of literary critique find an adequate continuation in contemporary Romanian critique. The intermediate and younger generations of critics try to renew their methods, judiciously blending the classical and modern methods so as to reach most valuable judgments. Alexandru Dima, Alexandru Piru, Paul Georgescu, Ovid. S. Crohmălniceanu, Adrian Marino, Dan Hăulică, Pompiliu Marcea, Matei Călinescu, Sorin Alexandrescu, Dumitru Micu, Valeriu Ripeanu, Nicolae Manolescu, George Munteanu, Eugen Simion and many others make up the school of Romanian critique, the guarantee of a good understanding of and sound orientation in the phenomenon of Romanian culture.

As can be seen, the entire literary life develops today under the sign of an innovating spirit, of daring initiatives and thinking. What defines

today the moral make-up of the Romanian writer is the feeling of a full inner accord with the essence of reality amidst which he carries on his activity.

The organic identification of the writer with the destinies of his society, typical of the Romanian writer today, causes the literary landscape to be characterized by a marked spiritual vigour which draws its source from a creative process in full agreement with the fundamental laws of art and is inspired by the realities of Romanian society.

The atmosphere of creative effervescence in all domains has stimulated a special kind of emulation in literature as well, offering vast and fertile possibilities of assertion to all talents, enabling them to substantially enrich contemporary Romanian literature and to build lasting bridges towards the future.

The incorporation of the great traditions of Romanian literature, a closer contact with everything valuable that has been created in the world, and the emergence of an impressive number of new talents resulted in the fact that we can speak today not only of numerous distinct artistic personalities, but also of new trends with a pulsation and means of expression of our own.

Worthy of mention is also the fact that contemporary Romanian literature increasingly asserts itself beyond the borders of our country, compelling recognition on account of its originality, and its endeavours to give an answer to the great questions of today's mankind.

It is obviously impossible to concentrate in one single article such a complex phenomenon of culture as that of the last 25 years in Romania. That is why I only tried to outline the guidelines, trends and permanences that accompany the process of progress which is under way. The gates to future development are wide open and the blossoming of literary creation in the last 25 years is impressive. The aesthetic value of contemporary Romanian literature is an outcome of the freedom of creation, of the unhampered flight of creative fantasy.

New Romania's Blossoming Musical Life

by Zeno VANCEA

Vice-Chairman of the Composers' Union

On August 23, 1969, the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation will be celebrated, an historic event that marked the beginning of deep-going changes and remarkable achievements in the political, social and economic fields culminating in the final triumph of socialist society. The celebration of this important turning point occasions a reviewing of successes in all fields of activity, also including musical life.

As far back as the beginning of the people's power, art has become an important State concern, the access of the broad masses of the people to its blessings focussing the permanent attention of the new system. With a view to doing away with one of the great drawbacks of the past, an outcome of the concentration of the most important art institutions almost exclusively in the country's capital city, after August 23, 1944, in addition to the two opera houses existing in Bucharest and Cluj, new opera houses have been opened at Jassy, and Timișoara and a Magyar-language opera house at Cluj. Concert life has witnessed a great upsurge following the gradual foundation of 17 philharmonic orchestras and five State choirs that carry on their activity in Romania's most important cultural centres. The educational role of these institutions is reflected in the growing number of music lovers who attend regularly the concerts and the performances of the opera houses. Unlike the past when music was the privilege of a few "initiated", nowadays those who understand and love music belong to all social sections.

The upsurge of musical life is mirrored not only by the activities of musical institutions and professional musicians, but also by the mass movement of amateur musical ensembles, including more than one million people. An imposing number of musical performances are presented in town and village houses of culture. Every year national music contests and festivals are organized and the best ensembles participate in international festivals and tour various countries.

The great number of musical formations asks for a corresponding number of performers, singers, conductors, stage managers a. s. o. Their training is secured by a vast network of specialized schools, including elementary and secondary music schools and three higher learning institutes, the conservatoires of Bucharest, Jassy and Cluj. The quality of musical education and its results can be appreciated by the success scored by young performers at international contests. In the great cultural competition among nations, Romania ranks fifth as regards the prizes awarded to Romanian instrumentalists at international contests, while Romanian singers, laureates of famous contests organized in France, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries, hold first place. The "George Enescu" contest and festival, first held in 1958 to honour the memory of the great Romanian musician, enjoys high prestige. In every third year, in September, this event focusses the attention of the musical world. The festival held concomitantly with the contest is attended by world-famous conductors and soloists.

The blossoming of musical life in new Romania is also reflected by the great number of valuable compositions of all genres, creations of the last two decades. Composers are encouraged first and foremost by the existence of a receptive public shaped in the last 25 years whose new life finds an artistic expression in their works.

To this are added the exceptionally advantageous conditions created to composers by means of commissions and prizes given by the State, and by the many possibilities offered them to publish their works. The printing of scores and works on musicology is the task of the Musical Publishing House of the Composers' Union and the "Elect-record" company makes recordings of the best Romanian compositions, in this way securing their dissemination at home and abroad.

Present-day musical creation is the fruit of the work of three generations. It has lasting and traditional links with the rich and original national folklore, a phenomenon to be noted in all countries where folklore is still a live reality.

Alongside of the overwhelming personality of George Enescu, other outstanding composers like Mihail Jora, Dumitru Cuclin, Sabin Drăgoi, Marțian Negra, and Filip Lazăr have enriched the Romanian musical treasure store with valuable works belonging to various genres including symphonic and chamber music, ballets and operas. These were joined by composers who came to the fore in the first half of our century, such as Paul Constantinescu, Theodor Rogalsky, Sigismund Toduță and Ion Dumitrescu. Although they use a modern technique they preserve in their works, which are linked by numberless threads to the life of the new society, the characteristics of folk music. An ever more important part is played in Romania's musical life by the younger generation of composers. What is common in their music is the continuation of the traditional links with folklore, but their ways of expression greatly differ in keeping with the artistic sensitiveness of each of them.

A characteristic feature of present-day musical creation is the great number of symphonies. Nearly 50 symphonies have been written in the last four years alone. They are mainly the works of middle-aged composers, such as Theodor Grigoriu, Pascal Bentoiu, Mircea Istrate, Anatol Vieru, Doru Popovici and of those belonging to the younger generation, including Liviu Glodeanu, Adrian Rațiu, Dan Constantinescu. The originality of their creations lies in the subtle stylizing and transfiguration of the melodies and rhythms of folklore.

The new aesthetic conceptions underlying the vanguard trends prevailing in the musical world today also influenced the creation of many of our composers, especially young ones. In this respect mention should be made of such works as *Arcades* for orchestra by Aurel Stroe, *Pontic Elegy* (on verses by the Latin poet Ovid) for voice and orchestra by Theodor Grigoriu, *The Endless Column* and *The Gate of Kiss* (inspired by the famous monumental sculptures of Constantin Brancusi) by Tiberiu Olah, *Heteromorphism* by Stefan Niculescu, the madrigal *Nocturnal Scenes* (after Garcia Lorca) by Anatol Vieru. By its capacity of encouraging the creative forces, socialism affords wide possibilities for the blossoming and many-sided development of the human personality, stepping up the process of diversification of the creative modalities. This is also the case with Romanian music in the last few years. Not only valuable works of a high artistic merit have been written in these years, but we are witnessing the assertion of many young talents with an individuality of their own which lends originality and a great diversity to their artistic expression.

Remarkable success has been scored in the other musical genres as well, such as for instance the opera. The same changes in the aesthetic conception and in style witnessed in the other genres has been noted also in this realm. Whereas Gheorghe Dumitrescu in his historical musical dramas *Decebalus* and *Uprising* and Mihail Jora in his ballets *Return from Beyond* and *Dulcinea's Inn* use a musical language in which elements of folklore play an important part, other creations such as Pascal Bentoiu's *Physician Love* (libretto after Molière) and *The Sacrificing of Iphigenia* (libretto after Sophocles) or the ballet *The Prince and the Pauper* composed by Laurențiu Profeta on a libretto inspired by Mark Twain's novel are completely lacking folklore elements. Worth mentioning are also the operas *Prometheus* (after Victor Eftimiu's play) and *Mariana Pineda* (inspired by the play of Federico Garcia Lorca) by Doru Popovici, who used the technique of dodecaphony. A great number of instrumental works written in recent years, as well as the opera *Galileo Galilei* (inspired by Bertolt Brecht's play) by Corneliu Cezar attest to the fact that our young composers are using the most diverse techniques influenced by the works of such composers as Stockhausen, Boulez and Xenakis.

Unlike the prewar period, Romania's musical life is now characterized by the active presence of composers belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities. While Magyar composers such as Aladár Zoltán, Albert Markos, Blodizsár Csiky, Gábor Jodal draw in their works on Magyar folk music, German composers including Wilhelm Berger, Andreas Porfetye and Dieter Acker make use of the great traditions of German music. It is however an unquestionable fact that Romanian culture left its mark upon their creation.

Romanian performing art also enjoys great international prestige thanks to pianists such as Valentin Gheorghiu and Gheorghe Halmos, violinists such as Ion Voicu and Stefan Rula, cellist Radu Aldulescu and a great many young artists. Romanian singers, among whom we would like to mention Ludovic Spiess, Ion Buzea, Nicolae Floreți, David Ohanesian, Ludovic Konya, Elena Cernei, Marina Krilovici, Viorica Guguianu and Ileana Cotrubaș, are welcomed guests of famous opera houses in many countries. Thanks to conductors like George Enescu, George Georgescu, Ionel Perlea, Constantin Silvestri and Theodor Rogalski, the Romanian school of conducting, acquired fame all over the world, and as a consequence their successors including Mircea Basarab, Mircea Cristescu, Mihai Brediceanu, Constantin Bugeanu, Emil Simon, Remus, George and others are often invited to conduct some of the foremost orchestras abroad.

Fruitful activity is carried on in the field of musicology as well, within the framework of the Institute of the History of Art, the Institute of Ethnography and Folklore of the Academy and the Musicology Section of the Composers' Union. The valuable work left to us in the field of the history of music by George Breazul is continued by the younger generations of musicologists including Vasile Tomescu, Lazăr Cosma and others, while interesting folklore research is carried out by Tiberiu Alexandru and Gheorghe Ciobanu, disciples of the reputed Romanian scientist Constantin Brăiloiu.

It is obvious that such a short presentation of some characteristic aspects of musical life, of the achievements in the field of creation and performing art cannot offer a complete image of the contribution of artists, composers and musicologists to the blossoming of spiritual life in contemporary Romania. It is, however, evident that in artistic life, the same as in all other fields of activity, the dominant feature is the constructive enthusiasm that animates the entire Romanian people on its road to continual progress.

— culture-ART-science —

IN HONOUR OF THE TWO GREAT

EVENTS

The two great events in the life of the Romanian people to take place in August — the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation — have aroused a strong echo in cultural life as well. Scientific sessions, exhibitions, symposia, literary works, new shows are dedicated to these events both in the capital city and in other towns.

In the field of science worthy of mention is the festive session held by the Bucharest Institute of Nuclear Physics. During the session an outline was made of the programme of future research concerning the problems linked to the introduction of nuclear power into Romania's power circuit, and the application of nuclear technique and technologies.

Among new books to be seen in the shopwindows are *Wind and Rain* by Zaharia Stancu, a novel depicting episodes prior and after liberation, the volume of short stories *The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian* by Eugen Barbu, the novels *Early Spring* by A. Mihale and *From August to August* by Ferenc Szemlér, an anthology of postwar Romanian short stories gathered under the title *A Quarter of a Century*, an anthology of works by German-language writers, and many others.

The jubilee fine arts exhibitions opened in the Bucharest Dalles gallery and the Art Museum display some 1,000 paintings, sculptures and black and white works. At the same time festive exhibitions are organized in all the big towns and cities of Romania. The works of Romanian artists will be shown in many exhibitions abroad, and an exhibition of artistic photographs with the theme *Romania Today* will be opened in 30 countries.

Book shows have been opened in nearly 100 enterprises and institutions in Bucharest; on display are the latest publications in various domains.

The first performance of the opera *Decebalus*, by composer Gheorghe Dumitrescu, to take place at the Bucharest Opera House, is eagerly looked forward.

A feature film entitled *Power* directed by Mircea Drăgan after a screenplay by Titus Popovici

and Francisc Munteanu is being shot in the Bucharest Studios.

Scientific sessions of the university teaching staffs, festivals of poetry, shows and colloquia add up to the picture of the cultural events to take place in honour of the two great holidays of the Romanian people.

1,300 THOUSAND MILLION BOOKS

Recent statistics have revealed the fact that in the 25 years that have passed since the country's liberation some 120,000 books have been printed in Romania in 1,300 thousand million copies. This is the greatest number ever recorded in the history of Romania.

In the postwar years the publishers had to meet the ever growing demands of readers in the towns and in the countryside. The value of the sale of books increased 18 times between 1951 and 1968.

Two main features of the publishing activity were the promotion of national creations in all domains (almost 75 per cent of all books that have been printed are classical and contemporary Romanian creations) and the dissemination in the ranks of the Romanian reading public of values created throughout the world. As regards the translation of foreign works — scientific, technical and fiction — Romania ranks 16th in the world, with 13,800 books printed in 211 million copies during the last quarter of a century.

Parallel to the expansion of publishing activity attention has been paid to the lay-out of books. The contest "the most beautiful books" is held every year. The progress achieved in this domain — with old traditions in Romania — is illustrated by the 36 prizes, medals and mentions won by Romanian books in international exhibitions.

INTRODUCTION INTO THE HISTORY OF ROMANIAN CULTURE

The work *Introduction into the History of Romanian Culture*, by the late Romanian historian

and student of Slavism, Petre P. Panaitescu, was brought out recently by the Bucharest Scientific Publishing House.

The work, completed in 1967, describes the general and particular circumstances in which the Romanian people was formed, the Romanian feudal states — Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania — came into being and a national culture took shape. The problems dealt with in the book refer to the geographical setting, the population, its development and social differentiation, its material and spiritual creation, the Romanians' contacts abroad and their participation in international cultural unions and in the great trends of European civilization.

Among the phenomena which influenced culture as well — writes the author — the main common events of Europe between the 11th and 13th centuries were the crusades. The Romanians also participated in the crusades as defenders of European culture to which they belonged. Concomitantly with the crusades an expansion of the towns took place and the formation of free communities in south-east Europe. In the 14th century the independent Romanian states came into being and this was in accord with the stage of development and the structural differentiation of the population in this part of the continent. Based on this conception the author investigated in a scientific manner the formation of Romanian culture from its first forms of expression up to the foundation of the state.

The notion of mediaeval culture of the Romanians includes theological and historical literature, oral literature, both recited and sung, the creations of peasant communities and feudal courts, architecture, secular and religious mural painting, the art of weaving and of miniatures, which in the 15th and 16th centuries were characterized by two original elements, especially as regards Moldavian art: the harmonious blending of the Gothic and Byzantine styles and of the religious art and exterior frescoes.

As a result of the research into the history of Romanian culture the Romanian scholar emphasizes two essential features: 1) the unity of Romanian culture beyond the boundaries of the feudal states as a main characteristic not only of cultural history but also of the history of the Romanians as a whole; 2) the continuity in time of Romanian culture on the entire territory inhabited by Romanians.

The main elements of feudal culture — writes the author — are identical with all Romanians, but the predominant element is folk creation with its splendid oral literature, fine arts and the way of organizing work.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS

OF MIHAI EMINESCU

To mark the 80th anniversary of the death of the greatest Romanian poet the World Association of the Friends of Mihai Eminescu was founded under the sponsorship of the magazine Le journal roumain des poètes, edited by Mihail Steriade at Brussels. The Association assumed the task of contributing to making known the genius of Eminescu in ever broader circles. It will disseminate the work of the poet throughout the world, both in original and in translation; it will make a film on the life and work of Eminescu, will set up the "archives of Eminescu" and a prize of poetry bearing the name of Eminescu, prize which will be awarded to outstandingly valuable poems or collections of verse published anywhere in the world.

IN BRIEF

● An exhibition of sculptures, pastels and drawings made by the Romanian artist Mihaela Petraşcu was opened in the galleries of the British Artists' Federation. The critics stressed the variety of the artist's means of expression and the influence of Constantin Brâncuşi to be noted in her art. Mihaela Petraşcu became a member of the British Royal Society of Portrait Sculptors.

● Alongside of illustrious representatives of modern art the Romanian painter Ion Bîtan was awarded a prize by the international jury of the graphic art biennial held at Ljubljana.

● A festive evening was organized at the "Professor Dr. G. Marinescu" memorial museum of Bucharest to mark the 60th anniversary of the publication in Paris of the work *La cellule nerveuse*, written by the scientist G. Marinescu, founder of the Romanian neurology.

● The Vienna Bergland Verlag published a comprehensive anthology of Romanian poetry translated into German.

The volume includes 275 poems (7,000 verses) by 114 poets, starting with Vasile Alecsandri and down to Petru Popescu, a poet born in 1944, the year of Romania's liberation.

The anthology translated by Zoltan Franyo, an 80-year old poet of Timişoara, will be distributed in Romania, Austria, the two Germanies and Switzerland.

An introductory study, signed by D. D. Peressicius, mentions the poets Mihai Eminescu, George Coșbuc, Tudor Arghezi and Lucian Blaga as the "four pillars of the edifice of Romanian poetry". These poets are represented in the volume by 33 poems.

● The American theatrician Miles W. Coiner is at present the guest of Romania where he studies the Romanian theatre as he intends to take his doctor's degree with a dissertation on modern drama.

● At the Moscow international film festival the Romanian actress Irina Petrescu was awarded the prize of acting for her part in the feature film *A Woman for A Season*. At the contest of children's films the special prize of the jury went to *Youth Without Old Age* produced after a fairy-tale by Petre Ispirescu by the Romanian film director Elisabeta Bostan.

OLYMPIC TRACK ON THE LOTRU

One of the most interesting building sites of Romania is stretching in the valley of the Lotru river in the Carpathians of northern Oltenia.

One of Romania's greatest hydropower stations is under construction here, where a storage lake will come into being at an altitude of 1300 m. It will collect and distribute the waters of 150 streams and rivulets through 150 km of tunnels dug in the mountains. By means of an 800 m high artificial waterfall, the waters of the Lotru will flow into the turbines of the power station.

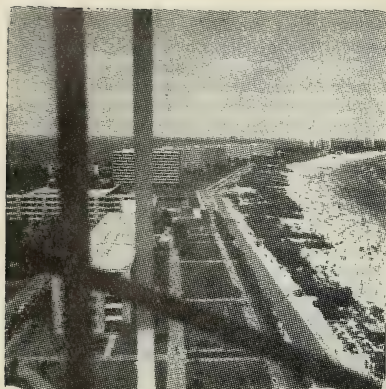
This region in the heart of the Carpathians is of an exquisite picturesqueness. It has excellent prospects for tourism. The building of a string of mountain resorts around the lake is under study.

The northern banks of the lake and the sides of the valley rise to some 2,200 m suitable for a ski track with a slope of over 1,000 m. Other slopes and plateaus favour the building of sports facilities for winter sports.

As a result of studies it has been decided to build three mountain resorts in the region. The first resort will be named Vidra. The second one to be named Alba will be built at an altitude of 1850 m. Thanks to the fact that this area is covered by snow over a long period, it is here that the facilities for sports competitions will be built. The third locality, Mura, will be conceived as a health resort.

All three resorts to be built on the Lotru will be equipped with airports for helicopters and with all modern facilities for sports and recreation which will enable them to compete with the famous international resorts and even to play host to winter Olympic games.

● TOURISM ●



The famous "Mamaia" on the coast will expand by a further 10 km to the north



Every season, the Delta has special charm



The Herculane spa is... 2,000 years old

The traditional hospitality of the Romanian people, its passion for travelling, the beauty of Romania's landscapes, and the wealth of her historical and art monuments have been accompanied in the last 25 years by the concern of the State — included in the economic development plans — for the development of tourism and its material base.

Twenty-five years ago, there were but a few hotels in the principal towns and a few hundred villas in the health resorts and spas. To these were added a small number of mountain chalets. A great part of Romania's beauty spots were inaccessible on account of the absence of roads.

Nowadays numerous hotels and motels, chalets, villas and bungalows as well as camping sites are available to tourists, and many others are under construction all over the country.

Under the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan alone, 3,000 million lei have been set aside for the development of tourism. Two thirds of this amount have gone to the building of accommodation capacities, restaurants, shops and various facilities for entertainment and recreation, while one third has been spent on transport means.

Vast building work in the field of tourism is envisaged for the 1971—1975 period. Accommodation capacity will grow by 100,000 places, of which 54,000 on the Black Sea coast.

In Romania tourism has become a mass activity. Its development blends the need to meet the wish of a growing number of people to become acquainted with the beautiful landscapes of the country and the materialization of the right to rest and leisure and treatment guaranteed by the State to the working people.

In 1968, for instance, some 800,000 citizens spent their holidays or took cures in the health resorts and spas in extremely advantageous financial conditions.

Internal tourism under various forms, ranging from week-end trips to longer ones, witnessed great expansion. Whereas in 1959 there were 154,000 excursionists, in 1968 their number reached 1.7 million. At the same time a growing number of Romanians are touring foreign countries.

Tranquility reigns in this whole landscape, at an altitude of about 1,500 m



● TOURISM ●

The figures showing the development of tourism in the last few years point to the ever more important place held by Romania in international tourism.

The number of visitors to Romania went up from about 100,000 in 1960 to some 1,450,000 in 1968.

Most of our guests come from the socialist countries, as well as from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Austria, the Scandinavian states, Gt. Britain, Italy, the USA, etc.

The number of tourists to visit Romania this year is expected to exceed two million, i.e. three times more than in 1965.

As for the territorial distribution of tourism, the greatest affluence of visitors is noted on the seaside, but the mountain resorts are also visited by more and more guests.

In the last few years trips without any previous arrangement and motoring saw an impressive development. Although the youngest organization of its kind in Europe (it was set up in 1967), the Romanian Automobile Club has asserted itself internationally. In 1968 twice as many motorists came to Romania than in 1967. In cooperation with other Romanian travel organizations, the Romanian Automobile Club offers to foreign partners package tours. A rough estimation of the demands shows that some 5,000 people will arrive in Romania on such tours.

At the same time a growing number of Romanian motorists can be seen on the highroads of Europe.



On the sea-front

Thanks to the wealth and diversity of game and fish, Romania attracts many hunters and anglers from various countries of the world. According to latest estimations, on an area of some 15 million ha, divided into over 1,400 hunting grounds, there are 9,500 stags, 1,800 bears, 1,300 black chamois, 8,500 wild boars, 120,000 deer and many other animals typical of Romania's fauna.

At the same time, the lakes and rivers of Romania are an inexhaustible source of satisfaction for anglers.

A gem of art: the Voroneț Church



Ruins of the Neamțul stronghold built by Stephen the Great in the 15th century



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Romanian Government's Answer to U.N. Secretary General U Thant's Letter on the 25th Foundation Anniversary of the United Nations Organization

The permanent mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations Organization delivered on July 18, to Secretary General U. Thant the Romanian Government's answer to his letter in connection with the celebration of the 25th foundation anniversary of the U.N. and with the activity of the U.N. Preparatory Committee set up to this end. The answer reads.

"The Socialist Republic of Romania takes part in the entire activity of the United Nations Organization, with the profound conviction that the Organization provides a propitious framework for expanding international cooperation, meant to promote relaxation in inter-state relationships, to contribute to ensuring peace and security in the world.

As an active member of the U.N., Romania — alongside of other states — made and will continue to make efforts for the Organization to be up to the role entrusted to it by the Charter and to the responsibility it has before the peoples in the matter of promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation among states, based on the unanimously acknowledged principles of international law postulating strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, the equal rights of the nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania maintains that the celebration of the 25th foundation anniversary of the United Nations Organization should be an occasion for the member-states to manifest their determination to work for placing international relationships on the groundwork of the lofty principles of the Charter, on the rules of international law and ethics, and for the elimination of the use of force under any form in inter-state relations'.

Referring to the actions that could be undertaken in connection with the 25th U.N. anniversary, the Romanian Government's answer puts forward the following suggestions, to be submitted to the attention of the Preparatory Committee set up to this end:

1. — In order that the documents to be adopted by the General Assembly on the occasion should acquire the highest international authority, if a consensus of the member-states will take shape, the delegations — either to the eventual special jubilee session, or to the first part of the 25th session of the General Assembly — should be led at a top level, by heads of state or government.

2. — The adoption by the General Assembly — in the course of the year 1970 — of a comprehensive declaration to solemnly reassert the goals and principles of the Charter, to define the fundamental targets of the Organization in the ensuing period — such as elimination of

under-development, the implementation of concrete disarmament measures, observance of human rights, the abolition of colonialism and the promotion of many-sided inter-state cooperation — and to establish measures for the improvement of the activity and functioning of the organs and agencies of the U.N. system and for the achievement of their universality, with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization in promoting peace and cooperation among nations.

3. — A resolution of the 24th session of the U.N. General Assembly which should essentially contain an appeal addressed to the U.N. special committee for the principles of international law concerning the relations of friendship and cooperation among states so that it should accelerate its efforts with a view to fulfilling its mandate of codifying the principles of friendly relations among states in keeping with the Charter, already during 1969 or in the first half of the year 1970.

The Declaration on the principles of international law with regard to the relations of friendship and cooperation among states in keeping with the Charter could be adopted solemnly at the 25th session of the General Assembly.

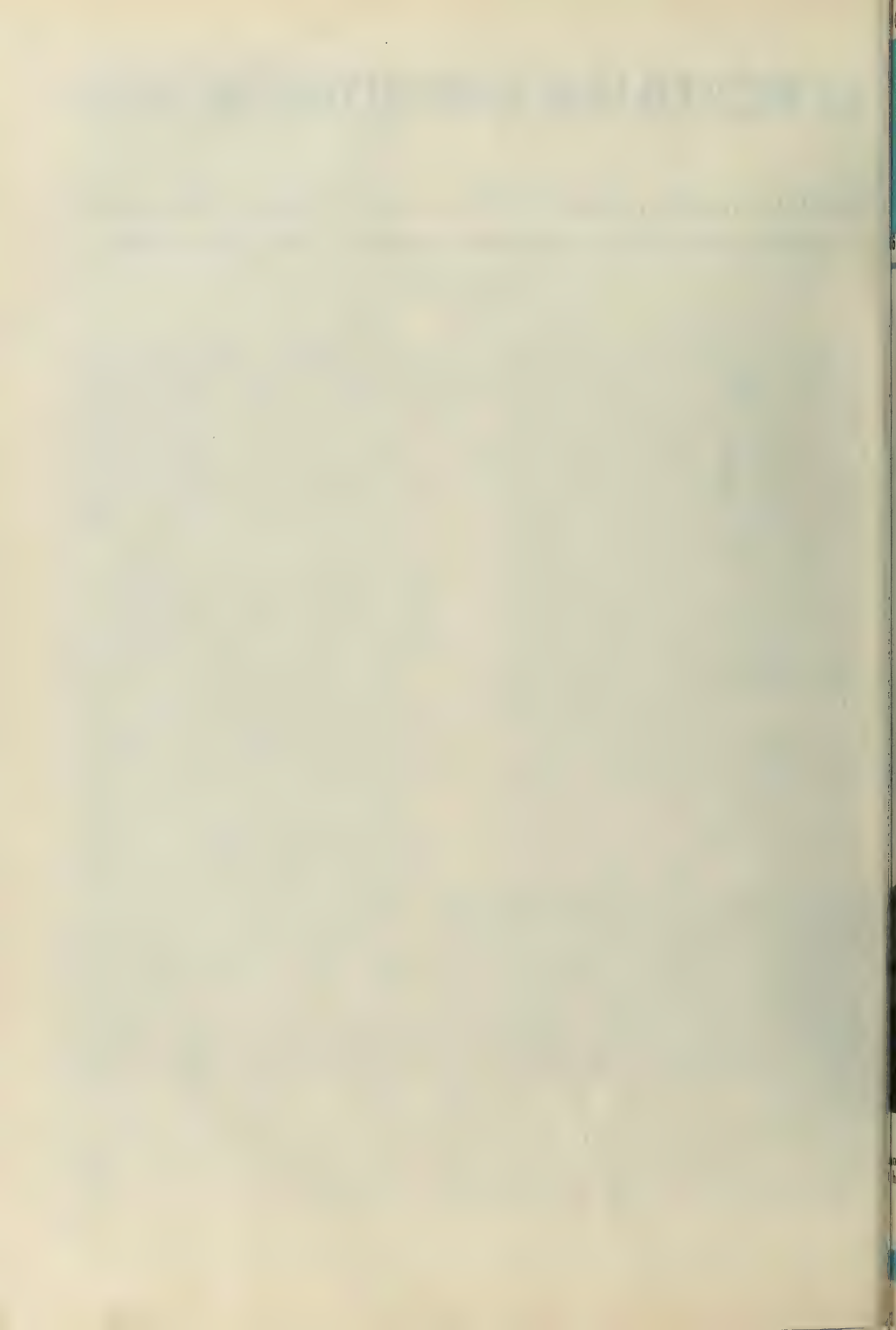
This measure would, in the Romanian Government's opinion, account for an important contribution to placing the relations among all states on the lasting foundation of international law as well as to an exclusively peaceful settlement of international problems.

4. — Of outstanding importance for the creation of a climate of detente in Europe and in the world would be the intensification of manifestations in support of European cooperation and security. In 1970, marking 25 years since the end of the Second World War, actions could be undertaken for peace, cooperation and security in Europe on a government as well as non-government level, to emphasize the wish of the European peoples to peacefully coexist and to develop relations of good neighbourhood, understanding, cooperation and friendship."

In connection with the actions to be undertaken in the Socialist Republic of Romania in marking the 25th foundation anniversary of the U.N., the answer states that in Romania "a national committee will be set up wherein, alongside of the Association for the United Nations, all the Romanian institutions and public organizations participating in the activities of the U.N. and of the agencies of the U.N. system will be represented.

The National Committee will draw up a comprehensive programme of activities and events (lectures, sessions of scientific reports and papers, documentary and philatelic exhibitions, the editing of a volume with fundamental U.N. documents, etc.), with the purpose of disseminating information on the U.N. and on Romania's participation in the international organizations".







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- *Election of the New Leading Bodies of the Romanian Communist Party*
- *The Resolution Endorsed by Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party*
- *Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy — "Romania 1969"*
- *A Glorious Anniversary: Twenty-Five Years Since Romania's Liberation From the Fascist Yoke*
- *Notes and Information*
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The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party elected, in an atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm, NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, to the high office of General Secretary of the Party.

The proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, event of exceptional importance, with profound and multiple significance in the political, economic and social life of Romania, took place in the big hall of the Republic Palace in Bucharest, between August 6 and 12.

Congress participants included 1,915 delegates and 1,446 guests from all corners of the country — workers, peasants, intellectuals, Party and State activists, young and old, Romanians, Magyars, Germans, Serbians and of other nationalities, veterans of the working-class movement, representing all county Party organisations and the Party Organisation of the capital.

Congress was honoured by the presence of representatives of 70 communist and workers' parties, of national liberation movements and socialist parties who were warmly welcomed from the Congress rostrum by Nicolae Ceauşescu, General Secretary of the CG of the RCP.

The agenda was as follows:

1. The Report of the Central Committee on the activity of the RCP between the Ninth Congress and the Tenth Congress and the future tasks of the Party. Rapporteur — Nicolae Ceauşescu

2. The Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on the Five-Year Plan for 1971—1975 and the guide-lines for the development of the national economy for the 1976—1980 period. Rapporteur — Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

3. The Report of the Central Auditing Commission.

4. Changes proposed to the Rules of the Romanian Communist Party.

5. Election of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Congress proceedings were held both in plenary meetings and within the 11 sections per domains and branches of activity, in order to make it possible for a greater number of delegates to take actual part in the debates and in the thorough analysis of the problems included on the agenda.

There were 56 speakers during the plenary meetings who referred to the Report of the Central Committee, presented by Nicolae Ceauşescu, on the activity of the Romanian Communist Party for the period between the Ninth Congress and the Tenth Congress of the RCP, and to the other documents submitted to Congress. At the sessions of the sections per domains and branches of activity 362 participants spoke.

Congress unanimously approved the Central Committee Report presented by Nicolae Ceauşescu, the Directives of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national

economy for the 1976—1980 period, as well as the changes to the Rules.

From the Congress rostrum, the representatives of the parties and organisations come from abroad conveyed their salute to the Romanian Communist Party and to the Romanian people, occasioning at the same time, a broad exchange of opinions on the important contemporary problems for the unity of the international communist movement, for the victory of the anti-imperialist struggle, for peace and social progress.

Congress received messages of greetings from 14 fraternal parties.

★

On the last day of the proceedings, in an atmosphere of powerful enthusiasm and full unanimity, in the spirit of the proposals made by all the county Party organisation conferences, by all the Party organisations and in conformity with the conclusions endorsed by all its sections, Congress elected Nicolae Ceauşescu to the office of General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

Congress also elected — by secret vote — the 165 strong Central Committee, 120 alternate members of the Central Committee and 45 members of the Central Auditing Commission.

Congress unanimously endorsed the Resolution of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

★

International public opinion followed with keen interest the deliberations of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Some 200 foreign journalists, special envoys of international news agencies, of newspapers, of broadcasting and television stations from different countries were present at Congress; the Congress deliberations enjoyed broad echo in the international press.

The Romanian people followed with the keenest interest the proceedings of this historic event and learned of the Congress decisions with powerful satisfaction.

This is also powerfully mirrored in the thousands of telegrams sent to Congress from all over the country, in the enthusiastic meeting held at the end of the proceedings and at which, the crowds, gathered in the Republic Palace Square, cheered at length Nicolae Ceauşescu and the other Party leaders.

(The Report presented by Nicolae Ceauşescu and the Report Presented by Ion Gheorghe Maurer at the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party were published as supplement to our Bulletin, in separate booklet).

Closing Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu

General Secretary of the R.C.P.

Dear comrades,

For seven days, the Tenth Party Congress drew up a comprehensive balance-sheet of the activity carried on by the Romanian communists, by workers, peasants and intellectuals, by all working people regardless of nationality, for the building of socialism in our homeland.

Congress has highly appreciated the multilateral activity of the Central Committee, of all the Party bodies and organizations for the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Congress. Very well appreciated were the measures taken after the Congress by the National Conference of the Party for improving planning and managing economic and social activity in our homeland, for the development of socialist legality and democracy.

Held a few days before the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, our Congress is an outstandingly expressive crowning of the great successes registered by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Communist Party in the fight for the revolutionary transformation of our society and the liquidation for good and all of the exploiting classes, for the triumph of socialism in Romania.

The Congress fully approved the appreciations of the Report of the Central Committee on the further development paths of our socialist society, on the mode of solving the numerous economic and social problems specific to the present-day stage traversed by our country.

By approving the internal and external guidelines, set forth in the Report, Congress has in fact endorsed the programme for the multilateral development of socialist Romania in the coming decade. The Tenth Congress established that the fundamental aim of our entire future activity is the expansion and modernization of the technico-material basis, the improvement of the socialist relations of production and the building of the many-sidedly developed socialist society. The unanimous endorsement of the Central Committee Report and of the Draft Directives, of the principal future directions of the home and foreign policy of Romania, is a most telling testimony of the indestructible unity of the Party, of our whole people, an expression of the unabated determination of our socialist nation to

unswervingly implement the decisions of the Tenth Congress.

The main characteristic of the Congress resides in the fact that the basic problems of our society were tackled in a spirit of full responsibility, of profound care for the interests of the Party and of the people, for the cause of socialism. The critical and self-critical spirit manifest both in the plenary meetings of the Congress and in the sections, mirrors the combativity of our Party, of its cadres, the determination of the Party active to act most firmly for removing the shortcomings that still prevail in our work for fulfilling in the best of conditions the tasks traced by Congress.

This Congress of the Party marks a new and qualitatively higher stage in the development of the Party, of socialist construction in Romania. Of course, comrades, the decisions adopted have decisive value for the future development of socialism in our homeland; they are, however, only the premise for our forward march. What is essential now is the political and organisational work for translating into life the programme we have adopted. Therefore, our Party bodies and organisations, starting with the Central Committee, are in duty bound to take every measure for the best possible organisation of concrete work, for the most judicious distribution of forces in the decisive sectors of economic and social life, where the materialisation of this programme is decided. The basic active, the leading cadres of the Party must take direct part in the most important, decisive sectors, in leading and fulfilling all the tasks of economic and social development. The spirit that prevailed during Congress, today's discussions will be for our whole active, for all the members of the Central Committee an example of how each and every one should work at his place of work in order to fulfil the tasks traced by the Party.

I would particularly like to call on the Party active. As was shown by the Congress proceedings, but particularly by today's meeting the steady growth of the political-ideological level of each activist is one of the essential requirements of the successful implementation of the tasks entrusted by the Party. Speaking of the political-ideological work, I would like, at the conclusion of Congress, to stress that more attention must be paid to the studying and the arming of the Party,

of its active, of the entire people with the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, that we should act in such a way so that each communist, each citizen of our homeland should become an active militant for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism, for the cause of socialism. In this context, I would like to mention that Lenin's 100th birth anniversary, to be observed next year, should be an important means for raising the political-ideological level of each member of our Party.

While firmly being guided in our future activity by the Congress decisions, we must keep vigil over the observance of the laws of the State, must strengthen order and discipline in all sectors of activity, steadily develop socialist democracy, creating ever better conditions for the wide participation of the people's masses in the country's government. We must never forget, comrades, that the supreme goal of our Party's policy, of socialism itself, is to serve man, the realization of his welfare, the creation of ever better living conditions for all the working people. It is only to the extent to which we will meet these requirements of the Party, of socialism, that we will be able to state that we are doing our duty of communists, of leaders of the Romanian people on the road of building the new life.

The Tenth Congress was a powerful expression of the indissoluble unity of the Romanian Communist Party. The decisions unanimously adopted, the unanimous election by Congress of the leading Party bodies is a proof of the iron-like unity of our Party, the guarantee for the successful implementation of all the tasks and decisions we adopted at Congress. Congress was also a powerful expression of the unshakable unity between the Party and the broad masses of working people, regardless of nationality, of the unity between the Party and our entire people.

The Congress proceedings, the decisions adopted were a powerful assertion of the role of leading political force the Party is successfully fulfilling in our socialist society. There is no doubt that the Tenth Congress will enhance still more the role played by the Party in leading all spheres of activity, this being the sure guarantee for the successful implementation of the grand programme we shaped and which we have adopted these days.

"Dear comrades,

Our Congress had the honour to play host to the representatives of 70 communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements and socialist parties, who, from this rostrum, extended warm greetings to the communists of Romania. Congress has received internationalist messages of salute from 14 fraternal parties. We

see in these, a telling expression of the wide internationalist links uniting our Party with the communist parties, with the liberation movements, with the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. The speeches made during our Congress by the delegations of the guest parties and organizations occasioned a wide exchange of opinions on contemporary problems of the greatest importance for the unity of the international communist movement, for the victory of the anti-imperialist struggle, for peace and social progress.

Our Party holds that the exchanges of opinions between parties on present-day international questions, on the tasks of the revolutionary movement are an important contribution to the strengthening of international solidarity, to overcoming the divergencies prevailing today in the communist and working-class movement, to the strengthening of the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces.

On behalf of Congress, of the entire Party and of our people, I extend warmest thanks to the parties and organizations that have sent delegations to our Congress. Please, comrades, convey to your parties, to all communists in your countries, to revolutionary and progressive fighters, our communist salute and best wishes for success in the work and fight you are carrying on for the cause of socialism and peace.

I would ask the delegations of the socialist countries, to convey to the fraternal parties, to their peoples, our wishes for success in the heroic struggle for the building of socialism, of communism, in the effort for strengthening the unity of all the socialist countries, for the victory of peace.

I would ask the delegations of the communist and workers' parties of capitalist countries to convey to their parties, to all communists, the most sincere wishes of the Romanian communists for fresh success in the fight devoted to the defence of the vital interests of the working people, against capitalist exploitation and oppression, for strengthening the unity of the working class, of all the democratic, anti-imperialist forces.

I would ask the delegations of the national liberation and democratic movements to take with them the expression of the Romanian Party and people's solidarity with the struggle they are waging in order to shake off the colonial, imperialist fetters, for national independence and liberty, the keenest wishes for success in the progressive development of their countries.

I would ask the delegations of the socialist parties that attended the deliberations of Congress to convey to their parties our salute and wishes for success, the desire of further developing the relations of cooperation, convinced that this serves the strengthening of the unity of the working class in the struggle for peace and social progress.

I would also like to express heartfelt thanks to the fraternal parties, revolutionary organizations and national liberation movements who sent messages of greetings to the Congress of our Party.

We assure the representatives of all communist and workers' parties, of the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements of our Party's full solidarity with their fight, of the Romanian communists wish to resolutely act in the future, too, for the strengthening of the unity of all forces rising against imperialism, for peace and social progress.

You may be sure, comrades, that the Romanian Communist Party, continuing its glorious internationalist traditions, will do its utmost to make its contribution to the victory of our common cause.

Dear comrades,

Please allow me to thank, on behalf of the Central Committee elected by the Tenth Congress, all the delegates for the confidence placed in us and to assure you, the whole Party, that the new Central Committee will most resolutely and firmly act for the fulfilment of the highly responsible tasks that were entrusted it by Congress.

At the same time, please allow me to thank you for the confidence you, and the Party have accorded in electing me to the office of General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. I wish to assure you, comrades, the whole Party, our people, that I shall do everything so as to contribute together with the other members of the Central Committee, with all communists to the implementation of the grand tasks traced by Congress, that in my whole activity I shall spare no effort in order to permanently serve the Party, the people, the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

In concluding the Congress proceedings, I would like to express my conviction that all delegates, the whole Party, the entire people will

rally still more their ranks, will redouble their efforts for the translation into life of the decisions adopted by the Tenth Congress, for the implementation of the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

From this high rostrum of the Congress we address to all communists the most heartfelt wishes for success in the activity dedicated to the welfare and happiness of our people, to the continuous development of socialist Romania.

We wish from the bottom of our hearts full success to all workers, peasants and intellectuals, to all working people regardless of nationality, in the wonderful work for the steady blossoming of the homeland, for the attainment of fresh successes on the road of socialism, for the creation of conditions for the gradual transition to the building of the communist society.

I thank you, comrades, for the intensive work you have done during Congress; the programme was not always kept to, but I believe that most useful work has been done for the Party and our people.

I wish you all, dear comrades, success in your work, good health and happiness.

Long live the Romanian Communist Party, tested leader of our people on the road of socialism!

Long live our wonderful people; may the Socialist Republic of Romania flourish steadily!

Long live the unity of the international communist and working-class movement, the national liberation movement, the anti-imperialist struggle!

Long live Marxism-Leninism, the theory of the proletariat and of the progressive people throughout the world!

Long live peace in the world and cooperation among the peoples!

I declare closed the proceedings of the Tenth Congress.

Plenary Meeting of Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party elected by the Tenth Congress had its first plenary meeting at the headquarters of the Central Committee, in the afternoon of August 12.

The plenum proceeded under the leadership of **Nicolae Ceaușescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the opening of the meeting, **Nicolae Ceaușescu** proposed that a commission be elected for making proposals related to the membership of the Executive Committee, the Standing Presidium and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The plenum unanimously elected the commission formed of **Nicolae Ceaușescu**, **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, **Paul Niculescu-Mizil**, **Virgil**

Trofin, **Chivu Stoica**, **Constantin Pîrvulescu** and **Alexandru Sencovici**.

After the commission's deliberations, **Nicolae Ceaușescu** submitted for approval to the plenum the proposal for the Executive Committee to include 21 full members and 11 alternate members, the Standing Presidium — 9 members, and the Secretariat — 7 members.

Submitted to vote, these proposals were unanimously endorsed.

Then submitted to vote were the nominal proposals made by the commission, for the Executive Committee, the Standing Presidium and the Secretariat of the CC of the RCP.

All the proposals were unanimously voted.

The following members were elected :

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
Ion Gheorghe Maurer
Emil Bodnaraș
Maxim Berghianu
Florian Dănalache
Constantin Drăgan
Emil Drăgănescu

Janos Fazekas
Petre Lupu
Paul Niculescu-Mizil
Manea Mănescu
Gheorghe Pană
Dumitru Petrescu
Dumitru Popescu

Gheorghe Rădulescu
Leonte Răutu
Gheorghe Stoica
Virgil Trofin
Ilie Verdet
Vasile Vilcu
Ștefan Voitec

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Iosif Banc
Petre Blajovici
Miu Dobrescu
Aurel Duca
Mihai Gere
Ion Iliescu

Ion Ioniță
Carol Kiraly
Vasile Patilineț
Dumitru Popa
Ion Stănescu

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING PRESIDIU

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
Ion Gheorghe Maurer
Emil Bodnaraș
Paul Niculescu-Mizil

Gheorghe Pană
Dumitru Petrescu
Gheorghe Rădulescu
Virgil Trofin
Ilie Verdet

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU
General Secretary of the Party
Mihai Gere
Paul Niculescu-Mizil

Gheorghe Pană
Vasile Patilineț
Dumitru Popescu
Virgil Trofin
Secretaries of the CC

★

The plenum also designated the Party's Central Collegium including: **Mihai Dalea**, Chairman, **Simion Bughici**, Vice-Chairman, **Dumitru Ivanovici**, **Ion Gluacov**, **Andrei Cervencovici**, **Ștefan Duduman**, **Gheorghe Ionescu**, **Ion Medrea** and **Alexandru Sencovici** — members.

The meeting for the establishment of the Central Auditing Commission was held the same day. **Chivu Stoica** was elected as Chairman, and **Emil Popa** as Vice-Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP



ION GHEORGHE
MAURER



MAXIM
BERGHIANU



EMIL
BODNARAȘ



FLORIAN
DANĂLACHE



CONSTANTIN
DRĂGAN



EMIL
DRĂGĂNESCU



JANOS
FAZEKAS



PETRE
LUPU



MANEA
MANESCU



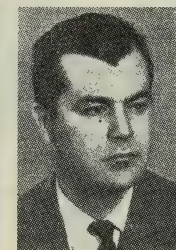
PAUL NICULESCU-
MIZIL



GHEORGHE
PANA



DUMITRU
PETRESCU



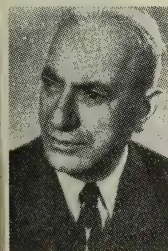
DUMITRU
POPESCU



GHEORGHE
RADULESCU



LEONTE
RAUTU



GHEORGHE
STOICA



VIRGIL
TROFIN



ILIE
VERDEȚ



VASILE
VILCU



ȘTEFAN
VOITEC

THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY :

1. Nicolae Ceaușescu
2. Nicolae Agachi
3. Augustin Alexa
4. Bujor Alnășan
5. Ion Avram
6. Dumitru Balalia
7. Iosif Banc
8. Aurel Baranga
9. Josif Bayerle
10. Constantin Băbălău
11. Nicolae Bădescu
12. Dumitru Bejan
13. Radu Beligan
14. Maxim Berghianu
15. Ștefan Birlea
16. Gheorghe Blaj
17. Petre Blajovici
18. Alexandru Boabă
19. Ștefan Boboș
20. Emil Bobu
21. Emil Bodnaraș
22. Victor Bolojan
23. Anton Breitenhofer
24. Simion Bughici
25. Mihai Burcă
26. Cornel Burtică
27. Virgil Cazacu
28. Gheorghe Călin
29. Andrei Cervencovici
30. Gheorghe Cioară
31. Lina Ciobanu
32. Ion Circei
33. Constantin Cîrțină
34. Ilie Cișu
35. Dumitru Coliu
36. Ioan Coman
37. Teodor Coman
38. Miron Costănișescu
39. Ioan Cotoș
40. Ion Cosma
41. Adalbert Crișan
42. Mihai Dalea
43. Florian Dănalache
44. Petre Dănică
45. Aurelia Dănilă
46. Constantin Dăscălescu
47. Ecaterina Deliman
48. Mișu Dobrescu
49. Simion Dobrovici
50. Constantin Drăgan
51. Marin Drăgan
52. Emil Drăgănescu
53. Constantin Drăgoescu
54. Stana Drăgoi
55. Aurel Duca
56. Aurel Duma
57. Zoe Dumitrescu-Bușulenga
58. Eduard Eisenburger
59. János Fazekas
60. Ludovic Fazekas
61. Ilie Făsuț
62. Emanoil Florescu
63. Mihail Florescu
64. Mihail (Mihnea) Gheorghiu
65. Matei Ghigiu
66. Gheorghe Ghinea
67. Mihai Gere
68. Nicolae Giosan
69. Ioan Gluvacov
70. Nicolae Goldberger
71. Nicolae Guină
72. Teodor Haș
73. George Homoștean
74. Ion Ichim
75. Ion Iliescu
76. Gheorghe Ion
77. Alexandru Ionescu
78. Petre Ionescu
79. Tudor Ionescu
80. Ion Ioniță
81. Dumitru Ivanovici
82. Carol Kiraly
83. György Kovacs
84. Lajos Letay
85. Mihail Levente
86. Petre Lupu
87. Pompiliu Macovei
88. George Macovescu
89. Vasile Malinschi
90. Gheorghe Gaston Marin
91. Mihai Marinescu
92. Teodor Marinescu
93. Ion Gheorghe Maurer
94. Corneliu Mănescu
95. Manca Mănescu
96. Angelo Niculescu
97. Dumitru Mihai
98. Nicolae Mihai
99. Aldea Militaru
100. Ioachim Moga
101. Roman Moldovan
102. Ilie Murgulescu
103. Gheorghe Năstase
104. Gheorghe Necula
105. Miron Nicolescu
106. Paul Nicolescu-Mizil
107. Eleonora Nilca
108. Cornel Onescu
109. Gheorghe Paloș
110. Gheorghe Pană
111. Vasile Patilinet
112. Ștefan Pavel
113. Ion Pătan
114. Dumitru Petrescu
115. Gheorghe Petrescu
116. Dumitru Popa
117. Dumitru Popescu
118. Ion Popescu-Puțuri
119. Titus Viorel Popovici
120. Vasile Potop
121. Grigore Răduică
122. Gheorghe Rădulescu
123. Ilie Rădulescu
124. Leonte Răutu
125. Valter Roman
126. Mihail Roșianu
127. Gheorghe Roșu
128. Clement Rusu
129. Constantin Sandu
130. Ion Savu
131. Constantin Scarlat
132. Alexandru Sencovici
133. Cristofor Simionescu
134. Dumitru Simulescu
135. Ion Sirbu
136. Ion Spătărele
137. Ion Stănescu
138. Leon Steinbach
139. Emerich Stoffel
140. Gheorghe Stoica
141. Mihai Suder
142. Emerich Szabo
143. Dezideriu Szilagyi
144. Nicolae Tăbircă
145. Gheorghe Tănase
146. Mihai Telescu
147. Nicolae Teodorescu
148. Virgil Tiofina
149. Costache Troțuș
150. Laurean Tulai
151. Josif Uglar
152. Ion Ursu
153. Vasile Vaida
154. Marin Vasile
155. Gheorghe Vasilichi
156. Ghizela Vass
157. Ilie Verdeț
158. Nicolae Veres
159. Geza Vida
160. Aurel Vijoli
161. Vasile Vilcu
162. Ștefan Voicu
163. Ștefan Voitec
164. Richard Winter
165. Barbu Zaharescu

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



**IOSIF
BANC**



**PETRE
BLAJOVICI**



**MIU
DOBRESCU**



**AUREL
DUCA**



**MIHAI
GERE**



**ION
ILIESCU**



**ION
IONIȚĂ**



**CAROL
KIRALY**



**VASILE
PATILINET**



**DUMITRU
POPA**



**ION
STANESCU**

THE ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE RCP

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Constantin Amariçi | 63. Constantin Matei | 92. Vasile Pungan |
| 2. Ștefan Andrei | 64. Gheorghe Matei | 93. Ion Romănu |
| 3. Ioan Anton | 65. Nicolae Mănescu | 94. Vasile Rus |
| 4. Ion Antonică | 66. Gheorghe Mărgineanu | 95. Ion Rușinaru |
| 5. Gheorghe Eadruș | 67. Ion Mărgineanu | 96. Constantin Savu |
| 6. Eugen Barbu | 68. Nicolae Militaru | 97. Mihail Bujor Sion |
| 7. Florea Barbu | 69. Constantin Mitea | 98. Zaharia Stancu |
| 8. Ion Dodu Bălan | 70. Vasile Mîrza | 99. Nicolae State |
| 9. Nicolae Bozdog | 71. Ștefan Mocuța | 100. Constantin Stătescu |
| 10. Ion Brad | 72. Aurel Moga | 101. Gheorghe Stoica |
| 11. Nicolae Breban | 73. Gheorghe Moldovan | 102. Andras Süttö |
| 12. Dumitru Brebăn | 74. Florența Munteanu | 103. Ernest Szotyori |
| 13. Remus Buța | 75. Gheorghe Munteanu | 104. Nicolae Ștefan |
| 14. Petru Bunea | 76. Paul Nagy | 105. Ștefan Ștefănescu |
| 15. Gheorghe Buzdugan | 77. Ion Nicola | 106. Ludovic Takacs |
| 16. Dinu Buznea | 78. Gheorghe Oprea | 107. Eugen Tarhon |
| 17. Ion Călcioiu | 79. Ștefan Pascu | 108. Nicolae Toader |
| 18. Ion Ceterchi | 80. Istvan Peterfi | 109. Gheorghe Trică |
| 19. Trandafir Cocirlă | 81. Gheorghe Petrescu | 110. Ion Tudor |
| 20. Constantin Corduneanu | 82. Gheorghe Pop | 111. Jean Tudor |
| 21. Ion Brăduț Covaliu | 83. Gheorghe Popa | 112. Dumitru Tudosie |
| 22. Ion Crăciun | 84. Dorel Mihai Popa | 113. Sterian Tîrcă |
| 23. Martian Dan | 85. Alexandru Popescu | 114. Ioan Ungur |
| 24. Ion Dincă | 86. Alexandru Popescu | 115. Teodor Vasiliu |
| 25. Dumitru Dinișor | 87. Barbu Popescu | 116. Andrei Vela |
| 26. Emilian Dobrescu | 88. Dumitru Radu Popescu | 117. Constantin Vlad |
| 27. Geza Domokos | 89. Otilia Popescu | 118. Vasile Vlad |
| 28. Ioan Dragoș | 90. Ion Potocescu | 119. Dușan Vlascici |
| 29. Mihai Drăgănescu | 91. Teodor Prunea | 120. Maria Zidar |

THE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Ion Albuțu | 24. Vasile Nicolcioiu |
| 2. Nicolae Anghel | 25. Emilian Nănescu |
| 3. Vasile Belizna | 26. Constantin Petre |
| 4. Paraschiv Benescu | 27. Constantin Pîrvulescu |
| 5. Gheorghe Brehuescu | 28. Emil Popa |
| 6. Aurel Bulgarea | 29. Gheorghe Puskas |
| 7. Mihai Burchesin | 30. Constantin Radu |
| 8. Nicolae Bsui | 31. Ioan Retegan |
| 9. Vasile Cădar | 32. Iosif Andrei Roth |
| 10. George Chiriță | 33. Constantin Sandu |
| 11. Stoica Chivu | 34. Vasile Sechel |
| 12. Marcel Dobra | 35. Olimpia Solomonescu |
| 13. Alexandru Dumitru | 36. Teodor Stana |
| 14. Valer Gabrian | 37. Voicu Stancu |
| 15. Ioan Gătejoiu | 38. Ion Stoica |
| 16. Ion Huțanu | 39. Domokos Szasz |
| 17. Mihail Ivan | 40. Ion Tarachiu |
| 18. Petre Ivanov | 41. Anton Tincu |
| 19. Ion Jescu | 42. Petru Tăran |
| 20. Alexandru Kopandi | 43. Ladislav Vass |
| 21. Radu Manoliu | 44. Pascu Zimbran |
| 22. Nicolae Matei | 45. Ewalt Zweier |
| 23. Constantin Muntju | |

R E S O L U T I O N

of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party

I

The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, in session between the 6th and the 12th of August 1969, has debated, in a spirit of principledness and high responsibility, the activity carried on by the working people, the communists, the Party bodies and organizations for the fulfilment of the Ninth Congress decisions and established Romania's programme of development for the next ten years, the general home and foreign policy of the Party and of the State.

The Congress notes with satisfaction that the years subsequent to the Ninth Congress represent, by the scope of the economic and social-cultural achievements and changes having occurred in the country's life, the most dynamic and most fertile period of the quarter of the century which has elapsed since our country's liberation.

Through the consistent carrying out of the policy of socialist industrialization a high rate of growth was ensured for the branches the development of the entire economy depends on. Great successes were obtained in agriculture, ensuring the consumption requirements of the population and the other needs of the economy. Science, education and culture witnessed great transformations, making an ever more substantial contribution to the progress of society. As a result of the great successes scored in developing the economy and the entire social life, the material and cultural standards of the entire people as well as our socialist nation's level of civilization constantly went up.

The Congress notes that the provisions of the Five-Year Plan are being successfully fulfilled and that all conditions exist that they be not only fulfilled, but also overfulfilled. This requires further sustained efforts on the part of all Party and State bodies and organizations, managements, mass and public organizations, of all the working people's collectives.

An intense activity was carried on in this period with a view to improving the management, planning and organization of the economy, of the activity of central and local State bodies, for strengthening legality, expanding socialist democracy, intensifying the masses' participation in the management of State affairs, for improving our society's whole organizational structure.

The great achievements in these years are the result of the enthusiastic, disinterested and selfless work of workers, peasants and intellectuals — irrespective of nationality — closely united around the Communist Party, the policy of which is the common cause of the entire people.

In the period which has elapsed since the Ninth Congress, our Party's leading role in the entire social life has ever more powerfully asserted itself. The Congress highly appreciates the work carried on by Party bodies and organizations, by all communists for organizing and mobilizing the broad people's masses in the work of building socialism in Romania.

The Congress unanimously considers that the Central Committee has successfully fulfilled the mission entrusted to it in leading the Romanian people's struggle along the way of progress and prosperity, and highly appreciates the vast organizational, political and ideological activity carried on in this period, the home and foreign policy promoted in keeping with the mandate given it by the Party.

The Congress emphasizes in particular the remarkable role played in working out and implementing our home and foreign policy, in conducting the entire activity of the Party and of the State by the General Secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu. The delegates to the Tenth Congress — representing the almost two million communists throughout the country — approve the activity of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party in the period between the Ninth and the Tenth Congresses, the assessments made in the Report presented by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu on the great results scored in all fields of socialist construction, in the manysided flourishing of the homeland, in socialist Romania's assertion as an active force of peace and progress on the international arena.

II

Fully approving the Report of the Central Committee, the Congress gives a high appreciation to the deep-going and manysided analysis it makes of the present stage of development of our socialist society, to the theoretical generalization of Romania's experience in the revolu-

tionary transformation of society, to the vigour with which it points out the essential problems underlying the further progress, to the theses of a high theoretical and practical value regarding the improvement of our social and State system, certain problems of the present-day world, and the communist and workers' movement.

The Report read by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu outlines the main directions on which the general efforts of our Party, of the entire people should be concentrated, with a view to raising to a higher stage Romania's socialist construction, to solving the many problems of developing the technical and material basis, of improving socialist relations of production, of exerting at a higher level the leading role of the Party in society. The Report also defines the guiding lines of Romania's foreign policy, of the international activity of our Party and State, in keeping with the Romanian people's national interests, with the internationalist duties incumbent upon the Romanian Communist Party, with the general cause of socialism and peace.

1. The Congress establishes as a fundamental objective of the future programme the further expansion and improvement of the country's technical and material basis, the building of the manysidedly developed socialist society. This objective will be attained through the intense increase of productive forces, the sustained development of science, education and culture. Conditions will be ensured with a view to raising the people's material and spiritual welfare, to achieving the social distribution of goods in a spirit of justice and socialist equity; production relations will continuously improve, together with the entire social organization. In the process of implementing the programme outlined by the Congress the ever more active participation of the working people in the management of the country's affairs, the expansion of socialist democracy, the manysided development of the human personality will be achieved. The Congress appreciates that the carrying out of this programme will decidedly make Romania come closer to the level of economically developed countries. Viewed in its perspective, the manysidedly developed socialist society will present itself from all points of view as superior to the capitalist society, laying lasting foundations for the gradual transition to communism — the society which will put mankind onto higher stages of material and spiritual civilization.

2. The Congress approves the Directives regarding Romania's economic and social development plan for the 1971—1975 period, the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the period 1976—1980 as well as the programme for developing the electric power resources and the country's electrification in the next ten years. The Congress instructs the Cen-

tral Committee to ensure, on the basis of the Directives, the working out of the next Five-Year Plan to be presented for discussion and adoption by the Grand National Assembly, to finalize the guidelines for economic and social development up to 1980.

The Council of Ministers, the ministries and central bodies will examine the proposals made in the course of the discussion of the Draft Directives concerning the 1971—1975 Plan for the economic and social development of Romania and the guidelines of development in the 1976—1980 period and will have them in view in drawing up the current and longterm economic plans, in applying the measures for the perfecting of the management, organization and planning of economic activity.

The Congress also instructs the Central Committee to examine and solve the critical observations, proposals and suggestions made during the Congress proceedings, in the plenary sessions and in sections.

3. The Congress decides the consistent continuation of the Marxist-Leninist policy of the country's socialist industrialization, approves the average annual growth rate of 8.5—9.5 per cent for the development of industry during the next Five-Year Plan as well as its priority orientation towards the branches conditioning the technical endowment of the economy, the efficient use of national resources.

The Congress sets the task of continuing the line of modernizing agriculture, of expanding mechanization and chemicalization, of carrying out the irrigation programme and of introducing the gains of science to secure the growth of agricultural output in the Five-Year-Plan period by 28—31 per cent above the average for 1966—1970.

Starting from the importance of achieving a correct relation between the accumulation and the consumer funds for the economic and social progress of our country, the Congress decides that under the next Five-Year Plan 28—30 per cent of the national income should be allotted for the extended reproduction. This corresponds to both the necessities and possibilities of our national economy and will ensure the expansion of society's technical-material basis and concurrently the systematic growth of our entire people's welfare.

The Congress sets to the Party and State organizations and bodies, the executives of enterprises, trade unions, agricultural production and handicraft cooperatives, to all working people, the task to secure a qualitative improvement of the whole economic activity, a heightened efficiency of material production and of investments, the growth of labour productivity in all compartments of activity, lower production expenses, the improvement in the quality of products and the profitability of each economic unit,



The Party and State leaders in the midst of thousands of citizens come to the Palace Square in Bucharest at the conclusion of the Tenth Party Congress

4. The Congress approves the guidelines of the development of our country's international economic relations. The Congress instructs the Central Committee to act in the future, too, for expanding the relations of economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation of our country with the CMEA member-states. These relations are not based on the creation of super-national bodies, and they must in no way affect the national economic plans, the independence of the economic units in the individual countries; these relations are founded on free consent and the interest of each State. At the same time, the economic, scientific and cultural relations with all socialist countries will have to be expanded, as this is a factor of each country's progress and also an important contribution to the strengthening of the world socialist system. Romania will likewise extend her economic and technical-scientific links with the countries having a different social system, both with industrialized capitalist states and with developing countries.

5. The Congress instructs the Central Committee to ensure the fulfilment of the targets laid down in the Directives concerning the advance of education with a view to training the necessary economic, scientific and cultural cadres and to raising the cultural level of the entire people.

6. Appreciating the role of science as a productive force of society, the Congress establishes that all necessary measures should be taken to the effect that both fundamental and applied research work could yield a high social efficiency, with a closer connection being achieved between research work and the needs of the national economy, of all the compartments of society, increasing its contribution to the multilateral progress of the homeland.

7. The advancement of the people's living standards, the growth of our socialist nation's degree of welfare and civilization, is the paramount aim of the Party's policy, the reason of our entire activity, the central target of socialist construction. The Congress instructs the Central Committee to take every measure for ensuring, in accordance with the provisions of the Directives, the increase of real wages, of the peasantry's income, the carrying out of the programme of housing construction, the improvement of the working people's public health protection, working and recreational conditions, the most rational and efficient administration of materials and cash set aside for these purposes, the satisfaction in ever better conditions of the material and spiritual needs of all the working people in towns and villages.

III

1. The Congress appreciates the positive results of the measures taken on the basis of the decisions of the National Conference and instructs the Central Committee to act further for the translation into life, by the end of 1970, of all provisions regarding the improvement and perfecting of the management, planning and organization of the national economy, for a more efficient use of economic levers, and the implementation of the principles of democratic centralism, and in 1971 to inform the whole Party and people about the manner in which these provisions have been carried out.

2. The Congress emphasizes the necessity of improving the general activity of the State in the spheres of the economy, education, science and culture, in the entire social life. It decides that measures should be taken for the rational organization and the simplification of the whole State apparatus, for bringing the leading bodies nearer to the concrete economic-social activity, for the elimination of bureaucratic tendencies, for a strengthened control by public opinion, by the masses of working people over the central and local State bodies.

The Congress decides that full attention should be further paid to strengthening the defence capacity of the homeland, to the endowment and the fighting capacity of our armed forces, to expanded cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, of the other socialist countries so that they may at any time rebuff imperialist aggression.

The Congress appreciates positively the legislative activity carried out in the last four years and considers it necessary that new laws should be further adopted to provide legal expression of the present-day economic and social reality in our country. It is necessary that firm steps should be further taken for laying at the foundation of the activity of all social and State bodies the provisions of the laws, for doing away with the old practices of performing guidance through instructions, for strengthening socialist legality, and ensuring that all citizens observe the legal rules consecrated by the authority of the socialist State's laws.

3. One of the great achievements of our socialist system is the Marxist-Leninist solution of the national question, the realization of the fully equal rights of all citizens, regardless of nationality. The Party bodies and organizations are in duty bound to further ensure the unswerving implementation of the Marxist-Leninist national policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party, to act consistently for educating the masses in the spirit of brotherhood between the Romanian people and the cohabiting nationalities, for their ever closer union within the great family of socialist Romania.

4. Appreciating positively the measures taken after the Ninth Congress for the deepening of socialist democracy, the Congress considers it necessary that further steps should be taken for perfecting the institutional framework with a view to an increasingly active participation of the citizens in debating the major issues of home and foreign policy, in conducting and solving State affairs, and for the development of socialist democracy. It is necessary to ensure an ever more active participation in the social-political life of the trade unions, the women's and youth organizations, of the other mass and public organizations and a steady improvement in Party guidance of these organizations. The Socialist Unity Front, which expresses the unity and cohesion of our socialist society, will have to act ever more intensely, under Party guidance, in order to broaden the participation of all the categories of citizens, of the entire people in the political and social life, in running the country's affairs, in implementing the programme mapped out by the Tenth Congress.

IV

The Congress points to the positive results obtained in strengthening the ranks of the Party, in improving its organizational structure, in broadening inner Party democracy, in perfecting the style and methods of work of the Party bodies and organizations.

For the fulfilment of the lofty mission devolving upon our Party in society, the Congress sets the Central Committee, all the Party bodies and organizations, the task of the further ensuring the political leadership of all the sections of social life; there should be no field in which the political and ideological control and guidance by the Party is not exercised.

The Central Committee, all the Party bodies and organizations, will have to grant in the future too the greatest attention to admitting to the Party the best workers, peasants, intellectuals, to the rigorous observance of the statutory principles and of the norms of Party life, of discipline, of the development of inner democracy. It is necessary to ensure the systematic information of the communists on the decisions adopted by the leading bodies of the Party, on the main issues of home and foreign policy, to create conditions so that the Party members should express, free and unhindered, their opinions on the problems under discussion, to criticize the shortcomings in the work of the Party and its leading bodies, to effectively participate in the elimination of deficiencies and the implementation of Party and State decisions. The unconditional implementation of the statutory provisions is a primordial obligation of each and every communist, irrespective of his function. The Party bodies and organizations must perseveringly and firmly act for the strengthening of the unity and

cohesion of the ranks of the Party — its most valuable asset, the fountainhead of its political force and organizational capacity; no manifestation that could prejudice in any way the unity of will and action of the Party must be tolerated.

The Party bodies and organizations must continuously perfect their style and methods of work, the organization and control of the fulfilment of decisions. In steadily promoting collective work, we must ensure the participation of the communists elected to the Party bodies — from the Central Committee to the basic organizations — in preparing and working out the measures and decisions, in the whole Party activity.

The Congress considers it necessary that in the future too the Party bodies and organizations should carry on a sustained activity for the creation of new detachments of devoted and competent activists. While highly appreciating the cadres with long experience, we must promote valuable young elements, thoroughly trained, who should continuously refresh the Party and State active and ensure the continuity of work.

The Congress approves the decisions adopted by the plenary session of April 1968 of the Central Committee against the abuses and illegalities committed in the past, the measures taken for the elimination of the causes that generated them, the political and judicial rehabilitation of those who suffered unjustly. The Congress assigns the Central Committee the task to firmly act in order to ensure the unswerving observance of the statutory principles of the norms of inner Party democracy and socialist legality, so that such states of things shall never occur again.

The Congress approves the modifications to the Rules of the Party determined by the changes that have occurred in its structure following the administrative-territorial reorganization of the country, by the necessity of perfecting Party work, of enhancing the role of the Party in guiding the economic, cultural and educational activities, in developing social and political life.

V

The Congress assesses positively the ideological work of the Party bodies and organizations, their activity in disseminating the ideas of communism among the broad masses, in raising the general cultural level of the people.

The Congress considers that the decisive factors on which the growth of socialist consciousness depends are the knowledge by the broad masses of everything that is valuable in the field of contemporary culture, science and technique, the full mastery of one's own profession, the assimilation of our Party's philosophical conception of the world and society — dialectical and historical materialism — the shaping of an advanced civic attitude. The Party bodies and organizat-

ions must continuously perfect their political, ideological and cultural work; they must stimulate the live political thinking of the people, help them to obtain a clear perspective of the progress of events and of the development of contemporary society, to actively participate in the work of building socialism. The cultivation of boundless devotion to the homeland and Party, to the cause of socialism, of the spirit of proletarian internationalism, must in the future, too, be in the centre of political-ideological work. One of the main duties devolving upon our ideological front is the promotion of a combative, militant attitude against retrograde mystical conceptions, against bourgeois ideological influences, against backward mentalities, the formation of ethical traits corresponding to the new relations established in the socialist system. The celebration of the centenary of V. I. Lenin's birth anniversary — the revolutionary thinker and leader of genius of the proletariat — will occasion an intense political and ideological activity of the Party organizations.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to take steps for the improvement of the activity in the field of social sciences as regards both scientific research and the teaching of these disciplines. Relying on our Party's dialectical materialist outlook, research activity should make a greater contribution to the study of phenomena occurring in contemporary society, to the generalization of the experience of socialist construction, and help the Party in solving the problems of our people's progress.

The Congress stresses that literary-artistic creation is bound to contribute to the socialist education of the masses, to the shaping of the new man's features. The Party demands that artists devote their talent to mirroring the Romanian people's life and heroic work, to truthfully presenting the realities of our society, that they contribute, by their works, to the spiritual development of our socialist nation, serve the noble ideas of social progress, democracy and peace, the cause of internationalist solidarity and friendship among peoples.

VI

The Congress fully approves the foreign policy and international activity of the Party and Government, for developing relations with all socialist countries, defending the unity of the communist and workers' movement, strengthening the links with all anti-imperialist forces, extending international collaboration and peaceful cooperation with all states throughout the world.

The Congress endorses the analysis of the international situation and of the balance of forces in the world as made in the Report of the Central Committee, which points out that imperialism — the main enemy of progress and

civilization — has retained its aggressive character, and at the same time emphasizes that the huge contemporary anti-imperialist forces are able to frustrate the aggressive plans of imperialism, to prevent the outbreak of a new world war, to ensure peace and the peoples' security.

The Congress decides that, in the future too, our Party and State's foreign policy should be centred on the development of relations of alliance, friendship and many-sided cooperation with all socialist countries; the Central Committee must perseveringly act in this direction, contributing to the elimination of existing divergences, to the restoration and strengthening, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, of the unity of the socialist countries. Considering as highly important the exchange of opinions, information and experience with the fraternal parties of the socialist countries — concerning the problems related to the process of socialist construction as well as those related to international politics and activity — the Congress thinks it necessary to develop these forms of cooperation between the Party and State leaderships of our countries, observing the right of each party to decide by itself on its home and foreign policy — a basic attribute of the role devolving upon it in guiding the work of socialist and communist construction.

In the future too, our Party and State will consistently act in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, with a view to extending the economic, political, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation with all states of the world.

The Congress thinks that Romania's relations with all states — irrespective of their social system — should be based on the principles of independence, national sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. It instructs the Party's Central Committee to ensure the full observance of these principles in Romania's foreign relations and reject their violation or infringement in any shape or form.

The Congress reasserts our people's full solidarity with and support for the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the United States of America, for freedom and national independence; it declares itself in favour of the settlement of the conflict, an end to the war and the withdrawal of the American troops from Vietnam, so that the Vietnamese people should be able to settle its domestic affairs, the unification of its homeland included, without any outside interference.

The Congress is for a settlement of the Middle East conflict in keeping with the Security Council Resolution of November 1967, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, with the integrity of the frontiers and the security of all the states in that area of the

world as well as the settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem being ensured concurrently.

The Congress stresses the necessity of our country continuing its efforts aimed at achieving European security, and expresses its support for the organization of a meeting for the fulfilment of this desideratum. Romania considers it necessary that one should proceed from the realities created after the Second World War and, first of all, from the recognition of the two German states, of the existing frontiers, the Oder-Neisse frontier included. Our country will act in the future too, so as to make the Balkan area a zone of understanding, peaceful cooperation and good neighbourliness.

The Congress considers it necessary that the struggle for disarmament should be intensified, as well as for banning nuclear weapons and abolishing the existing stockpiles, for the dismantling of the foreign military bases and the withdrawal of all the troops from the territories of other states within their national frontiers, for doing away with the world's division into blocs and for the abolition of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact, and simultaneously, of the Warsaw Treaty. The Congress views the refraining of the states from any acts and manifestations of force as most important for the achievement of a climate of detente.

The Congress reasserts our attitude towards UNO, and stresses the necessity of re-establishing the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the Organization, of admitting the German Democratic Republic and other states to U.N. membership, and the implementation of the principle of UNO universality.

While appreciating the intense activity carried on by our Party in recent years for expanding relationships of fraternal cooperation with the communist and workers' parties, the Congress gives the new Central Committee the mandate to continue and act in such a way as to expand relations with all the fraternal parties, without exception, to contribute to the restoration and strengthening of the cooperation and the unity of the communist movement on the basis of strict observance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism: fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for every party's independence, for its right to shape its policy independently. The Congress empowers the Central Committee that, in the settling of differences of political or ideological opinions, it should not embark upon the line of blaming or condemning other parties but should militate for the solution of those differences by means of talks from party to party, from leadership to leadership, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, of the interests of the communist and working-class movement.

The Congress instructs the Central Committee to extend the relationships of solidarity with the national liberation movements, with the organizations rising to shake off the imperialist yoke,

to secure our country's broader cooperation with the newly independent states, to support their struggle for safeguarding national sovereignty, for their independent development, against imperialism, neo-colonialism, against any form of domination. The Congress deems it necessary that our Party's ties with the socialist and social-democratic parties should further develop, with a view to strengthening the unity of the working class in struggle for democratic rights and freedoms, for the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The Congress expresses its solidarity with the communist and workers' parties, with the revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces, which facing terror and repression by the reactionary regimes fight for liberty, democracy and social progress.

The Tenth Congress expresses the determination of the entire Party to develop relations with all the communist and workers' parties, with all the revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist forces. It expresses its conviction that, closely united, the socialist countries, the international working class, the national liberation movements, the other contemporary revolutionary and demo-

cratic forces will succeed in frustrating the aggressive plans of imperialism, in enforcing the peoples' will for peace, in promoting the cause of international security and cooperation.



The decisions adopted by the Tenth Congress are an inspiring programme which opens up brilliant prospects in all the fields of social life, ensures conditions for a new upsurge of socialist Romania. Implementing this grand programme, our Party will creditably fulfil its lofty duty to its own people and will make its internationalist contribution to the cause of socialism and peace in the world. The Congress calls upon the Party members, all the working people, irrespective of nationality — workers, peasants, intellectuals, young and old — to pool to an ever greater degree their efforts and rally around the Party, its Central Committee, to work with impetus and selflessness in order to infuse life into the decisions we have passed, so as to secure the uninterrupted progress of our beloved homeland, the success of building a many-sidedly developed socialist society.

Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy

"Romania 1969"

The "Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy — Romania 1969", marking quarter of a century of the country's liberation, was opened in Bucharest. It was inaugurated during the proceedings of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and in the presence of the Party and State leaders, at head with Nicolae Ceaușescu, fact which bestowed on the event symbolic dimensions.

Mirroring the achievements of the Romanian people, the Exhibition is a fruitful opportunity for those working in different sectors of activity to exchange information and experience. It is — as shown by Gheorghe

Rădulescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers in the speech made at the opening — an opportunity for representatives of economic life from abroad to better get acquainted with the progress made by Romania, with her growing economic potential, her increased possibilities for most diverse economic, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges.

The Exhibition covers some 72,000 square metres Besides the round pavilion and the other buildings, further pavilions and out-of-doors platforms have been built.

AT THE STANDS OF THE MAIN PAVILION

On the 14,600 square metres of the four floors of the main pavilion some 55,000 exhibits are displayed, conclusively illustrating the great quantitative and qualitative changes witnessed by the Romanian industry.

The ground floor is taken up by the iron and steel industry which this year is turning out in only 14 days the whole of the 1938 pig iron production. The large strongholds of Romanian steel — the combines at Galați, Hunedoara, and Reșița — are represented by their varied products and suggestive models, pictorial features, bright panels and projections. An important place is held by the special steels. What catches ones attention on reading the explanations — which refer to the development trends of the iron and steel sector in the light of the Tenth Congress — is the fact that the steel output will stand at 10—10.5 million tons in 1975, and that of rolled goods at 7.2—7.5 million tons.

The electric power sector has stands portraying a most significant balance-sheet: between 1961 and 1968, an average annual increase rate of 19.9 per cent has been recorded in the output of electric and thermic power. Automation boards, networks, generating sets and other installations turned out in the country give an image of the higher technical level reached by the power constructions of Romania. At the machine-building section, on a central platform, one's eye is caught by the 178 MW

hydro-aggregate for the Iron Gates hydropower station as well as by the stator of the turbo-aggregate of 60 MW built by the Reșița machine-building works. Other exhibits include numerous metal-working machine-tools which are impressive for their size and technical level reached. Many of these products are exported to about 60 countries. Next is the stand of wood-working machines, for the textile industry and the exhibition of the precision mechanics industry and technical consumer goods.

On another floor of the pavilion, industrial research and designing institutes also have their section.

Another sector inside the main pavilion is that of the oil and chemical industry. On show are drilling, deviation and radioactive coring devices — the majority of them are original Romanian patents — models of installations for the processing of crude oil and pictures of Romanian oil-bearing regions.

A panel in the chemical industry sector informs the visitors that this industrial branch turned out last year in only seven days the whole output of 1938.

The portrayal of the world of miraculous transformations of matter starts with the petrochemical branch, illustrated by pictures of the modern combines at Brazi, Râmnicu Vâlcea, Pitești and Borzești, by the sections of chemical yarns and fibres and medicines, fertilizing products, exhibits of the pulp and paper industry as well as the prototypes of equipment intended for the chemical industry.

The chemical industry will increase its output in the next Five-Year Plan with about 13 to 14 per cent annually, turning to account the country's important raw material base and meeting thus the growing demands for chemicals both for home consumption and for export to about 80 countries.

OUT-OF-DOORS

The smart silhouettes of the drilling rigs, just outside the main pavilion introduce the visitors to the oilfield equipment sector. They are rigs that have contributed to the turning to account of fresh crude oil layers in Romania and in different countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Outstanding among them are the F-200 rigs which have won world fame, and the F-125, which is on show for the first time. Geological and intervention rigs are also on show, as well as cementing aggregates, automated coring stations and other achievements of the builders of oilfield equipment.

In another part is the mining and geological sector, that displays, on a scale specific to the Exhibition, the main processes of modern mining: from the detection of the layers up to the transport of the material to the surface and further on. The different machines and equipment include a pneumatic loading machine, a conveyor trolley and a wagonet for unloading with electric controls, mining wagonets and locomotives including diesel locomotive with static hydraulic transmission — a novelty — a.s.o. Another section portrays the main aspects of the extraction activity in different mining enterprises, has on show a collection of ores from which rare ores are not missing, etc.

The electric power section's general image is one of modern equipment in the national grid, for the transportation, transformation and distribution of electric power, the upsurge of electrification in the last quarter of a century, the achievement of vast hydropower and thermopower stations, culminating with the hydropower project of the Iron Gates in cooperation with Yugoslavia.

Noteworthy among the exhibits is the auto-transformer of 200 megavoltampere/200 kilovolts, different other installations for urban and rural electrification, a construction representing two aerial transformation posts, a device for feeding the 220 kW station, instruments for geotechnical tests and hydropower locations etc.

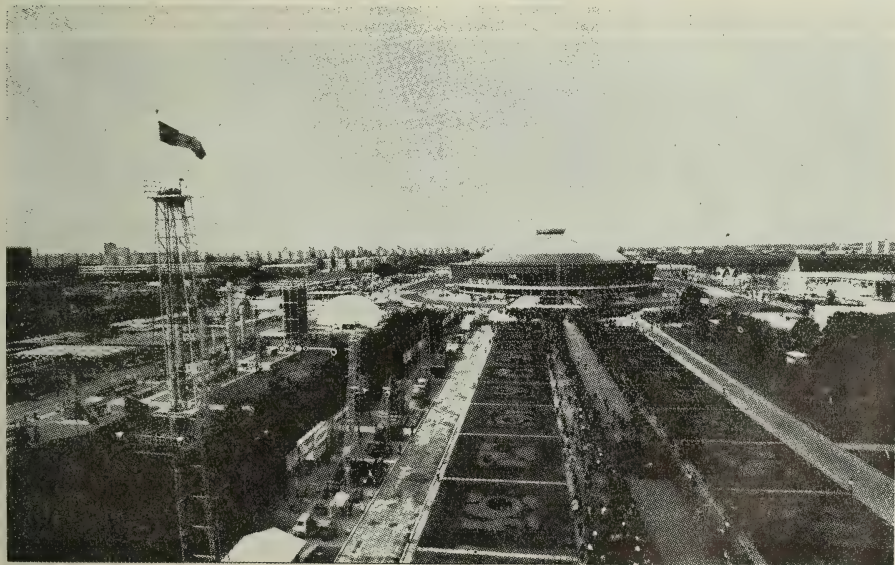
A huge cupola made up of one light membrane, without resistance scaffolding, upheld by interior air pressure is the original pavilion of the Institute of Atomic Physics of Bucharest. On an area of 500 square metres the atomists display a series of new or perfected installations intended for the practical application of nuclear techniques. Noteworthy is the power laser, the mono-modal laser, the electronic paramagnetic resistance spectrophotograph, the gamnadedectoscope for pipelines, the gamma boiler distinguished with the gold medal and honorary plaque of the international invention Salon at Brussels, a transportable Betatron.

The development of transport and telecommunications is illustrated by modern electric, diesel electric and diesel hydraulic locomotives, wagonets, cars, mini-buses and lorries, new types of seven-ton lorries, Dacia 1100 cars and Aro-type jeeps.

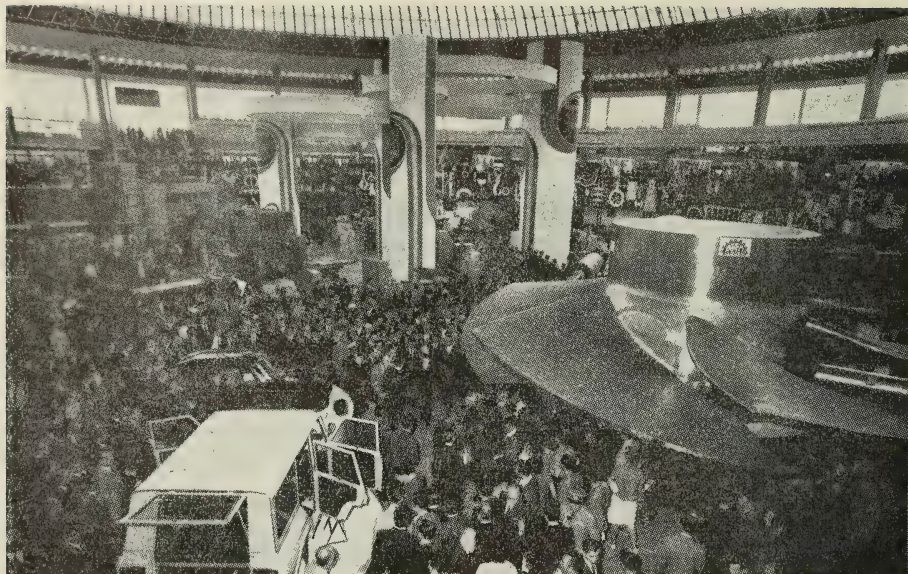
The dummy of the new Otopeni airport for international traffic and also of various types of airplanes — including the two-engined Islander that recently had its maiden flight — stand side by side with the dummies of Romanian-built sea-going ships and also the dummy of Constanta Port.

Significant is the fact that three pavilions and several platforms are destined for the architectural and town development constructions. These display from building materials, heavy mechanisms, machines and equipment up to the dummies of industrial areas, of social-cultural establishments or blocks of flats.

Some data displayed on boards and panels show that in the period between the Ninth Congress and the Tenth Congress of the RCP 40 new factories and sections for building materials have been commissioned, which have



Partial view of the outside platform



The 178 MW hydro-aggregate intended for the Iron Gates, is also on show at the Central Pavilion

considerably contributed to increasing production, in keeping with the growing demands in this domain.

Naturally, a representative sector of the Exhibition is that of agriculture, branch which today realizes one fifth of the total social product and one quarter of the national income of the country.

The out-of-doors platforms displaying farm machinery include the tractors well-known today in over 50 countries where they are exported to. Next to the U-650 and U-651 usual types or the S-650 on caterpillar — on show are also the most recent achievements: the V-400 and L-400 tractors with multiple uses in viticulture. A varied range of machines and implements grouped according to crops, including also the first Romanian-made auto-propelled combine, complete the series of exhibits of this important industrial sub-branch created in the last quarter of a century.

The pavilion shows representative products obtained by State agricultural units and agricultural production cooperatives. Portrayed are large animal breeding complexes, irrigation systems and other land-improvement arrangements. It is known that at the end of 1968, the gross agricultural output was 2.2 times bigger than in 1950.

The organisers evinced special care for the suggestive arrangement of the achievements of the food industry, trade and cooperation. Compared with 1950 the volume of foodstuff sold to the population rose sixfold. Essential changes have come about in the pattern of the population's demands by the multiplication and differentiation of individual requirements and tastes, reflected by the fact that the food industry turns out today some 200,000 items and assortments, compared with only 48,000 in 1950.

One hundred elements of synthesis pregnantly illustrate the development and modernisation process in the light industry. This is accompanied by a presentation of merchandise, arranged in good taste in a series of show-cases, just like a supermarket from underwear to footwear, from textiles to ready-mades and knitwear. Another pavilion, arranged just like a mini-shop lets the visitor into the children's world. Other pavilions display achievements of the glassware and ceramics industries, the industry and skill of the cooperative craftsmen. The exhibits on show there — often authentic works of art — demonstrate the lastingness of some old crafts, the heightened mastery of the tradespeople, stimulated by the upsurge of industry.

In the first two weeks, the Exhibition was visited by several hundred thousand people from all over the country. Many foreign experts and tourists also saw round this Exhibition to get an ample image of the Romanian people's achievements in the last quarter of a century.

An addition to the Exhibition is an interesting presentation, on the banks of the Herăstrău Lake, of scientific instruments, book stands, sculptures, pictures, medical instruments, exhibition of school textbooks, as well as numerous and suggestive panels and graphs illustrating the achievements in the sphere of culture and the arts, education and science, public health protection.

This so very important sector also portrays the prospects opened up to the country by the documents endorsed at the Tenth Congress of the RCP for the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy for the 1976—1980 period.

A Glorious Anniversary

Twenty-Five Years Since Romania's Liberation From The Fascist Yoke

The Romanian people celebrated in a highly enthusiastic atmosphere the 25th anniversary of the victorious armed insurrection of August 23, 1944, the date of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

The celebration of that historical act took place a few days after the close of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which opened new and ample prospects of progress and prosperity to Romania.

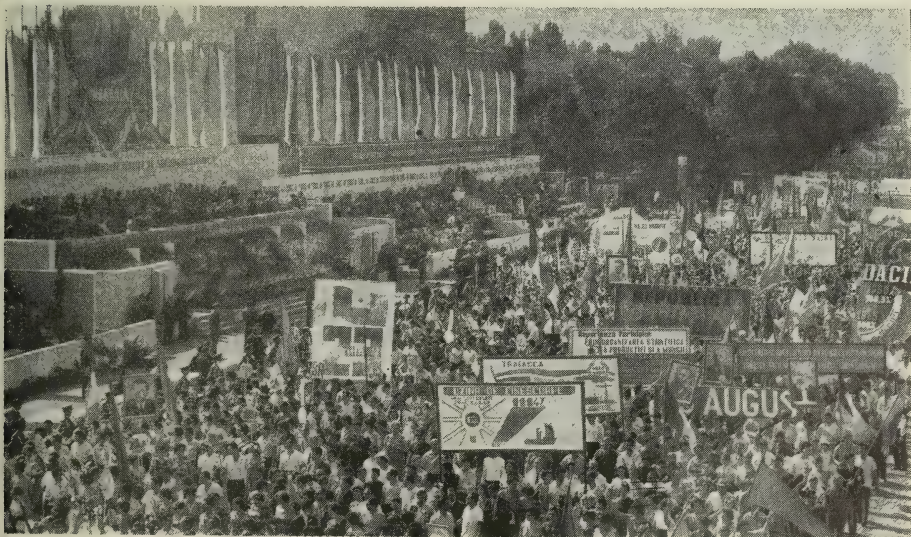
A jubilee session of the Grand National Assembly to mark the glorious anniversary was held on August 22. It was attended, besides the members of the Grand National Assembly, also by large numbers of invited guests from the country, as well as by delegations of the socialist brother countries and by other guests from abroad, by the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, by military attachés and other members of the diplomatic corps. Stefan Voitec, the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who opened the session, extended a warm welcome to the foreign dele-

gations thanking them for their taking part in the Romanian people's grand national celebration.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made an ample speech on the occasion; he gave an outline of the events related to the historical day of August 23, and featured the deep-going changes entailed by socialism in the way of life of the Romanian people, and the higher stage of civilization reached by the broad mass of urban and rural population. (The full text of that speech was published in Supplement No. 12 of our Bulletin).



According to tradition enrooted during this quarter of a century, a military parade and working people's demonstration took place in Bucharest in the morning of August 23, in the presence of the Party and State leaders at head



From the Bucharest working people's demonstration

with Nicolae Ceaușescu and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, of foreign delegations come to attend the celebrations, of visiting representatives of communist and workers' parties, numerous foreign guests, heads of diplomatic missions, military attachés and further diplomatists accredited in Bucharest.

More than 300,000 Bucharesters filed past during this impressive demonstration, for over four hours.

The military parade opened with the march past of the officers attending the Military Academy, who were followed by the cadets of military schools, and next by infantry units, frontier guards, motorized infantry, artillery, tanks, anti-aircraft rockets, naval rockets, and subsequently by operational and operational-tactical rockets. Supersonic aircraft and helicopters piloted by outstandingly well-trained pilots were dashing in the skies.

Followed the march past of the fighting units of the patriotic detachments; they included many of those people who a quarter of a century ago fought arms in hand against the Hitlerite occupants.

After a 5000-strong crowd of young pioneers had rushed into the *Aviatorilor* Square, rows of paraders followed — including workers, engineers, technicians, office workers and intellectuals of the Bucharest enterprises and institutions — who by diagrams and floats featured the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in all spheres of activity during these last 25 years. There are two figures synthesizing a whole historical period: the volume of Romania's industrial output today is 14 times bigger and the national income has grown 5.2 times as compared to the year 1938. These figures point to the measure of the effort made by the Romanian people led by the Party, along its road to progress.

The crowds of paraders both in the Capital and up and down the country expressed their total support for the home and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party, and cheered mightily for the Party and State leaders.

★

State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest who offered congratulations on the 25th liberation anniversary of Romania. Attending the ceremony were Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dumitru Petrescu and Manea Mănescu, Vice-Presidents of the State Council, Constantin Stătescu, Secretary of the State Council, and Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. A speech was made on the occasion by the *Doyen* of the diplomatic corps Georgi Bogdanov, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who said :

Comrade Ceaușescu,

I am glad to have the possibility of conveying on behalf of the diplomatic corps to you and through you to the whole Romanian people, most cordial congratulations on the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Now, after the 25 years that have passed since the emergence of socialist Romania, the Romanian people is justified in reviewing the tained in its multilateral development. We are witness to a steady flourishing. The economy, culture, science and material welfare of the citizens mark steady progress. An outstanding factor for the progress of your country is the policy of peace and cooperation among peoples promoted by the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We, the ambassadors, ministers, the whole diplomatic corps wish the industrious Romanian people success in all domains of life, happiness and peace. We wish you good health and success in your activity. By your work jointly with us, the diplomats, let us develop and strengthen the relations of friendship between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the countries whose diplomatic representatives we are, present here in this hall.

In his reply, State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu said :

Dear Comrades, Gentlemen Ambassadors, Ministers and Members of the Diplomatic Corps in Romania :

First of all I would like to thank you for the congratulations conveyed by the *Doyen* of the diplomatic corps in your behalf, to the Romanian people and to me personally. As you know, Romania actively campaigns for the development of the relations of friendship with all the countries of the world, regardless of social system. In the congratulations you have now conveyed to us, we see precisely an expression of your governments' and peoples' wish, just as that of the Romanian people, to steadily develop the relations of cooperation and friendship between our countries. I would ask you to convey to your governments that the Romanian Government will continue also in the future to develop relations with the governments and peoples you represent, with all the peoples of the world, considering that this corresponds to the aspirations for cooperation and peace of the whole of mankind. I would like to thank you, representatives of the countries with which we have diplomatic relations, for the activity you are carrying on in Romania, in developing and broadening the relations between our countries. I wish you success in your activity and wish you good health and happiness.

Nicolae Ceaușescu Meets Top Officials of the Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Heads of Romanian Diplomatic Missions

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, had a working meeting with the top officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the heads of Romanian diplomatic missions accredited abroad, at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, on August 14.

Participating in the meeting were Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as Ghizela Vass and Vasile Vlad, heads of section at the CC of the RCP.

Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed during this meeting the tasks devolving at present on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and on the diplomatic missions of Romania accredited in 94 countries. The General Secretary of the Party highlighted, as one of the cardinal tasks of the Romanian diplomatic staff, the necessity of further expanding multilaterally the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. Nicolae Ceaușescu further gave indications to the effect that by acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence among states with differing social systems the relations should be expanded with all the countries, both with the advanced and the developing countries, with the states that got recently freed from the colonial yoke. Nicolae Ceaușescu recommended that an active policy be conducted in the sphere of mutually advantageous economic, technico-scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation with all the countries. It was also pointed out that sustained concern for improving Romania's foreign trade activity should be displayed, for its heightened efficiency, for an actual materialization of the efforts made along this line by all the diplomatic offices.

The General Secretary of the Party emphasized that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic missions of Romania are in duty bound to steadfastly work in

all their activities in the spirit of the principles underlying Romania's foreign policy — respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, for each people's right to decide its own destiny — principles which are enjoying increasingly wide recognition in the world today, which are asserting themselves as the sole acceptable basis for inter-state cooperation, for the defence of peace and security of the peoples

Nicolae Ceaușescu demanded of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of Romania's representatives in foreign countries to carry on an intensive activity of popularizing in broad circles of international public opinion the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party adopted at the Tenth Congress, to explain its principled foundations sprung from the fundamental interests of the Romanian people, from lofty responsibility for the cause of socialism, of social progress, of world peace and security. Setting out from the consistency of the principles of the foreign policy conducted by the Party, the General Secretary of the Party pointed out that it was necessary to explain the reason underlying all the international actions of Romania, and to show that they are propelled by the wish to contribute to the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence, to closer understanding and cooperation among peoples, to the consolidation of peace and security.

In concluding, Nicolae Ceaușescu pointed out that it is an important duty of the Romanian diplomatic missions to make amply known in the ranks of world public opinion both the activity and achievements of the Romanian people in building the socialist society, its aspirations for peace, friendship and cooperation with the world peoples.

NOTES *and* INFORMATION

Constantin I. Parhon

On August 9, this year the world-renowned scientist Constantin I. Parhon, died, at the age of 95, after a long illness.

Constantin I. Parhon, Professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Jassy and then of the Bucharest Faculty of Medicine was the founder of the Romanian school of endocrinology and one of the founders of world endocrinology. His discoveries and ideas were an outstanding contribution to the development of some branches of biological and medical sciences.

The Bucharest Institute of Endocrinology was set up by his initiative in 1948, and was led by him for many years.

He was elected member of the Romanian Academy in 1928, and became Honorary President of the Academy of the Romanian People's Republic, in 1948. His scientific merits brought him wide appreciation abroad as well. He was elected member of many foreign academies and societies.

Constantin I. Parhon was a genuine scientist-citizen. He took an active part in the struggle waged by the progressive forces for his people's social and national libe-

ration. He was a member of the Romanian Communist Party since 1921. He fearlessly fought along the years against fascism, for democracy, freedom and national independence. After August 23, 1944, the day of the country's liberation, following the elections of 1946, Constantin I. Parhon was elected as Chairman of the first democratic parliament, making a valuable contribution to the country's democratization, to the consolidation and development of the people's democratic regime.

After the proclamation of the Romanian People's Republic on December 30, 1947, Constantin I. Parhon was invested with the high responsibility of President of the first Presidium of the Romanian People's Republic.

The great scientist made an important contribution to the implementation of the Party and State's foreign policy. As a founding member of the Romanian Association for Strengthening the Links with the Soviet Union — whose Honorary Chairman he was until his death — he actively campaigned for the friendship between Romania and the Soviet Union. C. I. Parhon consistently acted for strengthening Romania's friendship relations with all the socialist countries, for the development of the country's links with all the states, for Romania's inter-

national assertion, in the spirit of peace and cooperation among peoples.



State funeral was arranged for Constantin I. Parhon.

The remains of Constantin I. Parhon were placed in the Hall of the Grand National Assembly Palace, where thousands upon thousands of citizens paid their last tribute to the great scientist and patriot.

Guards were formed around the catafalque by Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and also by members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council, ministers, members of the Academy, by generals of the Armed Forces, and others.

Miron Nicolescu, President of the Academy, and Mihail Roșianu, Chairman of the ARLUS General Council, spoke at the mourning meeting.

Prime Minister Ion Gheorghe Maurer then evoked the memory of the patriot and brilliant scientist. The earthly remains of Constantin I. Parhon were placed at the "Monument of the Heroes of the Fight for the Liberty of the People and of the Homeland, for Socialism".

Miners' Day

According to the tradition of the last two decades, "Miners' Day" is celebrated in Romania in token of homage paid to one of the most important detachments of the working class.

The same day a monument was unveiled in the Lupeni mining centre, marking 40 years since the strikes in the large coal region of the Jiu Valley.

It is known, that the miners of Lupeni courageously rose to fight in August 1929, for the abolishment of exploitation, for the implementation of the aspirations for social and national freedom of the entire people. That fight was drowned in blood by the regime of that time, and many miners heroically fell.

Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, evoked at Lupeni during commemorative festivities the events of 40 years ago, and amply featured the new life of today in the whole Jiu Valley, the development of the mining industry on the basis of a powerful national machine-building industry, the continuous advance of the miners' material standard and spiritual level.

At the Iron Gates

After two weeks of tests with service ships navigation was opened also for the commercial fleet, on the Romanian bank of the Danube of the Iron Gates Hydro-power and Navigation Project, on August 15. The Soviet "Amur" ship with hundreds of tourists from several European countries was the first to pass through the lock.

The locking of the ship, as envisaged by the designs for the first stage, when the lock is functioning provisionally only in a single stage, lasted only 30 minutes. After "Amur" the lock was passed by merchant ships under the colours of Romania, Yugoslavia and of other countries. The commissioning of the Romanian and Yugoslav locks built upon the norms established by the Danube commission and provided with most up-to-date installations is of special importance for the navigation on the Danube. The annual traffic will be fourfold that of the previous stage.

The beginning of river navigation through the lock on the Romanian bank, in this period, when the waters of Danube are very low was possible due to the fact that the level of waters upstream of the Hydro-power station, increased with about four metres following the completion of the damming up of the Danube both by the Romanian and Yugoslav building workers, one month earlier than initially envisaged.

U.N. European Seminar "Effects of Scientific and Technical Development on Women's Life"

The old cultural centre of Romania, Jassy, played for two weeks host to the UN European Seminar, organized jointly with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The outcome of the discussions held between the representatives of 28 European countries, observers, and experts of some non-government organizations illustrated that the scientific and technical progress has a positive influence on women's standing, determining deep changes in the social status of women, giving them the possibility of actively participating in the development of society.

As a result of the seminar's participants activity, a report was endorsed including the major issues of the debated problem. The conclusions of the Report are to be made known to the governments of the U.N. member-countries and also to the non-government organizations.

Petre Lupu, Minister of Labour, who spoke at the proceedings' conclusion, on behalf of the Romanian Government, said: "By your participation in this Seminar you have reasserted your confidence and also the usefulness of international cooperation for seeking out in each country — according to its concrete conditions and particularities — the adequate solutions in order to achieve economic and social progress. Romania is ready to participate in such meetings, in the future too, and also to organize, jointly with the UN, meetings favouring international cooperation for the attainment of the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter."

Margaret Bruce, head of the Commission on the Status of Women within the UN Secretariat, thanked the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of U Thant, the Secretary General, for the excellent conditions created to the unfolding of this international Seminar.

Speaking on behalf of the participants were Marcelle Devaud, the representative of France in the Economic and Social Council, and Nina Sergeeva, Vice-Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Court.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

• The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, undertakes an official visit to Iran at the invitation of Shahinshah Arzamehr, early in September (from September 1 to 6). In the first half of the same month (September 11—17) the official visit is expected to take place in Romania of Federal President Franz Jonas of the Republic of Austria, at the invitation of the Head of State of Romania.

Such contacts which are occasions for direct discussions between state leaders provide opportunities for better mutual acquaintance with the standpoints, to the end of promoting confidence and understanding among states and strengthening peace.

It was in the context of this general policy of socialist Romania, of active contribution to the efforts for relaxation, peace and cooperation in the world that took place also the short visit made recently in Bucharest by President Nixon of the USA. Signifying a step forward in the progress of relationship between Romania and the USA, President Nixon's visit and the Romanian-American official talks which by no means affect Romania's close relations with other friendly states, in keeping with her consistent foreign policy, have been a positive fact along the line of realizing a climate of peace and security and reflect the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

• Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania, made a friendship visit to Yugoslavia between August 16 and 19, at the invitation of Mirko Tepavats, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

On August 19, President Iosip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia received Corneliu Mănescu and had a long, friendly talk with him.

• The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the State of Israel have agreed to raise the level of diplomatic representation between the two countries to an embassy rank.

On August 19, State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Rafael Benshalom, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the State of Israel to Romania, who presented his letters of credence.

• On August 20, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Iso Nyegovan, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Romania, who presented his letters of credence.

• On August 23, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received France's Ambassador in Bucharest, Pierre Pelea, at the latter's request. The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

• On August 27, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received Dr. Karl Schiller, the Federal Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic of Germany, who was a guest in Bucharest at the invitation of Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtică.

On Diplomatic Relations Between Romania And Arab States

The daily Știința of August 25 informed that on August 20, 1969, the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan notified of its decision to break off diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania, following the raising of the level of diplomatic representation with Israel.

On August 23, 1969, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Sudan was notified that the Romanian government considers this unilateral act as a measure that is contrary to the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, an immixture in the internal affairs of Romania.

The raising of the level of diplomatic representation is a current practice in international relationships and is in keeping with the sovereign prerogatives of the states. Consequently, the Romanian government rejects any other assessment concerning this decision and notified the Sudanese government that the whole responsibility for this unfriendly act devolves entirely on the Sudanese side.

The Romanian government reserves itself the right at the same time to further examine the measures which have to be taken in face of the unilateral decision of Sudan.

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On August 18, 1969, the Iraqi government notified the Romanian Embassy in Bagdad of the decision to withdraw its charge d'affaires ad-interim from Bucharest,

following the raising of the level of diplomatic representation between Romania and Israel.

In consequence of this unilateral and unfriendly act, which is contrary to the development of relations between the two countries and peoples and which signifies an immixture in the internal affairs of Romania, the Romanian government has decided to withdraw its Ambassador from Bagdad.

On August 24, 1969, the representative of the Bucharest Embassy of Iraq was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and was notified of this decision.

At the same time, the Romanian government, affirming that the raising of the level of diplomatic representation is a current practice in diplomatic relationships in keeping with the prerogatives of every sovereign state informed that the responsibility for the decision taken by the Iraqi government devolves entirely on the Iraqi side. The Romanian government reserves itself the right to examine the measures to be taken contingent upon the manner in which the Iraqi government will proceed further on.

On the same occasion, the Romanian government expresses its protest in connection with the fact that the Iraqi newspapers and the official Iraqi news agency disseminate materials containing untruths and slanders concerning the policy of the Romanian State whose principled, friendly position in relation to Iraq and the other Arab countries is well known.

On August 23, 1969, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs notified the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania of the decision taken by the government of the U.A.R. to recall its Ambassador from Bucharest, following the raising of the level of diplomatic representation between Romania and Israel.

In this connection, the U.A.R. Ambassador in Bucharest was invited to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 24, and was informed on the occasion about the Romanian government's regret at the unilateral decision of the U.A.R. government which does neither accord with the real significance of this measure nor with Romania's friendly attitude towards the U.A.R. and the other Arab countries.

The raising of the level of diplomatic representation to an embassy rank is a current practice in international relationships, in keeping with the prerogatives of every sovereign state. Any different interpretation does not accord with reality and is of a nature to signify an immixture in the internal affairs of Romania.

The Romanian government shows attention and interest for the friendly relations established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the U.A.R. and desires that these relations should develop in all spheres, convinced as it is that this accords with the interests of the two countries and peoples, with the cause of peace and international cooperation.

In face of the unilateral decision taken by the U.A.R. government of withdrawing its Ambassador from Bucharest, a decision which does not comply with the evolution of the relations between the two countries and peoples, the Romanian government has informed that the consequences of this decision devolve entirely on the

Egyptian side and reserves itself the right to examine the measures to be taken contingent upon the manner in which the U.A.R. government will act further on.

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On August 24, 1969, the government of the Syrian Arab Republic notified of its decision to break off diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania, following the raising of the level of diplomatic representation with Israel.

On August 25, 1969, instructions were given to the Romanian Ambassador in Damascus to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic that the Romanian government considers this unilateral act as a measure contrary to the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, an immixture in the internal affairs of Romania.

The raising of the level of diplomatic representation is a current practice in international relationship, in keeping with the sovereign prerogatives of the states. Consequently, the Romanian government rejects every assessment of this decision it has taken, and notified the Syrian government of the fact that the whole responsibility for the latter's unfriendly act devolves entirely on the Syrian side.

In protest against the unilateral measure by the Syrian government, the Romanian government has decided to immediately withdraw the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania from Damascus.

The Romanian government reserves itself at the same time the right to examine the measures which have to be taken in face of Syria's unilateral decision.

In the Spirit of Respect for the Sovereign Rights of Each State

Following the publishing of the declarations of the Romanian government with regard to the decision of the government of Sudan to break off diplomatic relations with the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as to the decisions of the governments of Iraq and U.A.R. to recall the heads of the diplomatic representations in Bucharest, following the raising of the level of diplomatic representation between Romania and Israel, Scintetia of August 25 wrote under signature of V. Iliescu: "The unilateral act of the government of the Democratic Republic of Sudan runs counter to the development of relations between the two countries and peoples, is an interference in the internal affairs of Romania. Likewise, the decision of the Iraqi government — a unilateral and unfriendly act — is contrary to the development of relations between the two countries, represents an immixture in the internal affairs of Romania. The unilateral decision of the UAR government to withdraw its Ambassador from Bucharest does not correspond to the friendly attitude of Romania towards the UAR and the other Arab countries, is meant to constitute an interference in the internal affairs of Romania. The responsibility for these acts entirely devolves on the sides which adopted them, the Romanian government having the right to examine the measures which must be taken, contingent upon the manner in which the governments of the three states will proceed further on.

It is obvious that in the essence, the attempt to impose on another state with whom to maintain diplomatic relations and at what level these relations should proceed is an immixture, an injury of prerogatives of sovereignty of the respective state, of the inalienable right to decide by itself, each act of foreign policy, in compliance with its general line. The practice of introducing restrictive conditions in inter-state relations was not conducive and is not conducive, as was proved time and again by the

experience of life, to constructive results. Such a practice is aimed at troubling normal inter-state relationships, to substitute international law based on national sovereignty and independence with arbitrary criteria and norms.

The foreign policy of each and every independent and sovereign state is established by its leadership and nobody, for any reason can have the right to dictate it the way in which it should act in diplomatic relations. Measures like those taken by the governments of the above mentioned states represent without doubt a violation of the standards of international law.

The inter-state relationships cannot proceed in keeping with the unilateral interest of one of the sides; they proceed within the general interests of international collaboration, of rapprochement and cooperation among peoples, of peace for the world over. Life attests that, in our days, the only path of normalizing international situation, of avoiding conflicts among countries, of eliminating the sources of tension and of war is the establishment of normal relations among all the states in the world, regardless of social system, without discriminations concerning the policy promoted in one issue or another, in one situation or another. The practice and the conviction that essential for peace and detente is the unabated observance of the sacred principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage is increasingly asserting internationally and is gaining ever more ground in relations among states. Also gaining ground in world opinion is the irrefutable truth according to which the key of peace, good understanding and cooperation is constituted by the strict observance of each people's right to decide by itself its fate, without any outside interference, the domestic and foreign policy, its own path

of development, the way to act in accordance with its interests, with supreme interests of peace among nations.

Any violation of these principles and norms of international life brings grave prejudices not only to the respective state, but also to the general cause of peoples' community, is an act which runs counter to the ever more impetuous course of advanced world public opinion towards cooperation and detente.

Romania proved by her entire foreign policy that she observes these norms, that she does not assume the role of mentor in domestic or foreign problems of any other country, that she does not dictate to anybody how to elaborate its policy, how to act and with whom to maintain or not diplomatic or political relations.

It is on this line that one must act in international life, of course, not only in a declaratory way, but in a concrete and practical spirit. These principles must not only be formulated but applied and consistently observed in the foreign policy of each and every country. On this depends the translation into life in international policy of the principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, on this depends the expansion of cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

The gesture of the three Arab states causes all the more surprise as, it is known, that Romania proved steadily that she supports the effort of the Arab peoples to do away with the inheritance of the colonial past and of freely disposing of their own national wealth, their struggle against imperialist plottings, for the right to decide in a sovereign way upon their destinies. "As friends of the Arab peoples — Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian State Council President said — we always proved our solidarity with and support for their aspirations for national unity, for economic and social progress, for national independence. This solidarity found expression also in the support rendered to some Arab peoples that suffered following the war".

Well known is the stand of Romania, in the problem of the conflict in the Near East, profoundly constructive stand, in compliance with its constant line to do its utmost for the elimination of sources of tension, for the liquidation of hotbeds of conflict.

This stand is enjoying an ever broader allegiance from international public opinion for its high principledness and consistency, for the spirit of responsibility for the destinies of peace.

It is illustrative, in this respect the way in which daily "Le Journal d'Egypte" appreciated in July, this year, the foreign policy of Romania as "a policy opened to all horizons", "a vivid, active policy, which backs all the initiatives of good faith and of goodwill to attain a common target", underlining, at the same time, that at the U.N., Romania "permanently supported the Arab cause with talent and power of conviction".

Already from the outbreak of the crisis in the Near East, Romania set forth its view point towards both sides, spotlighting the necessity to refrain from any armed attack which cannot but harm their own interests, the general cause of peace.

In this respect Romania made repeated appeals, to understanding, to liquidation of the armed conflict, underscoring that the maintenance and amplification of this conflict cannot but serve the imperialist forces which aim at splitting peoples in order to establish more easily their domination, to be able to exploit their riches, with a view to hinder the successful world anti-imperialist struggle.

Romania pronounced herself for the settlement of the Near East conflict on the basis of the November 1967 resolution of the UN Security Council, *Scinteia* wrote. We spoke out and we continue to declare that an essential condition of the settlement of the situation in that area

is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories, the giving up by Israel of any territorial claims.

Our stand clearly expresses the idea that force does not create right, that in no case the gains won by means of arms can be perpetuated; moreover, Romania laid stress on the necessity of the recognition of the right to existence and territorial integrity, to independent and sovereign development of all peoples in that zone, as well as the necessity to solve the problem of Palestine refugees, bearing in mind their national interests.

It is an axiom of international life that the free existence of one people cannot be achieved by denying the right to existence of another people. It is precisely on the basis of the observance of the vital and sovereign rights of each and every people that the struggle of the entire world anti-imperialist front can develop and strengthen.

Romania has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate by her entire international activity that she is one of the active factors of anti-imperialist struggles, Romania's entire policy being channelled in support of peoples aspirations for freedom, democracy and social progress. Romania manifested and keeps actively manifesting her solidarity with all the peoples who are rising against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against any forms of foreign domination. Romania is alongside of all peoples fighting to build a new, free, independent and prosperous life. Romania maintains relations on profoundly principled bases with developing countries, with newly liberated states and supports their efforts for independent development, for progressive, democratic transformations, for the turning to good account of the entire material and human potential, for the welfare of the respective people.

The measures taken by the three Arab states on diplomatic line against Romania are not aimed at contributing to fight against imperialism, to thwart its engineering.

Of course, Romania will remain in the future too, loyal to her foreign policy, to her struggle alongside of all peoples, against imperialism. Romania will be faithful to her policy of broad development of relations with all peoples fighting for the consolidation of national independence, the Arab peoples included, to her principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries, irrespective of their social system.

The decisions of the governments of the three Arab states will not affect the sentiments of sympathy and solidarity of the Romanian people for the Arab peoples, her firm will to support their righteous struggle, for social and national emancipation, for progress.

Romania will henceforth too, campaign to consolidate the solidarity of our peoples, will act in the future too, with the same firmness, with same consistency, for the solution of the Near-East conflict, in the spirit of the fundamental interests of all peoples in that zone of the world, of the cause of peace and detente in the world.

We are and we shall be unflinching partisans of the steadfast application in international relations of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, aware as we are that this is the path that corresponds to fundamental interests of all peoples, to interests of progressive, anti-imperialist forces, that this is the path for preventing a new war, for establishment of a fruitful cooperation and for a lasting peace among peoples of the world.

This is the spirit of the foreign policy mapped out by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, spirit which Romania will unabatedly promote in her international activity, the article in *Scinteia* of August 25 concluded.

A Reprovable Act Condemned by the Romanian Government and People

The Romanian News Agency is authorized to state:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with profound regret and feelings of keen disapproval about the setting on fire of the Al Aksa Mosque of Jerusalem — one of the oldest and most famous establishments and monuments of the Moslem cult — an action which has aroused legitimate protest and indignation with broad circles the world over. It is profoundly regrettable that in our days such reprovable acts against civilization and humanity can occur.

The Romanian Government and people most firmly disapprove of the setting on fire of this venerated monument of the Moslem world and express their hope that the circumstances in which it occurred would be completely elucidated and the guilty duly punished. Romania declares herself against any kind of such attempts on religious establishments and monuments, for respect for the beliefs of all the peoples. We consider it necessary that resolute measures be taken in order to prevent such acts, in order to guarantee the security of the cultural monuments, of the religious establishments, of the vestiges of human civilization.

The setting on fire of the Al Aksa Mosque cannot but cause anxiety owing to its negative consequences, it cannot but aggravate the tension and hinder the settlement of problems in the Near East. This act shows once more how negative are the effects entailed by the maintenance of the state of tension in that part of the world. Romania considers it necessary that the Security Council resolution of November 1967 must be implemented, that the Israeli troops be withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories, that the right to an independent existence be ensured to each state, that the problem of the Palestine refugees and the other problems be solved — in compliance with the interests of the peoples in that region, of the general cause of peace.

Abiding by its well-known position with regard to the situation in that part of the world, the Romanian Government maintains that no effort should be spared for achieving a climate to allow the settlement of all questions in the Near East region, to the interest of peace and international security.



DOCUMENTS, ARTICLES AND INFORMATION ON
ROMANIA

November 21, 1969

No. 16

Interview Granted by **NICOLAE CEAUSESCU**,
General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party,
President of the State Council,
to the Yugoslav "Komunist" Journal's Chief Editor
Gavro Altman

— SUPPLEMENT —

ДИДАКТИКА



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2. Методы дидактики

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Interview granted by Nicolae Ceaușescu to the Journal
"Komunist" of Yugoslavia

As already reported, Nicolae Ceaușescu received Gavro Altman, Chief-Editor of the weekly "Komunist" organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on November 13, 1969. On that occasion, Nicolae Ceaușescu granted the following interview to the Yugoslav journalist:

QUESTION: Please allow me, Comrade General Secretary, to begin with a general question concerning the international situation. Although the big powers show readiness to seek possibilities of understanding, especially in the domains where they have major interests - I am bearing in mind the limitation of the new, extremely expensive forms of the arms race - we could hardly cast off the feeling that peace is unstable, that its destinies are uncertain. What are the causes of this instability, what can be undertaken to remove it and, especially, what should the small and medium-sized countries do, which have to suffer most from the tension in international relations:

ANSWER: In her assessment of the international situation, Romania sets out from the fact that - in spite of the existing hotbeds of war and of tension in various parts of the world - nevertheless, the forces speaking up for peace, for a policy of cooperation among all the states of the world, regardless of their social system have been growing and have been acquiring an increasingly important

role in recent years. We reckon that the forces acting for detente and cooperation are on the growth, that a real possibility exists for the promotion of a policy of peace and of peaceful cooperation in international life.

As to the sources of tension in various regions of the world, we consider that they are an outgrowth of the policy of domination and force promoted by the imperialist circles; from this, I believe, follows also the answer to your question about what should be done in order to put an end to tension, to safeguard peace. First of all, I consider it necessary that one should act for an end to the imperialist policy of domination, of interference in the internal affairs of other states. This calls for all the anti-imperialist forces - the communist parties, the socialist countries, the national liberation movements and other democratic forces - to act in union for preventing the imixture in the affairs of other states, for an end to the policy of domination. I consider it particularly necessary that the fight for the abolition of colonialism and neo-colonialism should be intensified, that support be given to the peoples rising for their national liberation, for independent development.

Highly important for the ensuring of world peace and cooperation is the assertion in inter-state relationships of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in the internal affairs, observance of each people's right to decide on its development according to its own will.

I hold that in the achievement of peace - this major desideratum of all mankind - an important role devolves on all the states of the world, regardless of their social system, their size or their economic and military strength. We understand, of course, the special role of the big

countries in international life, their responsibility in the solving of the problems facing mankind today. Obviously, we also take into account the fact that big imperialist countries and big socialist countries exist in the world, and that fundamental differences exist between the policies they promote; setting out from this, we bear in mind the important role of the big socialist countries in ensuring peace. At the same time we hold that the problems of peace cannot be solved without the participation of all the states of the world. And in this connection, we take into account the fact that the small and medium-sized countries are socialist, capitalist or developing countries; we consider that a special role in the fight for peace devolves also on the small and medium-sized socialist countries, which have to conduct an active policy, to develop relations with all the states, to contribute to the solving of the present-day problems of international life in the interest of world peace and cooperation.

QUESTION: In the Report of the Central Committee delivered to the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party you have extensively referred to the principles which should underlie the relations among the socialist countries. I understand this referred to a qualitatively superior international cooperation which, as you have said, is influenced by some objective conditions generated by the existing differences as to the historical development stage of the respective countries, but also by failure to understand and ignorance of these differences. What are the prospects for and the means of eliminating the difficulties of a subjective nature?

ANSWER: With the triumph of socialism in a series of countries, the problem arose implicitly, of organizing the international relations among them by proceeding from the fact that the socialist countries are developing under different conditions and that they have to solve absolutely new tasks. It is known that inter-state relations in the past were actually based on the principle of the stronger's domination over the weaker; this is characteristic of the imperialist policy. The emergence of the socialist states posed the problem of establishing relations upon new principles. In this respect we rely on the Marxist-Leninist teaching and on proletarian internationalism which presuppose that among states - and especially among the socialist states - relations of full equality, of mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs, of active mutual assistance in economic construction and in international life should exist. Hence, we proceed from the necessity of the development of relations to lead to close cooperation among the socialist countries, to contribute to the strengthening of their unity, to be a model for all states of the world.

Certainly, the assertion of such type of relations does not occur of itself; it requires time and, of course presupposes doing away with a series of old mentalities which still continue, under one form or another, also under socialism.

Well-known is the affirmation of the classics of Marxism-Leninism according to which the old habits and mentalities do not disappear overnight, that they must be fought for a long time, and that the success of this fight depends on the economic, social, cultural and scientific development. We feel that, in the relations among the socialist countries subjective expressions appear sometimes, which have their roots in non-observance of the principles

of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism. Hence, in order to develop the relations among the socialist countries, to strengthen their unity we consider it necessary that observance of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism, should be strictly attended to.

In our opinion, this present state of affairs is transient, the difficulties will be overcome; there are really conditions for achieving qualitatively superior relations among the socialist countries, for strengthening their cooperation in all spheres of activity. As a matter of fact, these last few months have witnessed a series of positive actions and results along this line. If all the socialist states, all the communist and workers' parties of these countries will consistently act for removing the difficulties, for seeking out the ways and means of expanded cooperation and strengthened unity, we shall get over the present tense situation in a relative short period.

As far as Romania is concerned, she has acted and continues to act consistently along this line; she will actively contribute in the future, too, to the development of cooperation and of unity with all the socialist states.

QUESTION: Your country, and our country, too, are profoundly interested in the achievement of European security, in substituting the faltering balance of blocs by a lasting and steady security system, based on the cooperation of all the European countries. As the conditions for the holding of the European conference on security are growing ripe, it becomes increasingly necessary for the general principles be completed with adequate, concrete proposals. Would you suggest any such proposal.

ANSWER: Of course, European security is an ardent and topical desideratum of all the peoples on this continent. We hold that, in recent years, positive results have been registered along the development of cooperation among the states of the Continent, that favourable conditions have been created for a realistic approach to the European security question. We consider that an important part on this line was played by the decisions adopted by the socialist countries in 1966, in Bucharest, and at the Budapest Conference of March this year, as well as by the recent Prague meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of these countries.

We assess as positive the proposals for the organization of a meeting of the European countries; such a meeting is necessary and it would have a special significance for the development of cooperation and trust among the states on the Continent. We pay special attention to the proposal regarding the adoption of a statement or of a document on refraining from the use of force, as well as on the development of economic, commercial, and technico-scientific relations among the European states. We maintain that these are the most topical problems whose solving would render possible the creation of a basis for lasting cooperation among the European countries, would open the path to the subsequent solution, of other European problems as well. We believe that it is necessary for each European state to act on this line. It would be useful if a series of bilateral and multilateral meetings would take place with the aim of preparing this meeting in the best of conditions.

QUESTION: I would like to ask you to refer to the principles for and the way in which the inter-state economic, commercial and technico-scientific relations should develop.

ANSWER: We are setting out from the fact that the problem of economic, commercial and technico-scientific cooperation in Europe, just as the world over, is essential for the development of inter-state relationships, for general progress and the ensuring of peace. Under the conditions of the present technico-scientific revolution, the economic and social advancement of a country, of a people, cannot be conceived without close cooperation with other states and peoples. Therefore, we consider that the European states should place intensified and expanded economic, commercial and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation into the foreground. Obviously, this cooperation and collaboration should be based on the principles of equality among states, should proceed from the interests of each partner and, at the same time, open the possibility for a more free and ampler exchange of products, and technologies, as well as of scientific gains. This requires, of course, abandonment of the tendencies towards closed economic groupings - such as the Common Market - with the possibilities being created for the expansion of bilateral and multilateral relations. Naturally, the patterns of such relations may be different - we should not try to limit them, to circumscribe them in a narrow framework. What we should bear in mind, however, is that this collaboration, this economic and technico-scientific cooperation must contribute to the fast development of each state, must exclude the possibility of forms of domination. In this way, numberless, mutually advantageous cooperation patterns may be sought out.

QUESTION: Breaching now the subject of Romania's domestic development, allow me to remark, that a foreign observer who is objective and who means well cannot but be impressed with the great efforts that are being made for the progress

and modernization of economy. How do you appreciate the main results and the immediate aims of these efforts.

ANSWER: As I have also pointed out at the Tenth Congress, Romania lays special stress on the organization of a modern industry, based on new technique. We also pay special attention to agriculture as it is one of the basic branches of our economy. We may say that we have obtained satisfactory results on these lines, the present Five-Year Plan is being implemented in good conditions.

The growth of industry, of our economy as a whole, posed the problem of improving the managerial and planning patterns for economic activity. On proceeding to the implementation of these tasks, we set out from the necessity of a most rational tie-in of plan-based national and single management of economy, and broad autonomy and independence of the economic units. A set of measures have been taken on this line, while other measures are under way of being made final. These measures refer to more powers to the enterprises, to the setting up of economic centrals or combines to have extensive powers in the matter of planning and management of economic activity of the group of component enterprises. We work for the decentralization of some tasks, improved planning and improved financial activity, increased responsibility of enterprises and of centrals, relieving economic ministries of certain duties.

The results are generally positive, although the activity of the centrals has just started; they were inaugurated less than a year ago. We want to lay more stress within the centrals, on streamlining the enterprises to a large-scale production, to an ample development of cooperation both on a national level and with other states. The organization of centrals or combines, of large economic

complexes will create favourable conditions for a broader specialization and cooperation on a national as well as international level, it will ensure the possibility for a faster introduction of modern technique into production, the general improvement of the quality of the entire economic activity.

QUESTION: In the Report delivered to Congress, you said that the Romanian Communist Party proceeds in its activity from the premise that "parallel to the growth of the productive forces the constant improvement of the relations of production must be ensured". In this respect, you have emphasized the necessity of collective management of economic enterprises and of the direct participation of the working people in the conduct of economic activity, and you have insisted upon the development of socialist democracy and the combating of bureaucracy by control performed by the masses over the activity of all bodies of power. Please, refer to these questions.

ANSWER: We have proceeded to the organization and improvement of collective leadership; we have set up management boards in enterprises and council boards in the centrals and combines, which have the task of running the entire activity of the respective units. We have drawn into the managerial bodies of enterprises, which include executives and the finest experts, also exponents of trade unions and representatives of the employees designated at the general meetings of the working people. We have introduced the principle of collective work also in the leadership of ministries, to the effect that a deliberative character has been assigned to their leading bodies, they take decisions on the main problems of economic development.

Within the enterprises, we have assigned an important role to the employees' general meetings - which have to analyse the economic activity of the respective units, to exercise mass control over the work going on in the enterprise for the development of production and, at the same time, to mobilize the efforts of the entire collective for perfecting economic activity.

Of course, we are only at the beginning, but experience will help us to steadily improve activity in this respect. I want to add that, in this field, we studied in beforehand the experience of other socialist countries and we continue to study it, we take into account everything that appears to be good in one country or another. We thus strive to constantly improve activity in economy.

As to the future, the management of economic activity - the same as in all fields - will proceed upon a more and more democratic basis, with the broad participation of the collectives of working people; we will create a good background to enable broad discussion of the problems of our society's advancement, with a view to seeking out the most suitable ways and means of building socialism.

QUESTION: Romania and Yugoslavia are among the countries which can take pride in a friendship tradition of long standing. At present, the identity of social system too, as well as the multitude of common stand-points on the contemporary world bring us closer to each other. What should be undertaken, in your opinion, both by one side and the other, for the continuous development of the relations among our countries, and for the still faster advancement on the path of practical collaboration.

ANSWER: True, there are long-standing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. There were never litigious problems among our peoples. All along their historical development, they helped each other in order to ensure their independent development. Under the new conditions, when socialism is being built both in Romania and Yugoslavia, - passing over the moments which for a period had cast a shadow on our collaboration - the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia have witnessed a strong development.

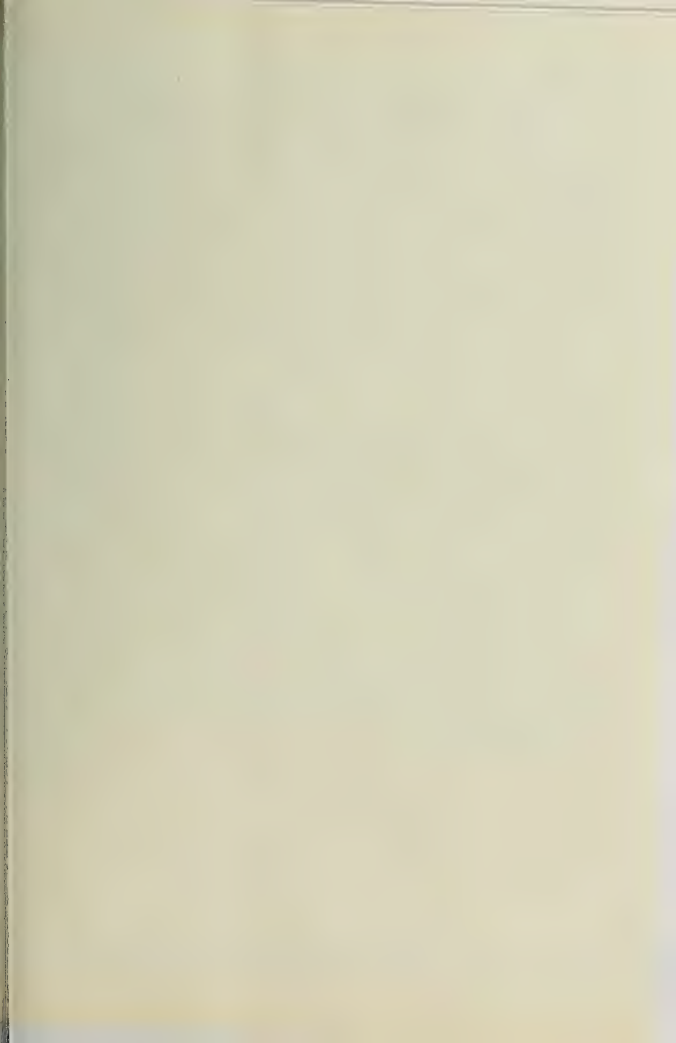
We reckon that today the relations between our countries and parties are of the best, that both on an economic, scientific and cultural level as well as in international life, Romania and Yugoslavia promote broad cooperation, making their active contribution to the solving of the problems of world peace and progress. I would like to mention, by the way, the meetings between the representatives of our two states and parties, the meetings with Comrade Tito respectively, which are precisely a proof of the relations of close cooperation and friendship between our countries and parties.

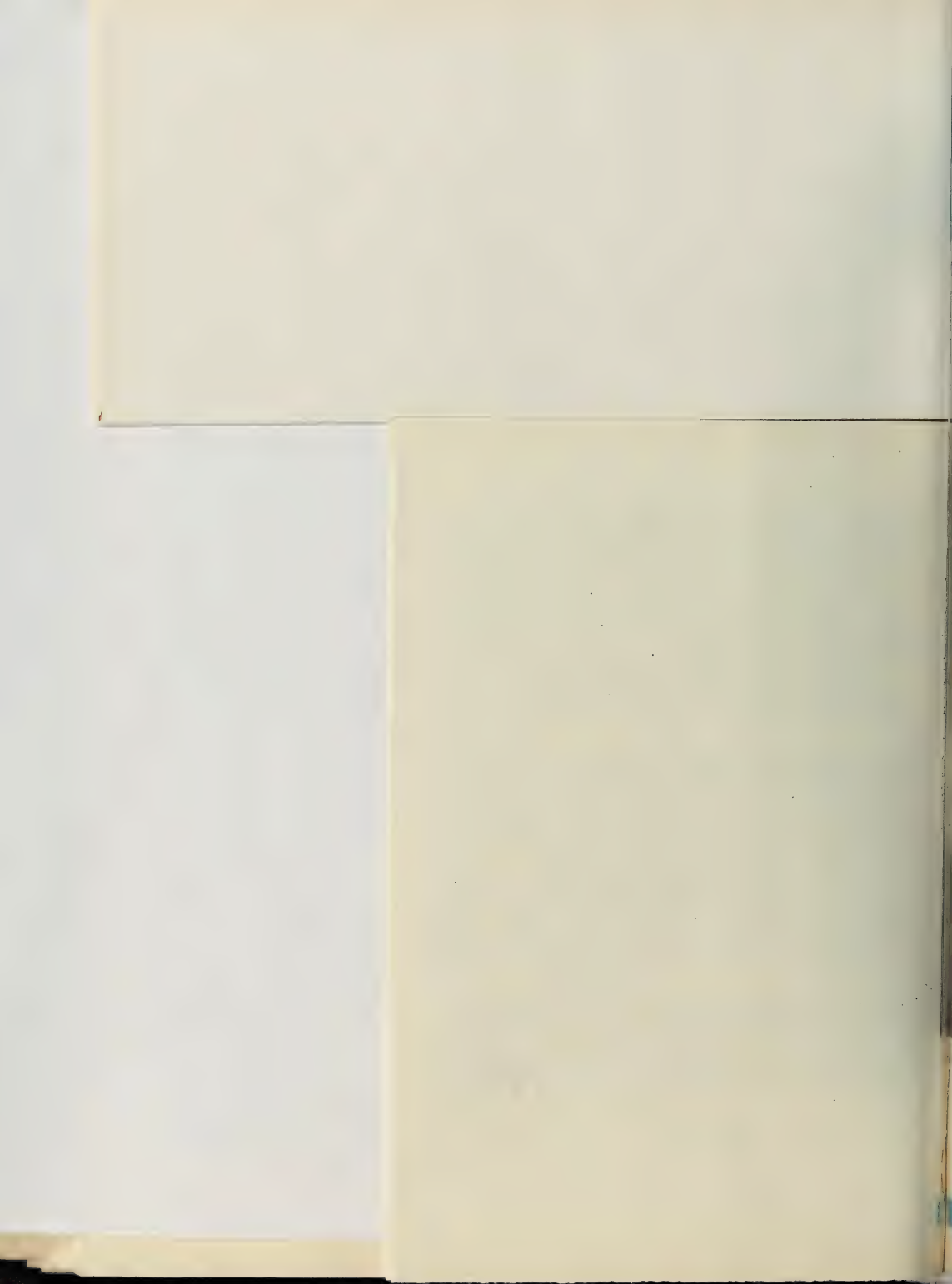
As to the economic relations, they have witnessed fast progress in recent years; an example, in this respect, is provided by the joint building of the Iron Gates hydro-power station. Of course, we cannot say that maximum has been reached; as a matter of fact, this could be never said. I consider that great possibilities still exist for amplifying our economic collaboration. In order to turn these possibilities into reality, it is necessary for both the Romanian and the Yugoslav enterprises, for both the Romanian Government and the Yugoslav Government to act for the concrete application of the decisions the Party and State leaders of Yugoslavia and Romania have jointly taken.

A series of problems form the object of discussions between the experts of our two countries. Some of them have already been solved, while others, we hope, will be solved in the future; essential, in my opinion, both for Romania and Yugoslavia is to lay special stress on an improved quality of products. I mean the technical level and everything related to it; this is an essential premise favouring the expansion of exchanges between our countries. I am referring to what has to be done by the Romanian enterprises, since as regards the Yugoslav enterprises, this problem was, is and will be a concern of the Yugoslav leaders.

We concern ourselves with the Romanian enterprises, with our ministries to act more firmly for solving the problems related to the expansion of the relations between the two countries. I am sure that the Yugoslav and the Romanian enterprises and ministries will find joint solutions and will ensure the expansion of technical and economic cooperation. I consider it particularly necessary that one should pass on to a higher form, to the development of cooperation in production between the enterprises of our countries. This is one of the essential problems of our relations and I hold that both Romania and Yugoslavia are interested in doing more in this respect.

In conclusion, I ask you to convey to the Party, to the communists, to all Yugoslav citizens, warm wishes of prosperity, of happiness and of success in building socialism. And, of course, the wish for the steady development of the relations between our countries, in the interest and to the benefit of both peoples.





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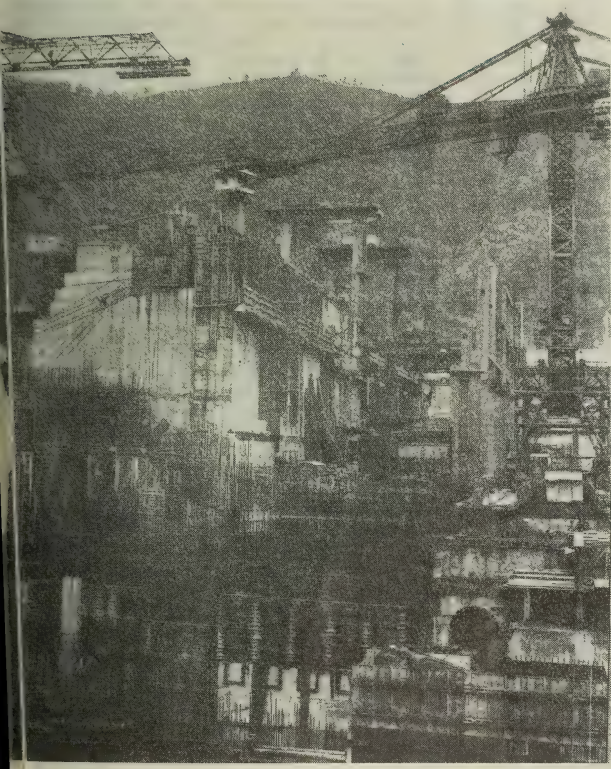
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After work has started on the hydropower and navigation project at the Iron Gates, its final shape is beginning to appear in all its grandeur

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ATWANDEN



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Visit of President Nicolae Ceaușescu to Iran

— Joint Romanian-Iranian Communiqué —

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife, Elena Ceaușescu, paid a visit to Iran, over September 1 and 6, 1969, in answer to the invitation of Their Imperial Majesties Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, the Shahinshah of Iran, and Empress Farah Pahlavi.

The distinguished Romanian guests visited, during their stay in Iran, economic enterprises, historical monuments and social-cultural establishments at Teheran, Isfahan and Shiraz. They had also the possibility to get acquainted with the life of the Iranian people.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, and his Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr, reviewed during this visit the stage of the relations between the two countries and international problems of common interest.

Participating in the talks on the Romanian side were: Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ion Avram, Minister of the machine-building industry, Alexandru Albescu, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and Pavel Silard, the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Teheran.

On the Iranian side: Ardeshtir Zahedi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hushang Ansari, Minister of Economy, Soltan H. V. Sanandaji, the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr in Bucharest, Manoutcher Zelli, Political General Director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ahmad Ardalan, Acting Director of the Second Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, characteristic to the relations between the two countries, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, expressed his high appreciation of the achievements recorded by Iran in the economic, social and cultural fields, under the aegis of Shahinshah Aryamehr. In his turn, His Imperial Majesty highly assessed the achievements of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the economic, social and cultural domains, under the guidance of Romania's leaders, of the State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu.

The two heads of State congratulated each other on the fruitful and favourable evolution of the century-old friendly relations between the two countries, as well as on the satisfactory application of the agreements concluded between them. They are firmly convinced that the cooperation between Romania and Iran in the

political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and artistic domains afford numerous possibilities for future development and represent an excellent symbol of friendly cooperation between states with different social and economic systems.

The two heads of State reasserted with satisfaction the fact that the evolution of Romanian-Iranian economic cooperation has an important role in the advantageous development of the relations between the two peoples, and that the establishment of personal contacts between the leaders of the two states is a propitious and useful opportunity for exchanges of views and the analysis of the cooperation possibilities between the two countries.

The two heads of State expressed their profound satisfaction at the conclusion of the agreement of economic and technical cooperation and of the additional documents signed during this visit.

The two sides noted, during the interviews, the existence of close or identical points of view on major international problems.

The two sides expressed the attachment to the principles of peaceful coexistence and reasserted the necessity of observing the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs of the states, mutual respect and advantage, principles which must represent the main basis of the relations among states, regardless of their social, economic and political regime. They spotlighted that any violation of these principles could generate tension or create divergencies affecting world peace.

Expressing their profound anxiety in connection with the existence of tension in some regions of the world, the two heads of State asserted their firm wish to continue the efforts meant to create a climate of international détente in view of defending world peace.

Expressing their profound anxiety in connection with the situation in Vietnam, the two sides expressed the hope that the negotiations on peace in Vietnam, within the Paris Conference, could change the course of this dangerous conflict, engaging it on the path of a peaceful settlement, on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, fully guaranteeing to the Vietnamese people the free choice of its destiny, without any outside interference.

The two heads of State also expressed their anxiety in connection with the critical situation in the Near East; they consider that the appli-

cation of the resolution of the Security Council of November 22, 1967, represents the essential condition for the solving of the Near East crisis.

The two sides expressed most resolutely their profound regret at the setting on fire of the Al-Aksa Mosque, one of the most venerated religious establishments of Islam, an act which could not but aggravate tension in the Near East. They asserted their wish that adequate measures be taken for the defence of these sanctuaries.

His Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr asserted the necessity to start immediately the operations for the restoration of Al-Aksa Mosque, one of the most sacred religious establishments of Islam and the first sanctuary of the Moslem world, by all Islamic states and with the help of the United Nations. His Imperial Majesty stated that as far as the Iranian Moslem people is concerned, it is ready to participate in the implementation of this important task.

The talks also referred to the disarmament question. The two sides pointed out that the conclusion of a general disarmament agreement, especially in the field of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, under an efficient international control, would be an important contribution to the maintenance of a lasting peace all over the world.

While exchanging views on the situation in Europe, the President of the State Council and Shahinshah Aryamehr considered that the accomplishment of European security represents one of the most important factors, able to favourably influence the entire international situation.

The two sides pointed to the importance of the United Nations' role in the maintenance of peace and security in the world, as well as in

the development of inter-state cooperation and the observance of the norms of international law.

The two sides agreed upon the fact that for the increased efficiency of the United Nations this organization should be based on the principle of universality.

The heads of State of Romania and Iran expressed their sympathy and full support for the peoples fighting for liberty and independence and condemned any racial discrimination or any other act meant to impose, in new forms, colonialism on the countries which have recently won their independence.

Romania and Iran, recognizing the peoples' right to exploit the natural resources of their countries in their own interest, as a proof of political and economic independence, expressed their support for the UN resolution on this matter.

The two sides stated that the Iranian visit of Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, and the talks which the eminent guest had with His Imperial Majesty Shahinshah Aryamehr have consolidated and expanded the friendly relations and cooperation between the two peoples. They decided to renew such meetings.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife, expressed the warmest thanks to Their Imperial Majesties Shahinshah Aryamehr and Empress of Iran and to the Iranian government and people for the cordial reception extended to them and to the officials on their party.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife, invited Their Imperial Majesties Shahinshah Aryamehr and Empress of Iran to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The Timber Industry – A Traditional Branch of Romania's Economy

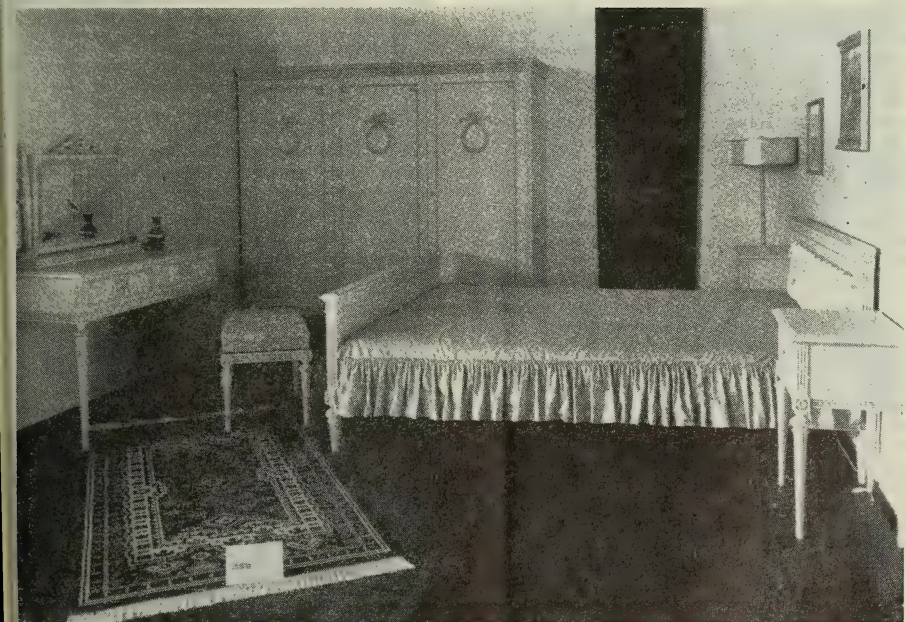
by Eng. **Mihai SUDER**
Minister of Forestry

More than one quarter of Romania's territory is covered by forests and she ranks fourth in Europe for her wood stock.

The timber industry has a more than one century old tradition in this country. Before World War II, however, it was made up of hundreds of small factories and workshops, whose overwhelming majority had no more than one or two saws and which produced mainly timber. There were but a few low-capacity furniture, plywood and veneer factories at Arad, Tîrgu Mureş and elsewhere. Some 60 per cent of the wood was used for firewood. Beech, the most widespread species in Romania, was given practically no industrial use.

In the last 25 years, as part of the endeavours to make a high-grade and complex use of the country's natural resources, important qualitative

changes have taken place in the timber industry, illustrated by a high-grade industrialization of the raw material and by the diversification of products. Within the wood-working industry enterprises with a complex specialization were set up. Each of them has several units for the production of timber, chipboard, fibreboard, veneer, plywood, furniture, parquetry, a.s.o., allowing for a fruitful cooperation among them. In Romania there are now 17 such combines, including those at Blaj, Suceava, Tîrgu Jiu, Gălăuţi, Brăila, Gherla, Comăneşti, Piteşti, Rîmnicu Vîlcea and Turnu Severin. Each one of these combines processes 200,000—500,000 cu. m. wood every year. The advantages of woodworking in such units endowed with modern equipment are manifold: a high index of industrial utilization of the wood (75—84 per cent), a nearly twofold



Period bedroom furniture



Various furniture pieces

labour productivity, low labour expenditure, a.s.o.

Concomitantly with the concentration of production in large units new sub-branches have been set up, such as the chipboard and fibreboard industry. Research made by Romanian specialists led to the application of new technological methods in manufacturing chipboard and fibreboard, methods that made it possible for beechwood to be extensively used.

All chipboard factories use as raw material beechwood, with the exception of the Brăila factory which processes the willow and poplar growing in the Danube Delta and floodland, in this way attracting these species too into the economic circuit. As a matter of fact Romania was the first country to use willow and beech for the production of chipboards. Such a pattern of the raw material used in the Romanian chipboard industry called for an increase in the stock of beechwood, the main species growing in Romania's forests.

The exceptional economic advantages offered by chipboard and fibreboard on account of both the cheap raw materials and the wide sphere of their utilization resulted in a fast development of this young sub-branch of the timber industry. By the end of the 1965—1970 period 12 chipboard and fibreboard factories will have been commissioned with an annual capacity of 147,000 and 324,000 tons respectively. The output of chipboard increased from 1,000 tons in 1958 (the first year when such board was produced) to 172,000 tons. The current Five-Year Plan provides for a growth of 12.8 per cent and this will make it possible for Romania to reach by 1970 a chipboard output of some 228,000 tons. As for fibreboard, by 1970 we will have an output of 282,000 tons as against 24,000 tons in 1962. According to the statistics of FAO, at the beginning of 1967 Romania ranked sixth in Europe after Swe-

den, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Poland and Finland as regards the output of fibreboard.

The highest growth rate within the timber industry was witnessed by the output of furniture — a traditional industry in Romania — which by 1970 will be 6.6 times bigger than in 1959 and almost double the output of 1965. This considerable growth of output is the outcome of substantial investment funds set aside by the State for the development of this branch, funds materialized in the building and commissioning of 40 factories with a total annual capacity of some 300,000 furniture sets, 4,000,000 bentwood chairs and considerable amounts of furniture pieces, furniture for hotels, shops and stores, a.s.o. This high output is also shown by international statistics, according to which in 1966 Romania ranked ninth in Europe as regards the volume of its furniture output reckoned in US dollars, and fifth as regards her furniture exports in 1967.

The requirements of the national economy, particularly of the furniture industry, and the growing demands on the foreign market determined a substantial growth in the output of plywood — from 15,000 cu m in 1950 to 228,000 cu m in 1968 — and of veneer which in the same period witnessed an increase from 1,265,000 sq m to 43,000,000 sq m.

Following the high-grade processing of wood and the diversification of production, forestry output was 5.8 times bigger in 1968 than in 1950. The priority development of the processing industry resulted in qualitative changes, in the pattern of the gross output in this branch, whose high development rate is reflected also in the fact that nowadays one cu m of felled wood yields products at a value which is 5.5 times greater than in 1950. In 1968 the volume of pro-



Furniture set for a modern home

cessed wood was nearly equal to that processed in 1955: nevertheless the value of the gross output obtained was 8.5 times greater.

The development witnessed by this branch of the national economy in the last 25 years brought about important changes both in the pattern of Romania's exports of wood products and in the geographical area where they are sold. Chipboard, fibreboard, plywood, laminated board, veneer, plastic-aced and enamelled board, furniture, various boats, sports material, musical instruments, a.s.o. have been added to the traditional Romanian export goods, such as resinous sawn timber, timber for building and cases. Nowadays some 70 kinds of wood products are exported.

At present wood products account for nearly one sixth of Romania's total exports. The share of highly processed goods — plywood, veneer, doors, windows, furniture — exceeded 50 per cent at the end of 1968. Furniture alone accounts nowadays for about one third of the total value of wood product exports. Well-nigh 1,000 models of furniture are offered for sale by the Romanian foreign trade companies. Furniture exports went up 5.8 times in 1968 as against 1960 and account for 43 per cent of the country's entire furniture output.

As a result of the rapid growth rate of the timber industry in the last few years following the building of numerous factories and the continuous increase and diversification of production, Romania holds today a foremost place among the European countries which are exporters of wood products. Romanian wood pro-

ducts are sold nowadays to more than 60 countries.

The Directives on the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan for Romania's economic development open up new prospects to the timber industry. In the forthcoming years a central concern will be the continuation, on a higher level, of the high-grade utilization of wood, by extending the production of highly-processed goods and especially of furniture. It is envisaged to produce, by 1975, from a 7.8 per cent smaller volume of wood than planned for 1970, a gross output of timber goods that should be 13—14 per cent bigger.

Bearing in mind the specific nature of this industrial branch whose raw material resources are limited by the level of the annual growth of the forest stock, the two sub-branches making up the timber industry will witness different evolutions in the forthcoming Five-Year-Plan period. Whereas by 1975 felling will see a drop of some 5 per cent, the processing industry is envisaged to increase its gross output by some 18 per cent. This increase will be obtained mainly by an 80—110 per cent growth in the chipboard and fibreboard output and a 25—30 per cent growth in furniture output. As for furniture production, particular attention will be paid in the following years to the diversification of products and the large-scale introduction of plastics and metal, especially in the production of furniture for laboratories, offices and shops and stores.

The new factories to be built under the next Five-Year Plan and the measures that will be taken for steadily introducing technical progress in all enterprises of the timber industry, will raise to a new level the value of "the green gold" in Romania.

Data on the Light Industry

by Ion CRĂCIUN

Minister of the Light Industry

The present pattern of Romanian industry points to a process of improvement in the relation between the heavy industry and the consumer goods industry. Once again spotlighting the priority of heavy industry and, above all, that of the production of means of production — an objective requirement of extended reproduction — the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party at the same time mapped out a complex programme for obtaining a high growth rate of the consumer goods output.

The light industry, which was rebuilt in the last few years, will be offered further possibilities of development by the construction of modern factories in various areas of the country and by the endowment of all units with up-to-date equipment and machinery.

The ascending dynamics of the light industry is illustrated by the fact that in the 1966—1970 period output grows at a rate of 11.2 per cent, as against the 9.5 per cent initially planned. This means an extra output worth 12,300 million lei.

250 LARGE FACTORIES

Following the deep-going quantitative and qualitative changes come about in the 25 years since liberation, light industry now ranks among the most productive and up-to-date industrial branches of Romania. At present it has a powerful material base. Whereas in 1944 the light industry was made up of small units that produced a small range of goods (some 1,000 factories, of which 700 textile mills, which employed 70,000 workers), nowadays, following the merging and specialization of those factories there are 250 large, high-capacity enterprises with some 350,000 employees.

These industrial units, which turn out 14 per cent of the country's gross industrial output, are the outcome of both the development of the existing production capacities and of the building of new factories equipped in keeping with the latest requirements of modern technique. In the 1950—1969 period 40 new units of the light industry have been commissioned. Among recent achievements worthy of mention are the "București" knitwear factory with a yearly capacity of 6 million woollen knitwear items, the "Victoria" silk factory of Jassy producing 10 million sq.m. fabrics every year, the "Oltenița" cotton weaving mill with an annual capacity of 7,400 tons of yarn, a.s.o. Further units will be commissioned this year, such as the Pitești, "Argeșana" textile mill, to produce 10 million sq. m. woollen fabrics per year, and the combine for rubber technical goods with an annual capacity of 22,000 tons.

OUTPUT GROWTH RATES

The high output growth rates within the light industry (the entire output of the year 1950 was obtained in only seven weeks in 1969) are the outcome of a steady rise in the technical level of the factories.

As a result of the investment of some 16,000 million lei in the light industry during the 1950—1969 period and following the development of a powerful national machine-building industry, it has been possible to equip the factories with high-productivity modern machinery.

Such an orientation led to a substantial increase in the output of goods produced in all sub-branches of the light industry. As against outputs obtained in 1950 we produce now 2.9 times more cotton fabrics, 2.7 times more woollen fabrics, three times more silk, 8.5 times more knitwear, 12.7 times more ready-mades, 4.6 times more footwear, 6.6 times more glassware and 4 times more fine ceramics.

These growth rates will be even higher by the end of the current Five-Year Plan period. An extra output worth some 12,000 million lei will be produced over and above the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan provisions and this will mean an average annual growth rate of 11 per cent as against the initially envisaged 9.5 per cent. This rate, which draws very close to that obtained by the branches producing means of production, is a telling expression of the permanent concern of the Romanian State for securing a close correlation between production groups A and B, with a view to providing the

population with growing amounts of consumer goods.

The growth of output in the light industry was doubled by a continuous diversification of products and an improvement in their quality. Nowadays some 200 groups of designers are active within the light industry; they are in permanent touch with their colleagues in many countries regarding the fashion in the fields of fabrics, clothing, shoes, a.s.o.

As an outcome of the endeavours of these designers, 72,600 assortments have been produced in 1968 as against 62,000 in 1965. More than one half of the assortments are renewed every year. In order to acquire a better knowledge of the population's consumption requirements, the main garment and footwear factories have opened shops for the sale of their own products. Exhibitions with sale of the goods on show are periodically organized, as well as fashion shows, soundings and enquiries among various categories of buyers on some representative samples.

An outstanding contribution to the introduction of new technological methods is made by the relevant research institutes and by the laboratories attached to almost all large factories.

EXPORT TO OVER 70 COUNTRIES

The development of the light industry led not only to better supplies to the population; it also determined a substantial increase in exports. During the last 10 years, the export of consumer goods went up by 8.5 times. Thanks to their high quality and faultless finish, Romanian goods are in great demand abroad. The export of cotton

fabrics went up 6.6 times, that of ready-made clothes and shoes 8.7 and 27 times respectively. An important place within foreign trade is held by knitwear, whose export increased 30 times in the last 10 years. At present Romanian goods are sold to more than 70 countries.



The achievements obtained so far in the light industry are securing the further development of this industrial branch which will have to cope with growing tasks as regards output increases. By 1975 it will have to produce 880 million sq.m. of textiles, 190 million knitwear items, 80 million pairs of shoes, a.s.o. The same period will witness a marked growth in the output of glassware, china and ceramics as well as in that of metal household goods.

With a view to the high-grade processing of the raw material resources growing use will be made of chemical fibres and of hide substitutes. Important measures are envisaged for improving the technical level. This will be made possible by setting aside considerable investment funds for the light industry. The greater part of these funds will be used for modernizing, enlarging and re-tooling the existing units.

The directives for the development of the light industry under the next Five-Year Plan and during the 1975—1980 period provide for an output increase of 40—45 per cent. This is proof of the Romanian State's concern for securing the further development of this branch of industry — a basic factor making for a continuous rise in the living standard of Romania's population.

Work Started Five Years Ago

Today at the Iron Gates

Five years have elapsed since the excavators started to dig up the earth on the Romanian bank of the Danube, thus inaugurating the building site of the hydropower and navigation project at the Iron Gates. A striking expression of the advantages of cooperation between the two socialist countries, this construction is at the same time a symbol of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia.

The Iron Gate project ranks second in Europe (after Volgograd) as to total capacity — more than 10,000 million kwh per annum — and first in the world as to the unitary capacity of the generating sets (each turbine will have a capacity of 175 MW). Thanks to the Iron Gate navigation system traffic on the Danube will increase from 12 million tons to 45 million tons annually. The duration of navigation on the

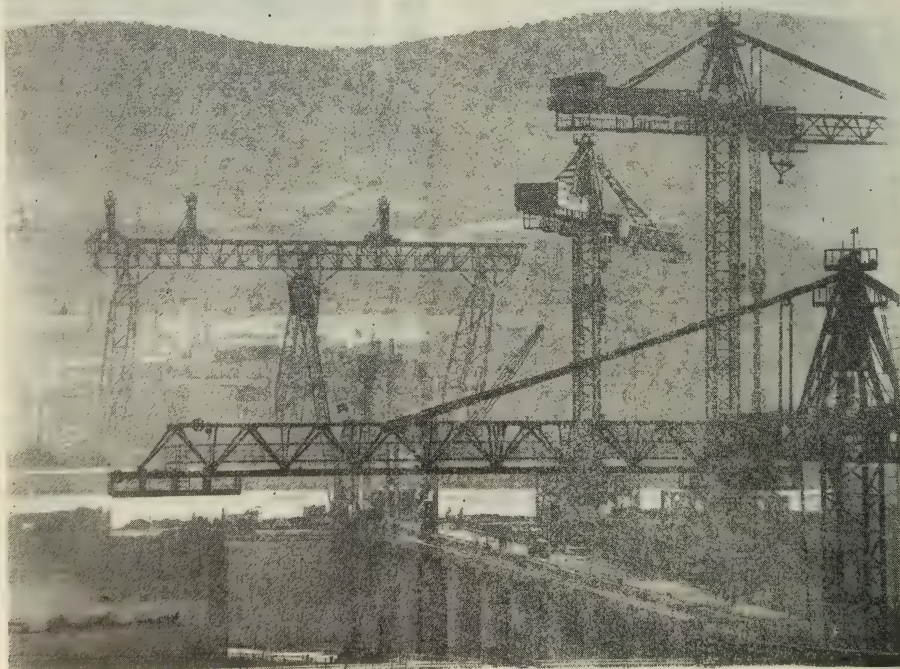
difficult sector of the Danube will be reduced from 120 hours to some 35 hours.

The final appearance of this magnificent project is already taking shape before the eyes of the onlooker.

In the history of this huge building site a particular place will be held by the events that took place in July and August 1969, when the great river abandoned for ever its old bed.

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The 3rd of August. The lock on the Romanian side has temporarily started operation. This was the most important event since the beginning of work. The concrete corridor of the lock is 34 m wide and 650 m long. The greatest gate ever known in hydrotechnical constructions, weighing 1,050 tons, closes the lock on its 34 m width and divides it into two enclosures. The first vessel to



At the Iron Gates work is proceeding at a high rate

pass through the lock was "Dacia", followed by the ships "The Iron Gates", "Orșova" and "Pena" (under Yugoslav flag).

It is in this way that a new road for vessels has been inaugurated. For the time being traffic is going on through one lock only, but soon a concrete corridor will be opened on the Yugoslav side of the Danube as well.

The 13th of August. This was the day when a most spectacular event took place at the Iron Gates: the closing down of the Danube's bed through the building of an upstream cofferdam. The first stage of this work was carried out within 56 hours instead of 10 days as initially envisaged. The Romanian and Yugoslav builders met on the dam which was built through the contribution of workers, engineers and technicians both Romanian and Yugoslav.

The 15th of August. After finishing the tests, the Soviet passenger ship "Amur" passed through the lock and thus reopened the regular boat

service on the great river. The locking of the ship lasted merely 30 minutes. The "Amur" was followed by vessels of the Romanian and Yugoslav commercial fleet and by other ships sailing under the flags of various countries.

When the lock on the Yugoslav side of the Danube will have been commissioned, sailing through two passageways will be possible, and every 64 minutes one trailer and nine barges, each carrying a load of up to 2,000 tons, will be able to pass upstream or downstream.

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Both on the Romanian bank and on the Yugoslav bank work is going on for the building of dikes to enclose an area, thus making it possible to build the great overflow dam between the two hydropower stations also under construction.

Forms of Romania's Collaboration With Other Countries in the Field of Agriculture

Consistent with her policy of cooperation with all the countries of the world Romania also grants particular importance to her international relations in the field of agriculture, relations which are carried out within the framework of several international bodies and organizations, by direct agreements and conventions concluded with ministries of agriculture in various countries, as part of cultural-scientific programmes, a.s.o.

As a member of the United Nations Organization for Food and Agriculture and of the FAO Council, Romania participates in the main international meetings, making her active contribution to the taking of decisions. A positive activity has been carried out on the line of using the equipment, experts and stipends, financed from the special funds of UNO, for building in Romania a pilot station for irrigated crops (at Băneasa, not far from Giurgiu) and of hothouses with controlled temperature (at the Fundulea Research Institute for Cereals and Industrial Crops). Romania's membership in the FAO creates propitious conditions for making known her experience in the harmonious development of the

national economy as a whole and of agriculture in particular.

In their turn — on the basis of relations of technical and scientific cooperation with various countries — Romanian specialists acquire information and improve their knowledge in matters related to the modernization of all the branches of agriculture in Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, the USA, the USSR, a.s.o.

Economic collaboration in the field of agriculture is carried on under varied forms. Thus, it was in cooperation with Soviet experts that the great pumping stations have been built at Carasul-Dobrogea, one of the greatest building sites for irrigation developments.

In cooperation with the Dutch firms Voskhamp and Van der Hoeven 70 hectares of vegetable hothouses have been built in 1968, while this year further greenhouses will be built on 150 hectares, of which 11 hothouses for flowers.

Negotiations are now going on with the Austrian firm "Paragon" for the delivery to Romania of mushroom growing installations. We will buy from the American firm Finley Moody the apparatus necessary for the dehydration and granulation of alfalfa, while in cooperation with various firms of Britain, Belgium and Holland we will build pig slaughterhouses. Other negotiations under way refer to the building of fruit deepfreezing installations by Italian, Swedish and French firms. All these installations will be delivered on credit, and payment will be effected with the products that will be obtained in the units to be built in Romania. The import of the respective installations is made by the Romanian foreign trade company "Maşinimport" and the export of products by "Fructexport" and "Rom-agricola".

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Romania grants technical assistance to countries such as Iran, Tunisia, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, with a view to raising plant and animal output and modernizing production in those countries. At Rashat, Iran, for instance, an agroindustrial complex is under construction on 10,000 hectares with the technical assistance of Romania, which also delivers biological material and various equipment. Also in Iran, Romanian specialists help to extend sunflower cultivation and that country will grow cotton for Romania on an experimental plot of 500 hectares. If the results will be favourable, the cultivation of this industrial crop will be extended.

Following the visit made to Romania by the Tunisian minister of agriculture, Mr. Al Lassaad Ben Osman, a delegation of Romanian technicians will be sent this year to Tunisia in order to establish cooperation in the field of livestock breeding and the growing of some industrial crops.

By way of specialists, machines and seeds Romania helps to introduce the cultivation of sunflower in Morocco. The "Sepo" Company of

Morocco signed a contract with Romania for the cultivation of sunflower on an area of 300 hectares, and Moroccan farmers asked Romanian specialists to make such experiments also on their plots.

Following the success scored by Romania in the field of agriculture, she was requested by a number of countries, such as Spain, Argentina, Tanzania and Congo-Brazzaville, to carry out for them highly important projects.

Within the framework of direct collaboration between the Academies of Agricultural Sciences and similar institutions in the socialist countries activity has been focussed on cooperation in various researches, such as, for instance, the study of soil tilling methods, the raising of soil fertility, the assessment of hereditary features in sires, the industrial technology of dry and green compound fodder, the problems of salt and low-productivity soils, the creation of highly productive maize varieties and hybrids with special features, the use of intensive cultivation methods in vegetable, fruit-tree and vine growing, a.s.o.

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In addition to FAO, Romania is also a member of other international organizations, in whose activities she takes part regularly. Within these organizations useful scientific and technical exchanges of experience are made in the principal branches of agriculture. In this way — on the basis of agreements — a valuable exchange of specialists, reference and biological material was made between Romania and Gt. Britain, Bulgaria, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, the USA, the USSR, and other countries. At the same time numerous inter-university meetings of Romanian and Italian scientists were organized and Bucharest played host to a Romanian-French symposium.

Dumitru AVRAM

The International Folklore Festival and Contest

"Romania '69"

Shortly after the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation, Romania played host, for nearly two weeks beginning August 26, to the first International Folklore Festival and Contest, attended by more than 20 ensembles from 16 countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Outstanding folklore groups — from remote Mongolia to Britain and from the Soviet Union to Tunisia — met during the "Romania '69" Festival; some of them are holders of important international distinctions. The interesting events organized on the occasion were also attended by 120 specialists in folklore, ethnography and musicology.

Tens of thousands of Bucharesters attended the opening ceremony held in the "Republic stadium" in the presence of government members and other officials, as well as of heads of diplomatic missions. The programme presented by all the participating groups was preceded by an opening speech held by Pompiliu Macovei, Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and the Arts. He said that the First International Folklore Festival and Contest "Romania '69" is an event of profound significance for the Romanian culture and, together with the "George Enescu" Festival and Contest and the "Constantin Brancuși" Colloquium, contributes to the dissemination of the treasures of culture created by the peoples along the centuries and of the new values of contemporary society and culture. This new initiative, gathering representatives of folk art from three continents, is a further expression of the principles promoted by Romania in her international activity, aimed at contributing to the establishment of a climate of understanding and détente, of mutual respect and esteem, of peace and international collaboration.

The chairman of the 15th session of the UNESCO General Conference addressed to the festival a message of greetings and the message of René Maheu, UNESCO director general was also read.

The opening show and the tens of shows, presented during the Festival in Bucharest and in 14 other towns, as well as in five seaside resorts, offered a wonderful opportunity to the messengers of folk art come from various meridians of the world to present to an enthusiastic public genuine recitals of beauty and originality reflected in songs, dances and costumes. The un-

interrupted series of shows was crowned by the festive show at the closing of the Festival. It was attended by President Nicolae Ceaușescu and his wife and by other Party and State leaders and representatives of public life and of the diplomatic corps.

Concomitantly with the shows, a contest took place in the Romanian Opera House before an international jury made up of the representatives of the countries participating in the Festival. The jury was presided over by Mihai Pop, DSc, Chairman of the Ethnography and Folklore Institute of the Academy. Taking into account the specific feature of folk creation and the artistic merit of the shows and of the costumes, the jury decided to award prizes and mentions to all ensembles that participated in the contest.

The cheers of enthusiastic yet exacting audiences and the eulogistic comments published by the critics in the press came to reward the artistic mastery of the representatives of folk dance and music, gathered in this country so rich in folklore treasures. This circumstance, by no means fortuitous, was pointed to by numerous foreign specialists — outstanding personalities in the field of ethnography, ethnology, folklore and anthropology — who gave a high appreciation of the Festival and at the same time emphasized the exceptional value of the Romanian folklore groups.

One of the outstanding events which will be remembered for a long time to come by the onlookers was the Folk Costume Parade, which passed through the main streets of the capital city. Some 2,500 amateur artists from Romania and nearly 600 members of the foreign folklore groups participated in the parade, which was preceded by a contest in which prizes were awarded to the most beautiful costumes.

Conceived as a genuine show on march — with halts occasioning suggestive moments of

folklore performances — the parade was a live demonstration of the infinite variety and specific beauty of the folk costumes in various parts of the world. The matchless beauty and variety of the costumes from all over Romania, the mastery and talent of their creators aroused great enthusiasm. Floats, folk orchestras, bands and alpenhorn players participated in the parade, heightening its authenticity and splendour.

After the international folk costume parade followed the "Day of Romanian Folklore". On the occasion numerous folklore groups gave shows on the stages of the Herăstrău Park. The best amateur artistic groups from Braşov, Ploieşti, Sibiu, Bacău and other places presented the folk song and dance typical of Romania's various ethnographical areas. On a lawn in the Park the most picturesque traditional customs and dances were performed and in the alleys the village round-dance. With the participation of ensembles from abroad an international show "We welcome our Guests" was staged and the restaurants in the park served typical Romanian dishes.

The "Day of the Romanian Folk Song" made it possible for the participants in the Festival to get acquainted with the wealth and variety of Romanian folk music. A wide range of styles and manners of performing were featured in two recitals in which creations of the people's genius — expressions of beauty, love of life and of a generous message of humanism — were on the programme. Our foreign guests could see once again that the prestige enjoyed by the works of representative Romanian composers, such as Ciprian Porumbescu, George Enescu, Paul Constantinescu, Mihail Jora and Marţian Negrea, are due to a great extent to the fact that they drew inspiration from the inexhaustible source of national folklore.

An exhibition of folk art was also part of the Festival, and it continues to be open to visitors. Besides Romanian exhibits on show are also folk art objects from France, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Mongolia and Hungary. A "Fair of Romanian Folk Art", inaugurated during the festival, will continue to attract visitors for another couple of months.

As regards Romania, the folk art exhibition was an outcome of the development of a powerful amateur artistic movement, as it displayed the creations of the most famous folk masters who carry forward a tradition handed down from generation to generation. Internationally, it illustrated the artistic concerns of some peoples in

Europe and of the Mongolians. At the same time the exhibition formed the basis for a scientific session dealing with theoretical problems of folk art.

The scientific session dedicated to "Folk Creation in Our Times" was attended by specialists from 23 countries, among whom Professor Dr. K. C. Peeters (Belgium), chairman of the International Society of Ethnography and Folklore, Professor Lawrence Krader (USA), secretary general of the International Society of Ethnography, Alain Danielou (France), director of the International Institute of Compared Music, Studies and Documentation, Dr. D'Arcy Hayman, director of the artistic education section of the UNESCO Culture Department, Professor Dr. U. F. H. Nicolaisen (Britain), Dr. Kapila Uatsyayan (India), Kazimierz Pietkiewicz, director of the Warsaw Museum of Ethnography, Dr. Slobodan Zecevic, director of the Belgrade Museum of Ethnography, M. F. Ladur, editor-in-chief of the magazine *Decorative Arts in the USSR and others*.

The main reports and the 90 scientific papers examined at large the trends and prospects of the phenomenon of traditional culture in modern life. Thanks to the presence of such a great number of specialists and to the scope of the discussions the session was looked upon as a genuine international congress of folklore researchers, of a great importance for the future orientation of the concept of folk art and even of cultured art.

On the occasion of the scientific session a specialized book exhibition was opened. On show were a great number of works from the domains of folklore, ethnography and ethnology from 29 countries. A gala performance of Romanian films on ethnography was also held.

Inaugurated as a triennial event, the International Folklore Festival and Contest will be the third important international cultural event organized in Romania besides the "George Enescu" musical festival and contest and the "Constantin Brancusi" colloquium. The first festival held this year enjoyed full success and made an important contribution to stimulating folk creation, to turning to account folklore in our times. It afforded an adequate framework for the peoples getting to know each other's spirituality and creative genius.

PRIZES

THE FIRST PRIZE, the Gold Medal and the Title of Laureate: The Folkloric ensemble "Joza Vlahovic" of Zagreb (Yugoslavia); the "Poicnița" folkloric ensemble of Braşov (Romania); the "Rovesnik" folkloric ensemble of Stavropol (the U.S.S.R.).

THE SECOND PRIZE, the Silver Medal: The "Dolgio" folkloric ensemble of Hubscol (the Mongolian People's Republic); the national folkloric ensemble of Tunis (Tunisia).

THE THIRD PRIZE, the Bronze Medal: The "Ivan Vazov" folkloric ensemble of Sofia (Bulgaria); the "Danzerini di Lucinico" folkloric ensemble of Gorizia (Italy).

SPECIAL PRIZES: The Prize of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania: The "Zemplin" folk song and dance ensemble of Mihalovche (Czechoslovakia); **the Prize of the Romanian Radio-and-Television:** the Folk dance ensemble of Debreczen (Hungary); **the Prize of the Bucharest Municipality:** the folk ensemble of the London "Cecil Sharp" British Society of Folk Songs and Dances; **the Prize of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania:** the "Rzeszowiacy" song and dance ensemble of Mielec (Poland); **the Prize of the bucharest Central House of Non-professional Artists:** the Folkloric ensemble of the cultural club of Uzdin (Yugoslavia); **the Prize of the Jury:** the "Balada" folkloric ensemble of Bucharest (Romania); **the Prize of the Public:** the "Junii Sibiului" folkloric ensemble of Sibiou (Romania).

MENTIONS: The folk dance ensemble of Gera (the German Democratic Republic); the "La Farandole" folk dance ensemble of Courtepin-Fribourg (Switzerland); the "Vसान" folk song and dance ensemble of Vsetin (Czechoslovakia); the "Correvrots-Vaudes" folkloric ensemble of Corravilliers (France); the "Canterini Nicastresi" folkloric ensemble of Nicastro (Italy); the folk dance ensemble of Karlsruhe (the Federal Republic of Germany); the "Pajottenland" folk dance ensemble of Sint-Ulriks-Kapelle (Belgium).

The following prizes and mentions were awarded to the countries participating in the Contest of the national costume:

The Prize for the presentation of the national costume: The "Rzeszowiacy" folkloric ensemble of Mielec (Poland); the national folkloric ensemble of Tunis (Tunisia).

The Prize for the most authentic costume: Romania, the "Dolgio" folkloric ensemble of Hubscol (the Mongolian People's Republic).

The Prize for the finest head dress: The "Dolgio" folkloric ensemble of Hubscol (the Mongolian People's Republic); the folkloric ensemble of Uzdm (Yugoslavia).

The Prize for the finest adornment: The "Dolgio" folkloric ensemble of Hubscol (the Mongolian People's Republic); the national folkloric ensemble of Tunis (Tunisia).

The Prize for the most representative men's costume: Romania; the folkloric ensemble of Uzdm (Yugoslavia).

The Prize for the most representative woman's costume: The "Rzeszowiacy" folkloric ensemble of Mielec (Poland); the folkloric ensemble of Uzdm (Yugoslavia).

The Prize for the most representative older people's costume: the "Canterini Nicastresi" folkloric ensemble of Nicastro (Italy).

The Prize for the most characteristic costume related to traditions and customs: The "Rzeszoviacy" folkloric ensemble of Mielec (Poland); the "Zemplin" folkloric ensemble of Mihalovche (Czechoslovakia).

MENTIONS: The "Pajottenland" folkloric ensemble of Sint-Ulriks-Kapelle (Belgium); the "Ivan Vazov" folkloric ensemble of Sofia (Bulgaria); the "Vसान" folkloric ensemble of Vsetin (Czechoslovakia); the "La Farandole" folkloric ensemble of Courtepin-Fribourg (Switzerland); the "Correvrots-Vaudes" folkloric ensemble of Corravilliers (France); the folkloric ensemble of Karlsruhe (the Federal Republic of Germany); the "Danzerini di Lucinico" folkloric ensemble of Gorizia (Italy); the "Joza Vlahovic" folkloric ensemble of Zagreb (Yugoslavia); the "Rovesnik" folkloric ensemble of Stavropol (the USSR).

SPECIAL PRIZES OF THE JURY: for the finest child national costume: The "Canterini Nicastresi" folkloric ensemble of Nicastro (Italy); Romania.

For the most popular participant in the parade of the national costume: Mr. Ron Smedley, of the London "Cecil Sharp" British Society of Folk Songs and Dances.



The Yugoslav, Romanian and Soviet ensembles which, besides other 17 ensembles from various countries, made a valuable contribution to the success of the first International Folklore Festival and Contest "Romania '69"

● International Conference on Phenomena in Ionized Gases

In the last few weeks Bucharest played host to some important international conferences, meetings and courses relating to various domains of science.

Among these events one of the most important was the International Conference on Phenomena in Ionized Gases whose proceedings lasted a week and were attended by more than 800 outstanding specialists from 32 countries.

It was organized by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Nuclear Energy Committee and the Ministry of Education, under the sponsorship of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics and of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Romania's Prime Minister conveyed greetings to the participants. He said that Romania made consistent efforts for the development of science and was willing to participate actively in the exchange of material and spiritual values with all countries desirous to make such exchanges. "We have endeavoured — said Ion Gheorghe Maurer — to expand scientific research in Romania. Science is one of the achievements with which we can justly pride ourselves. We have today a valuable batch of scientists, both old and young, and among them hundreds of physicists engaged in active research work in the field of modern physics within the framework of the Academy, the Nuclear Energy Committee and higher educational establishments. We have a ten-year programme for the development of science, a programme which confronts scientists, physicists in particular, with important tasks in carrying out a priority research programme of major significance for our further development".

As for the phenomena in ionized gases — a complex and spectacular domain of modern physics — some interesting achievements have been obtained by Romanian researchers. For instance, cutting and welding in plasma jet, a method achieved at Timișoara, has won the high appreciation of scientists abroad.

In the Bucharest conference, numerous papers and discussions were focussed on the direct conversion of the energy of fuels into electric power by means of plasma and by the controlled production of thermonuclear reactions, the achievement of ionic and plasma motors, the electrotechnics of plasma and the technique of gas lasers.

At the festive opening session Academicians Miron Nicolescu, Horia Hulubei and Eugen Bădărău addressed greetings to the foreign guests and emphasized the importance of the conference for the respective field of physics.

Concomitantly with the Bucharest conference, international courses were held at Mangalia-Nord on the theme "Magnetic Resonance in Solids and Associated Phenomena". The courses were organized by the Nuclear Energy Committee under the sponsorship of the International Association for the Study of the Atoms and Molecules by Radio-Electric Methods (AMPERE). Scientists and researchers in the field of nuclear physics and solid bodies from 17 countries gathered in the fine resort on the Black Sea coast in order to participate in that highly interesting international scientific event.

● Achievements in the Industry of Optical Instruments

One of Bucharest's factories built 18 years ago is specialized in the production of high-precision optical instruments.

Whereas at the beginning the factory produced but a few types of microscopes, nowadays it supplies to the home market and for export 120 kinds of products, some of them of a great complexity. Besides microscopes produced in a wide range according to the latest gains of scientific research in this field, the factory turns out various products, including cinema apparatus. Worthy of mention is the fully transistorized portable projection apparatus for 16 mm. film, which besides the good quality of projection also offers the advantage of being lighter than other types (25 kg). An important facet of the factory's activity is the production of medical instruments, including electrocardiographs, ophthalmoscopes and microcameras.

Some 30 per cent of the factory's output is exported to a great number of countries.

Recently a scientific research centre was set up within the factory; it carries out investigations with a view to working out new methods of calculus for the optical systems by means of two electronic machines.

● Days of the Balkan Medical Union

In collaboration with the International Association for Medical Research and Cultural Exchanges, with headquarters in Paris, the "Days of the Balkan Medical Union" were held in Bucharest. The proceedings, during which the latest concerns in the field of medicine were approached, were attended by representatives of the Balkan Medical Union from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, by delegates of a number of medical academies and faculties, including the French Academy of Medicine, the medicine faculties of Dakar and Abidjan and the Institute of Tropical Medicine of Antwerp, as well as by representatives of international scientific cooperation bodies — the Medical Union of the Latin Mediterranean and the Association of French-speaking Physicians of Canada.

It is also in Bucharest that took place the meeting of the leading body of the International Pharmaceutical Federation which was attended by specialists from 27 countries.

● Exhibition of Artistic Handicraft Objects

An exhibition of handicraft objects has been opened recently in the Bucharest Village Museum; it will display its exhibits over a period of six months.

The exhibition offers an opportunity to present, in a suggestive form, productions which embody the endeavours of generations upon generations of folk artists. The exhibits, though revealing a great variety as to technique, methods and concept which differ in every village, are nevertheless of a unitary character. The wealth of artistic forms point to the rich creative fantasy of the folk artists. The decorations on homes, costume, tools, textiles, jewels and musical instruments, handed down from generation to generation, have become ever more refined and more elaborate, making up a priceless cultural and artistic treasure store. At the same time the exhibition is a comprehensive and valuable historical and ethnographic document, directly reflecting the way of life of the people, its technical abilities and aesthetic concepts.

The handicraftsmen living today in Romania's villages, while carrying forward traditional techniques and concepts, at the same time use the modern, advantageous possibilities of enriching the treasure store of folk creations and integrating these forms of art in contemporary life.

It is on these coordinates that the exhibition of handicraft objects is organized. On show are 400 folk art objects, many of which belong to the collection of the Village Museum. An interesting feature of the exhibition is the presence of the best folk artists from various villages who present to visitors the process of work, their technique and the materials from which the objects of art are made. Folk masters Cernat from Sugag, Sofonea from Drăguș, Victor Ogreșeanu or Mischiu from Horezu, Maria Drăghici from Dumitru-Alba, Maria Spiridon from Sibiu and many others work here with the needle, knife and chisel using as material wood, furs and various fabrics, revealing their talent and mastery to growing numbers of visitors (over 5,000 every day), both Romanians and foreign tourists.

In the close vicinity of the exhibition a folk art fair, organized as part of the „Romania '69” international folklore festival and contest that was held between August 26 and September 4, remains open to visitors up to the beginning of next year.

● “Socialist Romania and International Cooperation”

Under the above title an over 400-page volume compiled by a staff led by Mircea Malita, Costin Murgescu and Gheorghe Surpat was brought out by the Political Publishing House of Bucharest, these days.

The volume deals with the main coordinates of Romania's foreign economic policy spotlighting, on the basis of official documents, and of many first-hand sources provided by the national and international statistical boards, the stand of Romania in the matters with which the contemporary world is confronted in the field of economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation.

The titles of the chapters are: the principles of international cooperation; the world economic circuit,

factor of progress of national economies; Socialist Romania's economic advancement — basis of broadening foreign economic relations; economic and technical collaboration and cooperation of Romania with all the socialist countries; the economic relations of Romania with the developed capitalist countries; Romania's economic relations with developing countries; the place of Romania in world trade; Romania's participation in international economic organizations; and the technical-scientific and cultural cooperation of Romania with other states.

This volume was put out on the eve of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation. The volume took into consideration the most recent data including the Draft Directives on the development of the national economy for the next Five-Year Plan, draft which was endorsed with some changes by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

● Aspect of Romania's Scientific and Cultural Cooperation with Other States

An important aspect of Romania's cooperation with other states is the granting of scholarships to foreign students and candidates for a doctor's degree, and respectively, by sending young Romanian graduates abroad.

Romanian students and candidates for a doctor's degree are now studying in 12 countries.

The first young people come to study in Romania were from among the participants in the 1953 third Festival of Youth and Students of Bucharest.

There are now 1,775 young scholarship holders from over 70 countries who are studying in Romania in various domains such as oil and gas, geology, medicine, constructions, machine-building, agronomy, and economic sciences.



To the extent to which Romania's cultural-scientific relations with other countries were expanded by the conclusion of ever more bilateral cultural agreements, the possibility was created for exchanges of lecturers for the tuition of Romanian language abroad, and for the tuition of foreign languages in Romania, respectively, at university level.

The Romanian language is now being studied in over 30 countries on various continents, in more than 100 university centres. In 22 lecturerships of 11 countries, Romanian is taught by lecturers sent by the Romanian State. There are 20 lecturers from 11 countries for the tuition of foreign languages in Romania.

HO CHI MINH

The whole Romanian people shares the profound grief felt these days by the Vietnamese people on the heavy loss suffered by the death of Ho Chi Minh, brilliant figure of the working class, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, President of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The Party and State leaders, at head with Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, went to the Embassy of the Vietnam Democratic Republic in Bucharest to express condolences.

For several days, delegations of working people from enterprises and institutions, men of science, art and culture, generals, officers and men, students and teachers, numerous residents of the capital city went to the seat of the Embassy to pay their last tribute to the memory of the great son of the Vietnamese people.

September 9, 1969, was declared day of mourning.

At the mourning meeting organised in the capital city by the Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee and Municipal People's Council, a speech was made by Gheorghe Rădulescu, member of the Executive Committee and Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who paid a vibrant "farewell" to our brilliant and great friend and comrade of struggle, of ideals and hopes, Ho Chi Minh.

Next to speak was Hoang Tu, Ambassador of the Vietnam Democratic Republic to Romania.

Mourning meetings were held throughout the country, at which the figure of the prominent militant of the international communist and working-class movement was evoked. On that occasion the working people reaffirmed their full solidarity with the struggle of the so heavily tried Vietnamese people in defence of its national being, of its sacred right to liberty and independence, against the imperialist aggression.

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To honour the memory of Ho Chi Minh, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania decided to give the name of Ho Chi Minh to an agricultural production cooperative and to a street.

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The funeral of Ho Chi Minh was attended by a Party and State delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, formed of Ion Gheorghe

Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the delegation; Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ștefan Peterfi, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, and Constantin Băbeanu, Romanian Ambassador to the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

On September 8, the Romanian Party and State delegation laid a wreath at the catafalque of Ho Chi Minh, writing afterwards in the register of condolences: "The Party and State delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania expresses deepest compassion, sincere and profound condolences on behalf of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, of Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu personally, on behalf of the whole Romanian people, for the loss of President Ho Chi Minh.

"The Communist Party, the whole Romanian people honour in the person of Ho Chi Minh the great Party and State leader, who served with boundless passion and devotion the vital interests of the people from whose ranks he was born, the struggle for the removal of colonial bondage, the heroic resistance against the imperialist aggression, the cause of building a dignified, free, independent and happy life for his people. Ho Chi Minh, remarkable militant and outstanding leader of the international communist and working-class movement, of the national and social liberation movement, closely blended patriotism with proletarian internationalism, tirelessly fought against any form of subjugation and oppression, for the defence of the right of each people to decide its own fate, for the cause of the unity of the socialist countries, of the communist and workers' parties, of all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

"In the hearts and consciousness of the working people of our Homeland, Ho Chi Minh will live for ever as a sincere, and constant friend of the Romanian people.

"The Party and State delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania pays in these solemn moments a last and sorrowful homage to the friend and Comrade Ho Chi Minh, expresses the full solidarity of the Communist Party, of the Government and of the whole Romanian people with the righteous and noble cause of the brother Vietnamese people".

A Flagrant Contradiction of the Interests of Peace

In connection with the military incidents which are leading to aggravation of the situation in the Near East, daily *Scinteia* of September 10 carried a commentary under the heading "A Flagrant Contradiction of the Interests of Peace" which reads:

The news about the attack by the land, air and naval forces of Israel against the United Arab Republic aroused the strongest disapproval among public opinion in Romania. By its deliberate character and its scope, this attack goes beyond the military incidents whose recent frequency was alarming, it is a military operation which flagrantly violates the resolution of the Security Council concerning the cessation of fire in the Near East after the June 1966 hostilities.

Such serious acts cannot contribute to the creation of conditions for the peaceful settlement of the conflict in that area and, moreover, are adding new elements of tension, are worsening and complicating still more the situation, seriously endangering the chances of peace.

The interests of all peoples imperiously demand the extinction of the hotbed of unrest and war in the Near East. The whole experience confirms that this cannot be attained by the steady sharpening of the situation, by military actions, by the methods of policy of strength, and also that the idea itself of repressions is unjustifiable and fully inadmissible, and is incompatible with the norms of international law and generates dangers for the general peace.

Proceeding precisely from such considerations, Romania consistently declared herself against the military operations in the Near East and, after the cessation of hostilities,

against the maintenance of Arab territories under occupation, stressing that the attempts to solve litigious problems by arms cannot serve the interests of the peoples in that area but only of the forces of imperialism and aggression — the only ones interested in the perpetuation and escalation of tension.

It was, continues to be and will remain the firm conviction of the Romanian people that the road towards peace and security in the Near East cannot be but the solving of the existing divergencies on mutually acceptable bases, the creation of premises for the development of all peoples in that area on the road of independence and progress. Romania most categorically declares herself for the solving of the conflict in the Near East by the application of the November 1967 resolution of the Security Council, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab occupied territories, for the observance of the territorial integrity and independence of all states, the solving of the Palestine refugees question and of the other problems in keeping with the interests of the peoples in that region of the world, the ensuring of international peace and security.

While resolutely condemning the Israeli military attack, just as any other acts of a nature to increase tension in that region, public opinion in Romania firmly demands that an end should be definitively put to this adventurous course, which could have serious implications on the security of that region. Romanian public opinion considers that every effort must be made for seeking out the ways and means leading to the peaceful solving of the conflict in the Near East, in the interest of general peace, *Scinteia* winds up.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● The Romanian Foreign Trade Minister Cornel Burtică, paid an official visit to Japan, at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

A Trade and Navigation Treaty was signed on the occasion between the two countries. Under this Treaty, the two governments agreed to grant each other the clause of the most favoured nation in problems of common interest, as for instance customs, navigation, travels and protection of persons and properties.

The Foreign Trade Minister was received by the Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. On that occasion, a useful exchange of opinions was held concerning bilateral relations, especially in the economic domain. Cornel Burtică also met different political personalities as well as representatives of business circles.

● A Swedish parliamentary delegation, led by Henry Allar, Speaker of the Parliament and his wife, paid a visit to Romania.

● The Minister of Agriculture of Denmark Peter Larsen, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Giosan, Chairman of the Higher Council of Agriculture.

● On September 2, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Georgi Bogdanov, on the latter's ending his mission to Romania. The meeting passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

● Following negotiations that proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, a Protocol was signed in Sofia on September 3, concerning the exchange of goods and payments between Romania and Bulgaria for 1970. The Protocol envisages an over 17

per cent increase in the exchange of goods in 1970, compared with the estimated reciprocal deliveries for this year.

● A commercial protocol was signed in Khartoum on September 3 between Romania and the Sudan for the period September 1, 1969—June 30, 1970.

● The Foreign Affairs Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, Gehendra Bahadur Rajbhandary, paid a short visit to Romania.

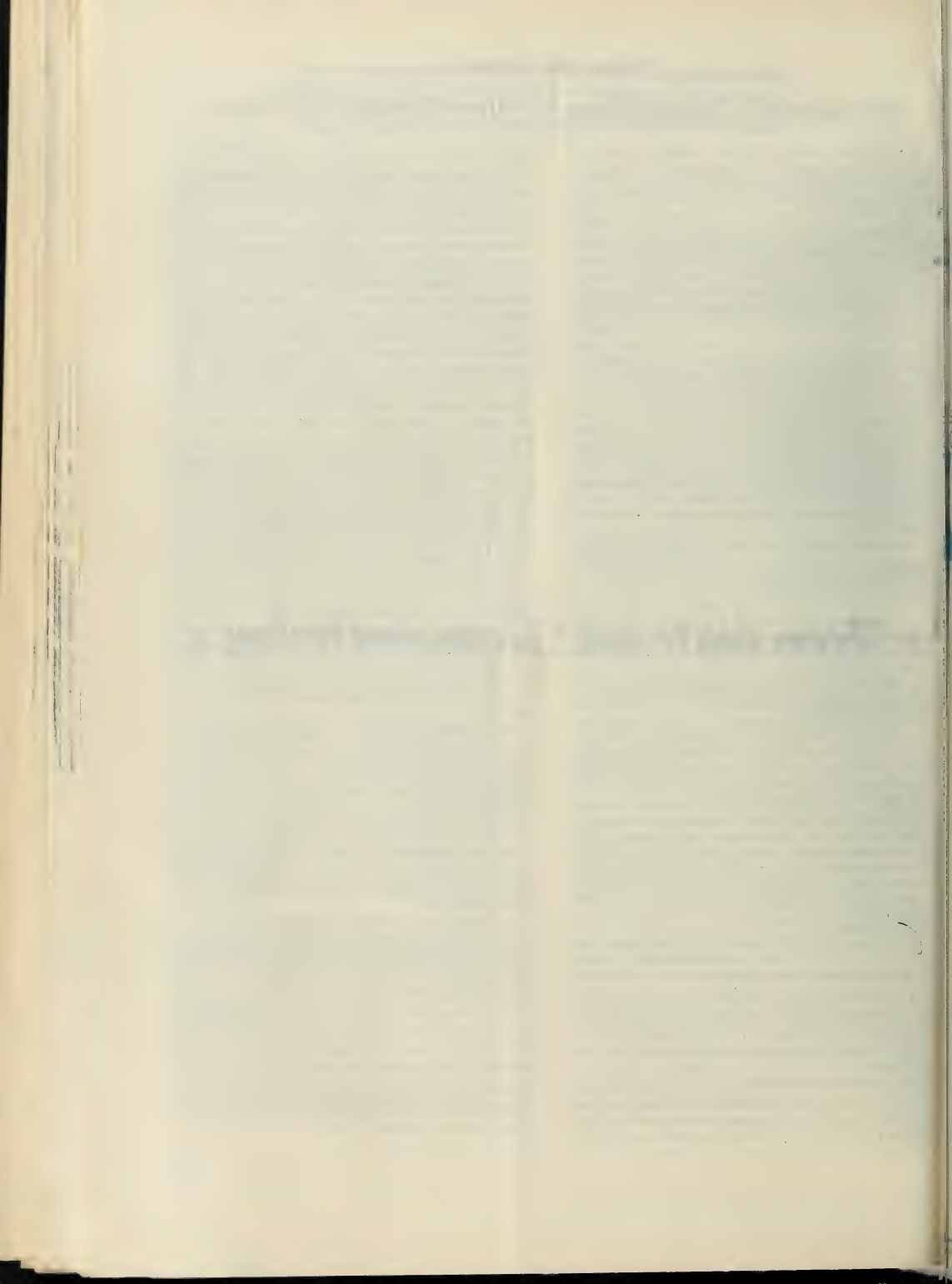
The guest was received by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers.

● At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dr. Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland, will pay an official visit to Romania between September 22 and 26.

● On the 25th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution of Bulgaria, a Party and Government delegation of Romania, led by Iosif Banc, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, took part in the festivities held in Sofia.

● The Romanian Foreign Trade Minister, Cornel Burtică, paid a visit to Brno, where he had talks with Jan Tabacek, Foreign Trade Minister of Czechoslovakia. Problems concerning economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries were particularly discussed.

● At the invitation of the Romanian Government, the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Malgashi Republic, Mr. Jacques Rabemananjara, will pay an official visit to Romania between September 17 and 21.



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PLENARY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

December 10-13, 1969

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, GENERAL SECRETARY
OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, ON CONCLUDING
THE PROCEEDINGS

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COMMUNIQUE OF PLENARY MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on December 10-13, 1969.

At the start of the proceedings, the plenum observed a minute's silence in memory of Dumitru Petrescu and Alexandru Moghioros, veteran fighters of the communist and working-class movement, front-ranking activists of our Party and State, who died during the period since the last plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting debated the draft state plan of development of the national economy and the draft state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1970 - the last year of the 1966-1970 Five-Year Plan. Appreciating that the provisions of the two drafts submitted to debate comply with the guidelines established in the Five-Year Plan, with the possibilities and necessities of the national economy, of our socialist society, and with the indications of the Tenth Party Congress concerning the high-rate development of material production, of science, education and culture, and the advancement of the living standards of the working people, the Plenary Meeting unanimously endorsed them and decided that they should be submitted for enactment to the current session of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The plenary meeting examined the proposals put forward by the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives with regard to higher pensions for the cooperative farmers. The plenum appreciated that the

inauguration of the old-age and sickness pension system for cooperative farmers has been an important measure of social welfare. The plenum unanimously endorsed the proposals for raising the pensions for cooperative farmers by 50-80 per cent, starting January 1, 1970, with more marked rises in the pensions of cooperative members who have been working for a longer period in the agricultural production cooperative. Following the measures that have been endorsed, the funds expended for payment of pensions to the cooperative farmers will grow by nearly 390 million lei in 1970, as against 1969. Besides the amounts they are receiving from the Pensions Fund, the retired cooperative farmers will keep benefiting by social assistance granted by the cooperative as well as by the plot of land assigned to them for use, in keeping with the Agricultural Production Cooperative Statute. The plenum expresses its conviction that the pension rises will contribute to a continuous improvement of the living conditions of the retired peasants and of their families, and will signify an important stimulatory factor in the activity of the cooperative peasantry.

The plenary meeting examined the proposals of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP concerning the establishment of commissions per problems at the Central Committee and at the local Party bodies - in keeping with The Rules adopted by the Tenth Party Congress - and endorsed a decision on the organization and functioning of these commissions. The decision of the plenary meeting stipulates the establishment of the following commissions at the CC of the RCP: the Commission for economic affairs; the Commission for agricultural and silvicultural affairs; the Commission for social, health and living standard issues; the Commission for questions related to the development of the social and state system; the Commission for organizational, Party activity and inner Party life questions; the Commission for questions related to the training

of cadres, education and science; the Commission for ideological and cultural-education problems; the group of lecturers of the Central Committee; and the Commission for international relations. Likewise, at the county, municipal and town committees of the Party, the following commissions will function: Economic commission; Commission for agricultural and silvicultural affairs, Commission for organizational, Party activity and inner Party life questions; Commission for propaganda, education, science and culture; and the group of lecturers of the county, municipal or town committee of the Party. Contingent upon their specific activity, similar commissions will also be established at the other local Party bodies.

The commissions will be made up of the members of the respective Party bodies, as well as of other experienced cadres with adequate political and professional training. At the Central Committee, these commissions will be headed by secretaries or members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and at the local bodies - by secretaries or other members of the Bureaux of the Party Committees. The secretaries of the Central Committee and of the other Party bodies, and their sections will systematically consult with the commissions on the major measures in the domains they are concerned with and will ensure the participation of the members of the commissions in all activities for their implementation.

The plenary meeting has also endorsed the decision on an improved consultation with and information of the Party active, the communists and the other working people concerning the activity of the Party and State bodies, the problems related to the home and foreign policy of the Party and Government. The plenary meeting has noted that information of and consultation with the Party active, the communists and the mass of working people with regard

to the most important problems of the home and foreign policy promoted by the Party and Government, the discussions and exchanges of views in connection with the major issues of economic and social life, have increasingly developed into fundamental methods in the activity of the Central and local Party bodies.

Setting out from the results recorded, the Central Committee has established that the principal draft decisions on a Party and State line, the major measures regarding economic, political and social-cultural activity, and the problems related to the advancement of counties, localities, enterprises and agricultural units should be extensively and in an organized and systematic manner debated with the Party active, with the members of the Party organizations and with the broad mass of working people. The decision also establishes the obligation of all Party bodies to present reports and information on their activity to the Party members, as well as the obligation of the leading cadres of the Party and State to effectively support the activity of the local bodies, assisting them directly in organizing their work and in carrying out the duties incumbent on them. The decision stipulates it a task of the members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, of the members of all Party and State bodies, of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, of the Party, State and public organization functionaries to participate in the information of communists and of the broad mass of working people, on the home and foreign policy, on the entire activity of the Party and Government. The plenum expresses its conviction that these measures will contribute to performing at an ever higher standard the Party's leading role in all compartments of social life, that they will stimulate an

active and many-sided participation of the communists, of all working people, in carrying through the policy and the decisions of the Party and the State.

The plenary meeting has been informed on the unfolding of the Meeting of Party and State leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, held in Moscow over December 3-4, 1969. The plenary meeting expressed its satisfaction in connection with the results of the Meeting, considering that it has occasioned a useful exchange of views which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, understanding and cooperation, on problems concerning the evolution of the international relations, the political situation on our continent, the changes occurred in the policy of the GDR following the formation of the new Government included, the realization of security in Europe and in the world, and the defence of peace.

The Plenary Meeting assessed highly and unanimously approved the activity of the Romanian Party and State delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, conducted in the spirit of the foreign policy established by the Tenth Party Congress, of strengthening friendship, cooperation and unity with the socialist countries, of expanding relations with all states, regardless of social and political system, of expanding international cooperation and of active participation in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace.

The plenary meeting decided to promote comrade Dumitru Popa from the ranks of alternate members to the ranks of members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and to elect comrade Manea Mănescu Secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting also decided to promote comrade Zaharia Stancu from the ranks of alternate members to the ranks of members of the Central Committee.

Speaking during the debates of the problems on the agenda were comrades Iosif Uglar, Constantin Băbălău, Alexandru Sobaru, Gheorghe Homoștean, Constantin Dăscălescu, Mihai Telescu, Aurel Baranga, Constantin Cîrțină, Petre Ionescu, Vasile Malinschi, Stefan Boboș, Mihnea Gheorghiu, Alexandru Boabă, Aurel Duca, Gheorghe Buzdugan, Ion Gheorghe, Ion Avram, Ion Sîrbu, Pavel Stefan, Emil Bobu, Mihai Roșianu, Angelo Miculescu, Nicolae Vereș, Zaharia Stancu, Florian Dănălache, Constantin Pîrvulescu, Carol Kiraly, Ion Crăciun, Gheorghe Necula, Cornel Burtică, Nicolae Bozdog, and Ioachim Moga. Likewise, in the work groups of the plenary meeting, 68 comrades participated in the discussions.

At the end of the debates a speech was made by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu.

SPEECH BY NICOLAE CEAUSESCU, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE
ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, ON CONCLUDING THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE PLENARY MEETING OF THE CC OF THE RCP

Dear Comrades,

The plenum of the Central Committee has debated highly important present-day problems of the Party and State activity, of the development of our socialist society. The plenary meeting proceeded to a thorough examination of the drafts of the State plan and budget for 1970 - the last year of the Five-Year Plan -, discussed proposals with regard to higher pensions for the cooperative farmers, analyzed measures for the organization and functioning of the per problem commissions at the Central Committee and at the local Party bodies, established tasks for improving consultation with and information of the Party active, the communists and the other working people on the activity of the Party and State bodies, on the home and foreign policy of the Party and Government. The plenum also analyzed and approved the activity conducted by our delegation at the meeting of Party and State leaders of socialist countries held in Moscow on December 3-4, 1969. The fact that the proceedings have been in work groups and in plenum rendered it possible for a large number of comrades to state their views on the problems on the agenda, to set forth both positive and critical remarks, as well as proposals and suggestions for the steady improvement of our future activity.

Most obviously, the economic issues have held the chief place within the debates of the plenum. The speakers referred to the major questions related to the

implementation of the current plan, drew conclusions for next year, carefully examined the possibilities of the ministries, counties and economic enterprises as to fulfilment of the 1970 plan provisions, and laid stress on the chief directions towards which we have to channel efforts in order to achieve the targets we have set ourselves. Of course, the critical observations and proposals which have been advanced here will have to be thoroughly analyzed by the ministries as well as by the bodies of the Central Committee and by the Council of Ministers. Our Party and State bodies will have to attentively examine all the problems that issued from the plenary meeting debates, will have to take steps for their solution on making the plan provisions final as well as throughout the practical activity to be conducted for their implementation.

In proceeding to the implementation of the big tasks established for 1970 we are relying on a firm economic groundwork and are setting out at the same time from the good results achieved this year. Worthy of appreciation is the fact that industrial output in 1969 is estimated to grow at a rate of 10.7 per cent, compared with last year. Industrial activity was more firmly directed this year towards the assimilation of new products of a higher technical standard, towards the extension of modern branches related to the contemporary technico-scientific revolution, towards a higher turning to account of our material resources; industry has made a still greater contribution to the technical endowment of the national economy. Labour productivity in industry as a whole rises by about 5.3 per cent over last year; the attainment of the plan indicators in the matter of cutting down costs is also estimated to be achieved.

In agriculture rises over 1968 have been recorded at maize, sun-flower and especially fruit output. Although

we have had to cope this year, too, with unfavourable climatic conditions which at some crops have determined poorer harvests, we may state on the main that agricultural production ensures the population's supply with farmfood produce and that we are meeting the requirements of the national economy.

We cannot, however, fail to refer to the fact that there have also been a series of drawbacks in our economy this year, in industry as well as in agriculture. The fact should be laid bare especially that the necessary measures were not taken on time last year for ensuring a rhythmical technico-material supply; supply activity continued to proceed with difficulty and this has been prejudicial to the activity of the enterprises, to the work done for implementing the plan. These shortcomings made it necessary for the enterprises and the working people to make extra efforts for fulfilling the plan. I am referring to this fact because it is necessary that we draw all the relevant conclusions for the future. The comrades in charge of technico-material supplies must take all the necessary measures so that this problem should be solved at last.

As for agriculture, besides difficulties arising from weather conditions, we must say that shortcomings have also been manifest in the work of the agricultural bodies, of the comrades who were guiding and controlling activity in this sector; these shortcomings have generated negative effects on fulfilment of the planned growth of farm output.

We are realizing this year a volume of investments amounting to more than 62 thousand million lei; by December 1, no less than 335 industrial and agricultural production capacities had been put into service, which helped enhancing still more the national economic potential. One may say that our socialist economy has this year, too, witnessed a dynamical progress, has grown at sustained rates, ensuring the in-

crease of the national income and creating further possibilities for raising the living standards of the working people in town and country.

All the successes won this year in the economic progress of the homeland are the outcome of the enthusiastic, devoted labour of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia who are steadfastly carrying through the Party's Marxist-Leninist policy of constant modernization of the productive forces, of increasing the national wealth, of ensuring the many-sided progress of our socialist society.

A high contribution to the achievement of these positive results have made the Party bodies and organizations, the town municipal and county committees of the Party; the thousands upon thousands of communists active in all the compartments of social life and who are implementing the Party's political line with ardour and a lofty sense of responsibility. Our Party has throughout this period carried on an ample organizational and political activity for mobilizing the energies and initiatives of the working people in the work for fulfilling and topping the plan tasks, for an increasingly ample disclosure of the great resources and possibilities our socialist economy has at hand. An important role in this respect was played by the emulation started early this year between the county Party organizations. It issues from rough data that in most of the counties the commitments will be fulfilled and surpassed, with good results being recorded especially by the Jassy, Maramureş, Prahova, Braşov, Neamţ, Cluj, Vrancea, Satu Mare, Suceava and Galaţi counties. It is expected that important amounts of pig iron, steel, rolled goods, man-made fibres, knitwear, footwear, etc. would be achieved over and above plan as part of the emulation.

Of course, the results of this year could have been still better if a series of shortcomings would not

have continued in economic activity, which have a negative impact on the efficiency of production, on the degree to which our material and human resources are used. I am making a point of stressing this once more, because it is our duty to draw the most serious conclusions from the manner in which activity proceeded in the past, to act most resolutely for doing away with the drawbacks that have been manifest, some of them for a longer time, to take due steps for ensuring a strict implementation of all the quantitative and qualitative plan targets for 1970, on which the implementation of the provisions of the whole Five-Year Plan depends.

You will have certainly remarked on examining the draft plan submitted to the plenary meeting, that in 1970 too, a high rate of economic growth will be maintained, ensuring not only the fulfilment but in many respects even the overfulfilment of the initial Five-Year Plan provisions; an industrial output worth 295 thousand million lei is planned to be achieved in 1970 by the socialist enterprises, as well as an agricultural output to the value of well-nigh 87 thousand million lei, and also a national income of some 213 thousand million lei. Moreover, the Romanian economy is to witness next year further qualitative changes of a structural nature, as a result of the sustained development of modern industrial branches, the expansion and improvement of the technical and material groundwork of agriculture, of constructions and of the transport system, and of intensified participation in international economic and technico-scientific cooperation as well as in the world exchange of assets.

A salient feature of the plan for 1970 is the special stress laid on a heightened efficiency of all economic activity, concentrating the efforts of the ministries, centrals and enterprises on a most rational and

outstandingly profitable use of the production capacities, on cutting down raw material and fuel consumption, on raising labour productivity at a more intensive rate and reducing production costs. As a result of the positive processes that have taken place in economy these last few years, as well as of the measures to be taken for raising economic efficiency, it is envisaged that a more marked growth of the national income than of the social product will be achieved; whilst the social product will increase by 10.3 per cent over 1969, the national income is planned to increase at a rate of 12 per cent.

By fulfilment of the plan provisions for 1970 the material groundwork is ensured for the next Five-Year Plan, for the realization of the targets established by the Tenth Party Congress. To this end a volume of investments exceeding by 3.1 thousand million lei the level stipulated for this year under the current Five-Year Plan will be carried out; 1970 will see the start of work for about 250 important economic projects. Likewise, action will be undertaken for expanding the raw material basis, and steps will be taken for training a large number of qualified cadres, as well as for a more active and more efficient participation of scientific research in the solving of problems related to economic advancement.

The tasks included in next year's plan do undoubtedly demand special efforts - but we have every condition at hand for fulfilling them. The provisions of the 1970 plan are commensurate with the real possibilities of our economy, and do also harmonize with the necessities of its development at a sustained rate. The productive capacities in existence and those to be commissioned next year allow not only for the integral attainment of the established production levels in all branches but also for exceeding them. Conditions exist for ensuring the technical and

material supply needed for the fulfilment of the planned tasks, for an even run of economic activity. The working people, the economic staff, the Party bodies and organizations have acquired valuable experience in economic activity, in the work for its constant improvement, and we are sure that by mobilizing their entire creative capacity they will record fresh successes in expanding and consolidating the technical and material groundwork of our new system, ensuring the conditions for building the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

Comrades,

I would like to refer further on to some more important issues of our economic activity in the present period.

The draft plan clearly points out that in keeping with our Party's general line of socialist industrialization we shall pay next year, too, special attention to industrial advancement.

Industrial output in 1970 is to increase by 11.3 per cent, and in this framework group A by 11.8 per cent, and group B by 10.2 per cent. Following the implementation of these provisions the share of industrial output in the social product, calculated in constant prices, will reach 65.7 per cent as against 60 per cent in the first year of the current Five-Year Plan.

A cardinal target of the plan for 1970 is to expand and use more judiciously the national raw material basis. With this end in view important tasks are envisaged for the mining industry, whose output is to rise next year by 12.8 per cent, especially as a result of an increase in coal and in copper, lead and zinc ore extraction. For the fulfilment of these tasks, the Ministry of Mines and the mining combines are in duty bound to take measures for

raising the mechanization degree of the operations and increasing driving speeds in galleries, for improving the mining methods and dressing procedures, and to establish concrete programmes of mining preparations for each and every pit. True, some of our deposits are poorer in useful content, but by employing advanced technologies they may become efficient, they may serve with good results the interests of the national economy, and therefore their more intensive exploration and utilization must be ensured. Bearing in mind the important weight carried by oil products in the country's balance of raw materials, it is necessary for the Ministry of Oil to more resolutely concern itself with improving the mining technologies, with cutting down losses in oil extraction and piping, with utilizing great-depth drilling and re-activating the stock of idle wells - with a view to better turning to use reserves and to ensuring the oil product quantities stipulated in the State plan for the processing industry. This claims from both the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Oil to faster improve their activity, to do away with the shortcomings that have been manifest, especially in the mining sector in recent years, to take steps for the activity in the mining and oil sectors to proceed with better results.

With the aim of expanding the raw material basis, the State Committee of Geology and the ministries in charge of extractive branches will have to draw up a special programme of geological researches, closely related to the needs of economy, which should ensure a shortening of the exploration period, an intensification of activity in new, less accessible areas, as well as a comprehensive investigation of geological deposits in our country.

I should mention the fact that analysis of the plan for the current year has disclosed that geological activity is still proceeding at an unsatisfactory rate, that investigation in the new areas proceeds with difficulty. The conclu-

sion has been reached that we have to reorganize in the shortest possible time the entire geological activity, linking it closer to the production units in the already known areas and create at the same time geological bodies for the investigation of new areas where further mineral resources could undoubtedly be discovered. This necessity has made itself conspicuous for some time, but there has been a delay in taking practical measures; the Council of Ministers will have to solve this problem efficiently in the first quarter of next year.

In the electric power industry which in 1970 will produce nearly 35 thousand million ~~kwh~~ - meeting in good conditions the needs of the national economy and the population's consumption requirements - it is necessary that endeavours should turn towards an increasingly marked use of coal resources so that the weight should be reduced of hydrocarbons which could thus be turned to good account with higher results by industrial processing.

In this connection I would like to mention that although we have intended for some time to embark upon using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes on a larger scale - we even have a national programme to this end - the results are still poor, we are lagging in this sphere. The existing forces are pulverized; although we have a committee for the peaceful uses of nuclear power, 7-8 institutions are now tackling these problems; the committee performs rather sponsorship of exchanges of views, of letters, and of documents between various ministries, of the circulation of notifications which, as is well known, entombs vivid activity. It is most necessary for us to proceed to the reorganization of this activity, to concentrate into one single hand the efforts dedicated to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, electric power generation included.

Let us turn the committee for nuclear energy into a vivid active organism, such as is nuclear energy itself, and not into an almost idling body. This is particularly important for ensuring electric power and in general, for using the tremendous force of atom in the advancement of our national economy. I think that the plenary meeting has to establish that in the course of the first quarter next year this problem should find a solution, so that we should be able by the end of next year to not only make remarks about the importance of nuclear energy, but also come forward with concrete results in this sphere.

The plan for 1970 stipulates important rises in metallurgical output - of about 21 per cent at pig iron, 18 per cent at steel and 19 per cent at rolled goods, surpassing the provisions established in the Five-Year Plan. An important increase will be recorded next year in the output of alloy steels which should reach close on 400,000 tons. In order to help the fulfilment of these tasks, the Ministry of Metallurgy must concern itself particularly with improving the utilization indices of the iron-and-steel units, with the commissioning on schedule or even ahead of term of the rolling capacities stipulated in the plan.

We should mention that these big rises are due to the fact that new production capacities are being or have been put into service, i.e. to the efforts made by our State for the advancement of this sector of activity.

The machine-building industry will keep developing at a high rate; in 1970 it is to cover about 66 per cent of the equipment needed by the economy, as against 61.8 per cent this year. Special stress will be further laid on the growth of electronics and electrotechnique and especially of complex equipments, on the growth and diversification of the production of building equipment and of the production of farm machinery. For enhancing

the contribution of this branch to the technical endowment of economy, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry will have, together with the other economic ministries, to establish concrete measures and programmes concerning the assimilation of new, high-standard machinery and equipment needed by various production compartments. Special attention must be paid to the production of installations based on cooperation with enterprises of socialist countries or of other states.

I want to dwell in particular on the need for improving the technical endowment of existing production capacities in the machine-building sector. We have a series of plants to which we set the task of producing chemical equipment, for example, yet they are lacking the necessary endowment for fulfilling this task. Thus, the Grivița works - which a few years ago was streamlined to this end by reason that in the past it had carried out operations for boiler shops and that chemical equipment, too, is allegedly "a sort of boiler shop" - continues functioning with almost the same endowment as in the past; besides several measures of redeployment of machines - some of them 70-80 years old actually - nothing has been done in order to create the modern technical basis needed for chemical equipment production. Such is the situation with other works as well. It is necessary for the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry to pay great attention to the endowment of the existing capacities in the first place, as well as to using them with a maximum of technical and economic efficiency. We are investing annually thousands of millions of lei in this branch, but the comrades fail to concern themselves precisely with the organization and technical equipment of the existing capacities. It is necessary for the relevant ministry just as for the State Planning Committee to reanalyze the situation in respect of the endowment of our machine-building enterprises, to solve in a short time their adequate

technical endowment. Only in this way shall we be able to carry out under good conditions the vast programme we have set ourselves for the next five-year plan period, in the matter of advancing the production of machine-tool and equipment. Bearing in mind the importance of this branch and the fact that in recent years a large number of institutes concerned with machine-building have been created, it is necessary for us to better organize research activity so that it should make its own, increasingly substantial contribution to the improvement of the machinery and equipments we are producing.

It is necessary to intensify concerns for faster turning to good use - in this branch as actually also in other domains of the economy - the licences purchased from abroad, since their integration into fabrication is taking at present an exaggeratedly long time. We have licences purchased 7-8 years ago which have not been put into operation to this very day. Under the present conditions, the loss entailed by such carelessness is evident. In the future it will be necessary to specify it even by plan provisions what licences are to be imported, how they will be used and their improvement continued, in step with scientific progress. The causes entailing a fast technical depreciation of products manufactured upon licences must be eliminated. It is necessary that when approving purchase of a licence, the commissioning term should also be stipulated, as well as the responsibilities of the economic bodies and units in charge of turning it to good account, and the obligations of the research institutes with respect to ensuring its improvement.

The demands of contemporary technical progress render it necessary for the planning bodies, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry as well as for the centrals and industrial groups of the machine-building sector to lay

greatest stress on the concentration and streamlining of output, on turning to good account the advantages of large-scale fabrication, securing in this way a higher competitiveness of the products in the international market. Under the next five-year plan it will be necessary to aim at a streamlining of the machine-building industry to domestic needs and possibilities as well as to the demands of an increasingly expanded international economic cooperation. The fact has to be grasped that without proceeding actually to streamlining and specializing production in this sector of activity we shall be unable to achieve a fast improvement of technical manufacturing conditions and neither a high economic efficiency.

The highest rate of growth - of over 21 per cent - will next year, too, be recorded in the chemical industry; its output rise will be achieved especially by stepping up the production of fertilizers, plastics and man-made yarns and fibres. Since the comrades of the Chemical Industry Ministry use to tell us that in their sector the results are good, as its rate of growth is the highest, we must stress here that this growth is due to the big investments, to the importation of equipment, to the putting into service of new production capacities. Of course, it is easy to increase output twofold if one makes investments and provides the adequate equipments! Undoubtedly, this too, asks for a certain effort from those who are working in this branch, but the rate of growth is determined especially by the direction we are giving to the investments. Taking into account that the chemical industry is an important sector of our economy and of modern economy in general, we are paying special attention to it, with investments in this sector exceeding the level of almost all the other ministries. But high-rate development of the branch demands enhanced concern from the Ministry of Chemical Industry

for achieving in a short time the planned parameters at all the existing capacities, for putting into service the new units in keeping with schedule, for ensuring a good operation of all the installations. Greater attention will have to be paid to the technical maintenance of the equipments, the frequent breakdowns occurring at the big chemical combines and which are causing serious losses of production must be done away with.

We must draw once again the attention of the Chemical Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Trade to make a more extensive use of our domestic forces and not resort so easily to imports as they are doing today. It is of general knowledge, for example, that Romania has been among the first countries to produce ammonium. Nevertheless, now too we are importing equipment, technologies and technological processes for the fabrication of ammonium; it seems that we have good experts in this sphere and if we would use them better higher results could be obtained. We must think of other chemical domains, too, where we might eventually solve some problems with domestic forces, resorting less to imports. In fact, the Ministry of Chemical Industry has a series of technological processes, some of them worked out many years ago, which in the meanwhile are turned to use in the international market; at home, however, they are kept as "secret documents", although they are no longer a secret to anybody and in no case to people concerned with chemical research. The problem of efficiently turning to good account national research in the domain of chemistry is an outstandingly important one and must find an adequate solution fastest. I must say that unfortunately, the leadership of the Ministry of Chemistry has to this very day failed to draw every conclusion and to act duly in this respect.

In the timber industry, production is to increase especially by a better use of timber. The Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture, the Ministry of Timber Industry

the forestry bodies and the timber industrialization combines are in duty bound to take steps for a more rational exploitation of the forest stock; the practice of exploiting young forests must be completely eliminated, and the areas of more difficult access should also be exploited in the future.

The big volume of investments we have to carry out calls for paying special attention to the expansion of the building-materials industry. In order to do away fastest with the lag in this branch, a 13.1 per cent increase in output is envisaged for 1970. We must say that this increase is below the needs of our economy and it is necessary for the Ministry of Building Materials Industry as well as for the people's councils - which are starting to hold an important place in the production of such materials - to find fresh possibilities so that an extra growth of output should be ensured already next year. It is also necessary to start building further production capacities, bearing in mind the constantly growing need of building materials under the next five-year plan. The drive for diversifying assortments, for introducing into fabrication new, light and efficient building materials has to be intensified.

Next year's plan attaches particular importance to the industrial branches producing for the population's consumption, to satisfying in ever better conditions the requirements of working people, to creating conditions for raising the comfort degree of material life. The output of the consumer goods industry will further witness a marked process of diversification, especially by multiplying the range of assortments made of domestic raw materials. The enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Food Industry, as well as handicraft cooperatives and the local industry units must concern themselves more permanently with improving the quality of these products

and also their esthetical features and durability.

We have to give more independence and autonomy to the enterprises in this sector of activity. Organizational conditions have to be provided, especially in the case of the local industry and handicraft cooperatives, so that the units may produce a wider range of assortments asked for by the population. One should no longer be waiting for Bucharest to establish what kind of products have to be consumed at Baia Mare, Suceava or Argeş. The exaggerated centralization of planning has uniformized consumer goods output, has fettered the initiatives of the work collectives and, maybe nowhere else is it more acutely necessary for us than in this sector to act promptly in order to enable the enterprises to display their initiatives, to produce what the population asks for, what sells well, what meets the tastes of consumers. For some small-scale products it will be necessary to abandon the practice of setting the prices from the centre, since no matter how competent the Price Committee, it is impossible for it to set the prices for all the assortments and products in demand with the population.

Of course, we must see to it that at large-scale products, at the products turned out by the big industry, cheap assortments should be planned and ensured for the population's supply. But as to assortments produced in small quantities, which are meant for meeting the variety of demands from consumers, we must make it possible for the producer organizations to set the prices, certainly by taking account of production costs and by limiting the profit. In this way, the exercise of the necessary control as well as an ampler initiative of the producer units, will be rendered possible.

Following fulfilment by each branch of the production tasks established in the 1970 plan, our socialist

industry will strengthen still more its leading position in the national economy, will enhance its capability of turning to good account to a higher degree the country's material and labour resources, of meeting to an increasing extent the requirements of society, of contributing to raising the degree of civilization of our homeland.

In the work groups as well as in the plenum of the Central Committee, great attention has rightly been paid to problems related to raising the efficiency of our industrial activity. Indeed, the advancement of our socialist economy imposes today - alongside of further ensuring a high rate of growth - sustained concern for an efficient use and with a maximum of profitableness, of the entire industrial potential: of raw materials and of auxiliary materials, of production capacities and of labour force.

In this context, one of the essential duties which have to be in the focus of preoccupation with all ministries and economic units, as well as the Party bodies and organizations, is to cut down the consumption of materials. It has been shown at this plenary meeting and said on other occasions too, that the consumption norms are still fairly large in our country, being conducive to an irrational use of raw material and failing to stimulate the introduction of improved technologies. Some success in saving raw materials has been achieved in recent years, but this is still far from having exhausted the existing reserves.

We will have to proceed with determination especially to cutting down metal consumptions. It must be said that compared with achievements in other countries, specific metal consumption for rolled goods is still unjustifiably high in our country: in the machine-building industry, there are many products at which metal consumption exceeds twice, and sometimes even thrice their weight. At the Executive Committee, in the discussions with the ministries

numerous examples have been cited pointing to the fact that compared with similar industrial products in other countries, our products weigh sometimes over twice as heavy. This shows how big reserves there are in the sphere of material consumptions. The 1970 plan stipulates a reduction in metal consumption norms - of 8 per cent in machine-building and of 15 per cent in building operations - but these should be viewed as minimal tasks. Special attention will have to be given throughout all the branches of the national economy to the drive for re-designing metal makes, for revising and improving manufacturing technologies. Until the next five-year plan will have been made final, the State Planning Committee together with the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry for Industrial Constructions will have to draw up a detailed programme of measures which, starting 1971, should ensure a radical cut in consumption norms, in keeping with world standards. It is necessary for us to achieve in a few years, or more precisely in 2-3 years, products that should be comparable from all points of view with similar makes in the world market. A contribution to eliminating the exaggerated metal consumption has also to be made by the metallurgical industry which is in duty bound to increase the output of top-quality steels, to supply the processing industry with multiple profiles of set sizes, in keeping with the concrete needs of the enterprises.

Particularly energetic action is also needed for cutting down specific coke and pitwood consumption, where a great deal of wasting is going on. The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry and the Ministry of Mines must in the future ensure a more responsible administration of these materials for the procurement of which our economy is making big efforts. I should like to remind the comrades of Hunedoara - who told us about the good results they have

achieved, indeed, in their activity - that there has been a more than 3-month delay in the commissioning of the coke plant and that this has caused a serious coke deficit. That is why it is necessary to take steps for such projects to be realized in the shortest time and in good conditions; in the case referred to failure to commission the project has been actually due to mistakes in the execution of work. Of course, the ministry, too, has its share of guilt, yet the Ministry is in Bucharest while the county committee is on the spot and has to keep a most attentive eye on the progress of work. In the chemical industry, too, responsibility for saving materials should be strengthened; the consumptions recorded at some chemical products surpass as far as twice planned levels and other levels achieved in foreign countries. Although we have imported modern technologies prescribing low specific consumption, many of them have not yet realized the respective consumptions. Hence the difficulties of economy in ensuring the necessary raw materials. There are high consumptions also in the building-materials industry, the light industry as well as in other industrial branches. Important amounts of electric power and fuel are also wasted following exaggerated consumptions. It is necessary for the Ministry of Electric Power together with the other ministries and central institutions, to right things in this respect and to urgently establish measures for setting strict power consumption rations for each unit. At the same time, I feel it necessary that we draw the attention of the Ministry of Electric Power to the fact that a series of breakdowns have occurred in recent months in the country's power system which have caused serious damage to our industry and especially to the chemical industry, and that an end must be put urgently to this state of affairs. It is a good thing, indeed, that we are making great efforts for ensuring the growth of the power industry one step ahead, that we have brought into being a vast power transport network throughout the country, but we have to take

at the same time measures for its rational exploitation, for the full safety of our power grid.

The ministries and the economic management and control bodies must systematically watch over the way in which planned consumptions are being realized, they must inflict penalty measures against transgressions of norms and for recovering from the guilty the damages caused to economy by exceeding the established consumptions levels.

This also demands from the county Party committees, from the Party bodies in enterprises to concern themselves not on the main, not during lectures or lessons on economics only but in a concrete manner, by analyzing the situation at each unit and establishing efficacious measures for the solution of these problems. I do not want anybody should infer that I am against lessons of economics; on the contrary they are most necessary, but we have to pass from lessons and lectures to practical, concrete activity. It is only in this way that economic propaganda will be justified.

Parallel to the measures for cutting down specific consumption, a more large-scale use of some substitutes has to be ensured; with all the development achieved by the chemical industry, it has made practically little progress in the matter of using substitutes. This situation has to be done away with urgently.

To do justice to the chemical industry - which undoubtedly has shortcomings in this respect, as it fails to introduce into fabrication some licences and even national procedures of producing substitutes - we must say that other ministries either do not support the chemical industry, do not utilize as substitutes a series of chemicals we are producing.

Another question to which we have to pay great attention next year is the one of raising the degree of

use of the equipments, of the production capacities of the enterprises. On drawing up the State plan for 1970, it has emerged that at enterprises under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Ministry of Building Materials Industry, the Ministry of Oil, the Ministry of Transport and in other branches of the economy there are important reserves for raising production upon a complete use of the existing capacities. We cannot be satisfied at the way in which the stock of machinery and equipment is being used at present, for which our State has made considerable investments. It is necessary to ensure an average machine loading of at least 2.2-2.4 shifts in all the branches of the economy. Together with the Central Statistical Board and the ministries, the State Planning Committee will have to establish a precise methodology of determining the production capacities and keeping their record, as well as single norms of control over the employment of machinery and equipment. The planning bodies should no longer approve purchase of machinery when similar equipment lies idle at some enterprises or is being used to a small extent. The new economic bodies - the centrals, the combines and the groups of factories - have a particular role to play in this respect and, with support from the ministries and the county Party committees, they will have to right things next year in this sphere.

Of major importance for the implementation of the economic plan next year under conditions of heightened efficiency is a sustained rise of labour productivity in each branch and each enterprise. Labour productivity is envisaged to go up by 8.8 per cent in 1970, recording thus one of the highest rates of growth under the current Five-Year Plan; in some branches - such as the chemical industry and the machine-building industry- there will be a still more marked increase in labour productivity.

An analysis of the situation in most of our enterprises shows that in this domain too, there are considerable unused reserves. Because of shortcomings in respect of labour and production organization, many enterprises under the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Building Material Industry and the Ministry of Food Industry have not fulfilled this year their task of raising labour productivity. In general, it should be assessed as a negative fact that higher labour productivity in 1969 has accounted for only 53 per cent of the industrial output rise that has been achieved.

It is necessary for the ministries, centrals and industrial groups to act more firmly for a rational use of labour force and to ensure that the number of employees at each enterprise should exactly accord with the real demands of production. There are executives in economy who are keeping more employees than needed at some enterprises, while in other production units and economic sectors a scarcity of labour force is being felt. In the mining industry, in the building sector and in machine-building we are still unable to meet to the full the labour force requirements. Our society, the Romanian economy in the full tide of development, ensure a work place to each and every citizen; however, there is an imperative need - dictated by most profound social reasons - to distribute labour force in conformity with the requirements of economy, to ensure that remuneration reflects concrete individual contribution to the fulfilment of production tasks. The Council of Ministers must take measures so that extra wage funds should no longer be given to the units unless in close correspondence with plan fulfilment; surpassing of the planned wage fund can only be admitted there where above-plan products are being achieved effectively. It is not a "gross output" often obtained by artificially swelling up

internal circulation that we need, but more and more actual products necessary for meeting the concrete requirements of both economy and consumption. In general, priority will have to be given to physical indicators in economic planning, in assessment of the concrete results of branches and enterprises and, concomitantly, in granting incentives to production units and employees. By the gross output system today, we are recording rises of thousands of millions in economy which, however, are not reflected in physical production, but only in circulation from one enterprise to the other, in adding profits - sometimes even above plan and various turnover taxes; essentially, the stock of commodities remains unchanged. We have to put most resolutely an end to this system of planning and economic calculus, we have to introduce indicators in our planning, which should reflect and stimulate an effective growth of the volume of material goods.

There has been much talk these last two years of the scientific organization of production and labour and we must say that at many places there has also been action with positive results. But it must be said that it still does not form a permanent object of the concerns of all economic units. In order to extensively disclose unused reserves and existing possibilities of raising both labour productivity and economic efficiency, it is necessary that the conditions of each place of work should be examined permanently and the organization of production and labour be constantly fashioned to the requirements of modern technology and organization.

The technical offices set up in almost all the counties to the end of promoting the scientific organization of production and labour should not develop into propaganda and lecture rooms, but into active instruments helping the enterprises to organize production; they should

ensure technical guidance and provide help and solutions for a better organization of the enterprises' activity. Only in this way will these offices justify their existence! Therefore, they have to be re-organized and gradually based on economic management principles. It is also necessary for us to more firmly act for strengthening order and labour discipline; we have to resolutely put an end to the fluctuation of labour force, to indiscipline still manifest in some sectors of activity. Of course, economic measures are needed in this respect; the new wage scheme, which you well know, as well as the system of granting bonuses and allowances, discussed in the Executive Committee and which is to be inaugurated early next year - a system of granting bonuses and allowances at the end of year contingent upon the actual growth of the profits obtained as a result of physical production - will create conditions for a strengthened stability of the personnel. We are also thinking of further economic measures. At the same time, political work has to be intensified, as well as the activity of the trade unions and youth organizations, and resolute steps should be taken against those who are causing disorder in the life of the enterprises. There are precise norms in this respect and we have to act so that all those who fail to take them into account, who are unjustifiably passing from one enterprise to the other, should support the consequences. We must most firmly put an end to indiscipline! Let us create mass opinion within the enterprises against those who are generating disorder and indiscipline in production.

The measures for a better use of the machinery and equipment, for cutting down specific consumption and raising labour productivity must be reflected in lower costs and in the achievement - with the selfsame material and money resources - of a bigger volume of output and net income. In order to illustrate the great importance of this

problem it is necessary to point out that in 1970 every per cent of lower cost price of industrial output will signify savings to the value of nearly 2.5 thousand million lei. Concerns should be intensified in all the branches, for eliminating waste, non-economical expenditures, the immobilization of material and money resources, for raising the rotation speed of funds and constantly reducing manufacturing costs, for effectively increasing - by own effort - the remunerativeness of production. In this way, industry will make a more and more important contribution to the country's economic and social development, to raising the living standards of the people.

Comrades,

The plan for 1970 comprises important tasks for agriculture as well; compared with the results this year, the 1970 plan envisages a more than 16 per cent rise of gross agricultural output.

As you know, agriculture holds a chief place in the economic activity of our country, in ensuring consumer goods production, and especially the production of food-stuff. It must be said, however, that bearing in mind the important role played by this branch in the national economy, in raising the living standard of the people, we cannot be satisfied at the results obtained, inspite of all the efforts that have been made under the current Five-Year Plan; at the same time we cannot say that materially we have done everything that should have been done for this branch. The growth of agriculture, the rise of farm output cannot be achieved by conferences and decisions only. We are earmarking big investments indeed, but they are still insufficient for ensuring a fast progress of our agriculture. After all, agriculture accounts for

nearly a fourth of the national income. If we are adding to this also the products of the food industry - which is relying especially on agriculture - and even part of the products of the light industry, it results that the responsibility for the endowment of this branch is a most weighty one. However, investments meant for agriculture amount to about 12-15 per cent. Obviously, next year we shall be unable to operate very great changes, although as it has been established in the Executive Committee that - in step with ensuring the material conditions and creating the premises for providing guarantees as to the fact that the respective funds will be actually used for production purposes - we shall have to grant increased loans to the agricultural cooperatives. On drawing up the next five-year plan, we will have to most seriously analyse the situation in respect of the endowment of this economic branch. We also have to examine the manner in which the funds and means assigned to agriculture are being used, as well as their efficiency.

With a view to expanding the technical and material groundwork of agriculture, this sector will get next year over 11,000 tractors, including nearly 6,200 for vegetable-growing, fruit-tree cultivation, viticulture and sloping land. Likewise, over 720,000 tons of chemical fertilizer - active substance - will be supplied, by nearly 180,000 tons more than this year. Increased amounts of insecto-fungicides and herbicides for crop upkeep will be made available.

The tasks incumbent on agriculture in 1970 and in the ensuing years call for resolute measures in respect of a rational use of farmland - especially of arable land - of doing away with squandering phenomena and the unjustified extrication of land from agricultural use. The Council of Ministers will have to re-examine regula-

tions concerning the extrication of land from the agricultural circuit and take measures for ensuring the conservancy and good husbandry of the country's land stock.

In plant output, the chief concern will have to be the growth of per hectare average harvests; it must be said that compared with other countries, the crops we are taking in are still insufficient, even at the state farming enterprises which benefit by good land and relatively sufficient technical means and fertilizers, and also by a large number of experts. In order to ensure bumper crops, the Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture, together with the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, must ensure without delay high-yield seeds for wheat, maize, industrial crops, vegetables and other crops. It must be said that we cannot be content with activity in the sphere of agricultural research; the recent re-organization should lead to a fast elimination of the serious shortcomings in this sphere of activity. We have nearly 8,000 workers active in this sector of scientific research - the researchers at experimental stations included; this staff can and must act with better results. We have institutes and experimental stations stretching over nearly 60,000 hectares of arable land, i.e. a good basis for research and the production of choice seed. Nevertheless, the results are unsatisfactory. That is why we consider it necessary that very soon - already this month or in January at the latest - a serious analysis of the situation should be undertaken together with the personnel and researchers in the domain of agricultural sciences, and that concrete measures should be established enabling our agricultural science to make a greater contribution to boosting plant and animal output. The situation this year should account for a serious lesson; it is well known that although weather conditions call for a heightened attention as to the quality of agricultural opera-

tions was manifest - and this resulted in losses of harvests. It is imperatively necessary for us to pay in the ensuing period great attention to wheat upkeep, to expeditiously organize the administration of fertilizers for the areas under such crop in order to ensure a good harvest next year. In general, we must undertake thorough preparations already now, during the winter months, for ensuring spring operations at all crops in increasingly good conditions.

As some comrade first secretaries of county Party committees have during the discussions these last few days put forward the problem of a certain scarceness of manpower in some agricultural units, I think that they should ponder whether there is really a scarcity of manpower under conditions when over 50 per cent of the able-bodied population is active in agriculture, or is there a matter of shortcomings in the organization and the rational use of labour force. It is a well-known fact that millions of people are working in the agricultural production cooperatives - to mention only this sector. To this figure we should add the over 66,000 machine operators servicing the agricultural cooperatives and who neither are used in the most rational manner. An analysis of the average of work-day units in agriculture, in the cooperatives, will point to 120-125 work-day units per cooperative farmer. And one should bear in mind also the fact that this average represents less days of work done effectively for some people perform during one day two work-day units. The figures certainly reflect an unsatisfactory situation with respect to the employment of labour force. The machine operators, in their turn, are working effectively not more than 200 days a year, although they are getting wages the whole year round. Naturally, all this has a negative effect on the cost price in agriculture.

It is necessary that activity in the vegetable-growing sector should be improved radically, in order to ensure under good conditions and throughout the year supplies for the population as well as export availabilities. Strict control is also needed so that the whole of next year's planned vegetable crop should be grown on irrigated land. It will be necessary to gradually organize specialized vegetable-growing units in the framework of the state farming enterprises as well as of agricultural cooperatives. It is also necessary that the enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture should embark upon inaugurating specialist sections in service of vegetable-growing.

A series of measures were taken in the autumn of this year; yet I want to warn that in past years, too, we were given assurances that there would be plenty of vegetables available and shortcomings prevailed nevertheless in the ensuing year.

I am asking the comrade first secretaries, the other comrades from the counties who are attending this plenary meeting, the comrades concerned with agriculture at the Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture, to solve this problem at last. There are also premises at hand for the problem of vegetable-growing to be solved under good conditions already next year.

We have to achieve faster progress in zootechny, to the effect of increasing livestock and improving breeds, of going over to the organization of units streamlined to cattle, pig and fowl breeding, in both the state-run and cooperative sectors.

Here too, comrades, we are making investments, efforts, but the results are still poor. There are serious shortcomings in the matter of increasing the numbers of animals, especially of cows; as concerns pig-breeding,

in spite of our large investments, the results are still unsatisfactory. It is necessary for us to take special steps in order to solve in a short time the problem of the advancement of animal breeding in our country. Everybody knows that modern agriculture requires advanced zootechny. That is why, taking into account the growing demands in the matter of meat consumption and animal products, it is not only financial efforts that are necessary but also measures for improving the breeds, for higher productivity and better organization.

We have to pay special attention to irrigations. The year 1970 is decisive for the development of the organizations specialized in laying out irrigation systems. The extension of large irrigation systems, as well as of local arrangements demands heightened concern of all the agricultural units, for a rational exploitation and good operation of these irrigation systems. The Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture must organize strong units, endowed with the necessary means for a good upkeep of the irrigation systems and for ensuring their operation at the parametres established in the technical surveys.

We have to seriously concern ourselves with ensuring the necessary personnel - both specialists and workers - for the cultivation of the irrigated areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Silviculture has not ensured the training of the personnel we need for this sector of activity. The necessary measures must be taken urgently, this winter.

In connection with the problems of agriculture, as I have already pointed out, a set of measures for the many-sided improvement of the activity of agricultural production cooperatives were examined and endorsed by the Executive Committee, at an enlarged meeting attended also by the first secretaries of the county Party committees.

This programme sets out from the necessity that the

cooperative farming units should better use the advantages of the enlarged socialist production, should develop into strong, economically and organizationally well-consolidated units, with a judiciously streamlined production and a high degree of mechanization of the operations, apt to make an enhanced contribution to the formation of the central stock of farm produce, as well as to higher incomes for the peasantry. With a view to strengthening responsibility for the fulfilment of planned tasks, a gradual transition of the agricultural cooperatives will be undertaken to organizing in their framework production farms with internal economic self-management. Steps will be taken for the sections of the mechanization enterprises to function closely in the framework of the agricultural production cooperatives, under the direct guidance of their executives. A chief target of the envisaged measures is to improve the planning of production and the organization of work within the cooperatives, as well as to enlarge their commonly-owned property, to strengthen the collectivist spirit and labour discipline, to promote the participation in production activity of all members of the cooperative, its executives included, to improve the system of remunerating the cooperative farmers so that their earnings should be directly related to the work done, to concrete results.

With a view to turning to better use the possibilities of the peasantry we also bear in mind the expansion of inter-cooperative actions as well as of some forms of economic collaboration between cooperatives and state enterprises. The Executive Committee has also adopted a number of measures in support of the underdeveloped cooperative units - in terms of cadres, technical assistance and financial facilities - so as to favour the growth of their output and their economic and organizational consolidation on this basis.

An important place in the framework of this set of measures is held by improvement of the activity of the county agricultural boards - which are working bodies to provide direct technical guidance to production - the improvement of the activity of the cooperative unions which are to carry on activity under direct guidance from the Central Committee and the county Party committees.

Measures will also be taken for stimulating the local bodies' initiatives and responsibility for stepping-up farm output. Starting 1970, part of the plant and animal produce - particularly pork, mutton and poultry meat, and eggs - achieved in excess of plan will, after obligations to the state stock are fulfilled, remain at the disposal of the county people's councils. This production plus will be used for meeting consumption necessities within the radius of the respective county and will be exchangeable for farm produce from other counties. Likewise, the local bodies will be able to export the extra produce, purchasing in exchange commodities or equipment needed by the local enterprises.

The implementation of all the measures I have referred to will create conditions for a fresh upsurge of our cooperative agriculture and for the advancement of the living standard of the peasantry, for an enhanced contribution from this sector to the general progress of the national economy, of our society as a whole.

Comrades,

The present stage of development of our economy calls for particular concern also in the matter of improving activity in the transport system. As you well know, the railways have been endowed with modern means. Next year, this branch will receive another 8,700 freight cars, 290 passenger cars and nearly 170 diesel and electric locomotives. It must be said, however, that the material

means the State has placed at the disposal of this sector are still not used in a satisfactory manner. The Ministry of Transport together with the end-user ministries must take energetic measures to put an end to this situation; a phased-out programme should be drawn up, comprising measures for a most rational employment of the railcars, with special attention paid to a heightened goods loading and unloading capacity at the large economic units, to their endowment with mechanical plant.

The necessity has been discussed for some time to eliminate crossed transport, yet firm measures have not been taken to this end. The Department for technical and material supplies under the State Planning Committee, together with the Ministry of Transport and the other economic ministries will have to ensure, as early as the start of next year, a more judicious correlation of the production requirements and raw material and auxiliary material supplies, to establish the goods to which priority should be granted during heavy traffic periods, and to issue permits of conveyance from the nearest producers, and to take measures for the optimization of transportations.

As a matter of fact, the Ministry of Transport also has a computing centre and, as I have been told, a recent survey drawn up at that centre shows that following the optimization of the transportation of some products an about 10 per cent conveyance capacity can be saved. The Ministry of Transport will have to make better use of this computing centre in carrying out conveyance efficiency surveys.

An important long-range issue is the intensification of goods transport on the Danube. In this respect it is necessary that the Ministry of Transport together with the State Planning Committee should present soonest a detailed study concerning the use of the possibilities

provided by water transport, with a view to enhancing the river transport capacity and its efficient utilization.

There are also considerable shortcomings in road transport, as the fleet of motor vehicles too is being used incompletely; the utilization index of the fleet of motor vehicles at the economic ministries stands, as a rule, at 60-70 per cent as compared to the one realized in the framework of the Ministry of Transport, although here either a maximum efficiency was not achieved. It is necessary for all the ministries to ensure already next year, the utilization of the fleet of motor vehicles, at least at the level of the indices attained by the Ministry of Transport; in the future, the economic units will not be given new motor vehicles, unless they will have achieved the afore-said indices. For a more efficient utilization of the fleet of motor vehicles, it is necessary for us to think of setting up single transport organizations per centrals, groups of enterprises, and maybe per towns, for the units sited in a town or in a certain area, by concentrating the conveyance means of the respective units and their rational utilization.

The 1970 plan stipulates important tasks in the sphere of investments. Next year, as many as 67 thousand million lei will be invested out of centralized State funds, including 31 thousand million lei for building-assembly work; moreover, it is envisaged that out of non-centralized funds investments to the value of 11.6 thousand million lei should be carried out. The investments out of centralized State funds will be distributed especially to material production branches; out of the total, industry will get 57.8 per cent, agriculture 12.3 per cent, and the transport system 11.3 per cent.

For a complete implementation of the 1970 investments

programme we have to aim at doing away with some shortcomings that have been prevailing for a longer period in the manner of preparations for and the carrying out of operations on the building sites, in the manner of commissioning the new units.

Serious difficulties in the realization of investments are caused by failure to ensure in due time the technical and economic surveys. It must be shown that although this year the draft plan for 1970 was known six months earlier, premises being thus provided for a timely drawing up of the technical and economic surveys, the technical and economic indicators for an important number of new projects have not been made final and approved to this very day; there are great delays in this respect at the Ministry of Chemical Industry as well as at other ministries. It is necessary for all the ministries to urgently take steps for catching up with the delay, and for the design units to carry on activity according to a time-table established in compliance with necessities. It is also necessary to move design activity closer to economic units, by decentralizing the exaggeratedly large institutes and by proceeding to the inauguration of design sections, services, shops or offices in the framework of the industrial centrals and combines as well as in the framework of aggregate building enterprises, and also of design teams on building sites and within plants.

Resolute measures will have to be taken for using on a large scale standard designs and re-usable designs. This demands that precise tasks for the individual ministries be laid down in the State plan. Moreover, it is necessary to prohibit by law the drawing up and use of special designs for those types of projects for which standard designs do exist.

It is necessary to most firmly carry on the drive for reducing the weight carried by building-assembly work in

the cul-total of investments. Building-assembly work in 1970 should account for 43.5 per cent, as against 47.0 per cent in 1969; although a certain decrease is planned we nevertheless continue to erect oversized, heavy buildings with exaggerated standards. In 1970, metal consumption should be cut down by 15 per cent in building activity, timber consumption by 12 per cent, and cuts in further materials will also be required.

An important issue of the investments plan is the one of ensuring the equitance of time; there should be intensified concern for coordinating supplies from both the domestic market and import with the requirements of assembly operations and the progress of building operations. The drawbacks in this regard create difficulties in the realization of investments, and lead to the immobilization of a considerable fund. Import of complex installations should be reduced, and the designing of such installations by our own institutes promoted on a large scale; only those installations which cannot be produced at home should be purchased from abroad.

Heightened attention must be paid to shortening the commissioning terms of constructions. There is a general tendency with our enterprises as well as with the State Planning Committee of postponing or commissioning terms to the end of the year. This is a harmful practice conducive to an exaggerated accumulation of demands for building material and equipment, to a big volume of building-assembly work - which creates serious difficulties in fulfilling the investments plan and especially in ensuring the putting into service of the newly-built units. We must make efforts for shortening the commissioning terms and also for starting already in 1970 work on the projects planned for 1971.

The Ministry of Industrial Constructions and the country people's councils must take all possible measures

For improving labour organization on the building sites, for an expanded use of mechanized operations. On many building sites a large volume of work is done manually, in spite of the existing well-knit system of training out in this country a wide range of building operations. It must also be pointed out that neither the skilled labour nor the equipment available at present to the building organizations is being used satisfactorily. For the short range in the matter of the employment of the labour force it is the building force, as well as the labor and various trade-unions of the building industry; therefore the level of labour productivity is low. Some suggestions must be done away with unjustly and responsibility of the policy at ministries as well as the local Party and State bodies.

The State Committee for Local Building and Administration and the Ministry of Labour must more actively concern themselves in the building organizations in all countries - central, republican, territorial, provincial, district - in the building organizations, architects and other kind of organizations. It has in mind that the years since the beginning of the building work of them should be still in part of the national program. The economic development and the political development first of all, have a role of state and specific measures for distribution of the labour force to the countries. The building organizations of the republics, districts and provinces, without fail in the building on a county level enters with the state program.

One of the main tasks of the five-year plan is the development of the building of the new units on schedule, and the fastest achievement of the planned production of the building. The main reason for this is that the most are due to the absence of a rigorous system of responsibilities clearly assigned, building, equipment, personnel

and recipients all along the investment implementation process. It is therefore necessary to speed up the adoption of precise regulations for strengthened cooperation among all the factors participating in the commissioning of the new units, for their increased material responsibility and for linking their earnings directly to the commissioning of the production capacities on time, to the attainment of the planned parameters.

Comrades,

I want to refer in the following to some problems of foreign trade activity. It is of general knowledge that Romania develops collaboration and cooperation with the socialist countries in CMEA membership, with all the socialist states, that she actively participates in the international socialist division of labour; at the same time, Romania expands her economic and technico-scientific links with the other states, regardless of their political system, she participates in the world exchange of material assets. An expression of this activity is the year-by-year growth of our foreign trade. In the first eleven months of this year, the volume of foreign trade has exceeded by 6.3 per cent the level achieved in the same period last year, contributing to meeting some important wants of production and consumption, to the capitalization of an important quantity of Romanian products on foreign markets. Envisaged for next year is an 11.5 per cent growth of foreign trade, including a 17.1 per cent growth of export and a 6.2 per cent growth of import - aiming at the achievement of a positive balance that should amount to some 320 million lei foreign currency. This calls for special attention as to a rhythmical realization and delivery of the marketable stock meant for export.

We will have to take steps as early as next year, for creating new production capacities, for producing new assortments of commodities meant for export.

I consider that the efficiency of our foreign exchanges is the chief issue on which the economic bodies - the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade as well as the other central bodies and ministries - have to concentrate. Unfortunately, preoccupation in this sphere is inadequate; because of the high costs of our products and shortcomings in their capitalization on the foreign market, the national economy has to pay fairly dear the foreign currency obtained from the sale of these products. It is therefore necessary that increasingly resolute action be taken with regard to production and turnover expenditures, with regard to various extras which burden in an unjustified manner the cost of the merchandise sold abroad. At the same time, heightened concern is needed for improving the structure of deliveries to the foreign market, by laying stress on highly-processed manufactures. The producer ministries, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade have to establish the subbranches and products that are highly remunerative and have firm prospects of finding a ready market abroad, and should on this basis take measures for giving relevant direction to production.

It is necessary that the established measures concerning information on prices in the world market, on market conjuncture and prospects should be implemented rapidly, both by the foreign trade bodies and the planning and financial bodies, which have to do not only accountancy and to pay price differences but also to thoroughly analyse and effectively act for ensuring a normal unfolding of our foreign trade. At the same time, the prices prevailing in the world market must be known to the producer ministries, enterprises, centrals and the industrial groups.

It has been said here - and it is true indeed - that the comrades in this sector have got used to say that the problems of foreign trade are state secrets. Well, why

world matters referring to a decisive domain of the country's economic advancement be asserts? Throughout the world since problems are being extensively debated in economic life. We cannot become competitive stating generalities only. It is only, by analysis, by pointing out what is good and what is bad, by demonstrating why some of our products are not competitive, that we shall be able to settle to the full things in this sphere of activity. I think that we will have to establish it as a sale thing that comrades of the country Party committee could be acquainted with world market price lists, in order to be able to compare with the progress of the enterprises the manner in which the sales of exportable products.

In this connection, the committee committee has organized a series of measures meant to ensure a closer tie of the economic-financial results of the enterprises with the enterprise's activity, so as to do away with the present situation when the enterprises are not interested in working for the growth of foreign currency obtained for the enterprise. In the future, the income of the enterprises, inclusive of the portion of profit, will be being distributed at the end of the year in the form of bonus and salary, will be calculated upon the basis of results both of the enterprise and of the enterprise's activity, in order to have the enterprise's activity to be the basis of the enterprise's activity, but should not be the basis of the enterprise's activity, but their activity should be the basis of the enterprise's activity; they must be able to see that they are producing results in economic, so as to be able to see that they are producing results in economic. The enterprise's economic results will be a decided activity and the prices it obtains. It must be able to see that the enterprise's activity should be the basis of the enterprise's activity, and the enterprise's activity should be the basis of the enterprise's activity. January 1st, 1953, the enterprise's activity

tries as well as the concerns and combines will be directly responsible for the manner in which their products are capitalized in the foreign market. In this way, too, ministries, the concerns and enterprises will act in full knowledge of the case, they will understand that they have to assume full responsibility for the smooth run of economic activity. Of course, this should not mean that the Ministry of Foreign Trade will be less responsible for the controlling of foreign trade activity. On the contrary, we believe that its responsibility will be even greater by having the task of ensuring guidance and control of the activity of organizing the production meant for export, the prospecting of markets, the seeking out of the most adequate ways of selling our products abroad. The Council of Ministers, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, as well as other bodies of systematic will have to enhance their preoccupations for an augmented competitiveness of the Russian makes in the foreign market, for a heightened efficiency of foreign trade activity as a whole.

In the framework of the 1970 plan, a capital place is assigned to the growth and improvement of research activity which under the conditions of the present-day technical and scientific revolution is exerting an increasingly great influence on material production. Some progress has been made in recent years in tailoring research work to practical requirements, and a series of problems have been solved, related with a better turning to good account of material resources, to the improvement of manufacturing technologies and of the technical features of some products - especially in the spheres of chemistry, the mining and oil industries, and in other domains. Yet, we still have by far not made of science what it should be - an important productive force in the advancement of society. As you well know, we have a considerable research po-

tential - a large number of cadres, a material groundwork that is steadily modernizing - but in spite of all this, the results of research activity are still contributing too little to general economic progress.

The 1970 plan channels research efforts towards a series of problems of major interest for material production - such as the turning to use of metalliferous and non-metalliferous ores, the designing of new equipment for the machine-building industry, especially programme-control machine-tools, the fabrication of new chemicals, and the improvement of some purchased licences. It is necessary for the ministries, the research units and the National Council of Scientific Research to take every measure for the fulfilment of these tasks in good conditions, for ensuring an increasingly close cooperation between research activity and the producer enterprises.

I have repeatedly stressed the necessity of shortening research time and of speeding up the applying of the results of research. In some cases, very long periods, of 4-5 years on the average, are admitted even under plan provisions for the finalization of researches, while in other countries similar problems are being solved in less than 1-2 years. The plans of scientific activity will have to include concrete and as short as possible periods for the main research phases, especially those linked to the application of results in production.

It is also necessary that increased attention be paid to judiciously choosing the research themes, in harmony with the real needs of the economy and the possibilities of our country. The National Council of Scientific Research, together with the branch commissions, will have to establish the most adequate long-range lines of development for scientific activity in our country, based on the tasks of the next five-year plan, the guidelines set by the Tenth Congress for the next ten years, and by examining thoroughly

the situation of each research unit.

The heightened efficiency of research activity depends also on an improved organization of the units, on eliminating the exaggerated pulverization of the forces existing now in this domain. It is also necessary to do away with the bureaucratic patterns of administrative activity consuming a great deal of time of the scientists, and to embark upon adequate, more simple patterns of research activity which should allow for the scientific staff concentrating exclusively on actual research work.

Starting January 1st, all the research institutes, except some in the sphere of social sciences, will function on the basis of economic self-management. There is no doubt that when each economic body will have to pay the researches it has ordered, and the researchers, in their turn, will know that their earnings depend on the results achieved in production following application of the solutions they have provided, better premises will be created for a tie-in of scientific activity and practice. It is necessary for the branch ministries and the National Council of Scientific Research to ensure by the end of this year that all the research units conclude contracts with the enterprises and other economic bodies, that they take measures for a judicious employment of both the personnel and the material groundwork, with a view to fulfilling the obligations assumed under contracts.

The sustained rate of economic growth, the increasing complexity of economy and the advancement in all the compartments of social life pose special tasks in the sphere of training and shaping new cadres of workers, technicians and specialists. Some 93,000 workers, 38,000 medium-trained specialists and over 25,000 specialists with higher training will acquire qualification in schools in 1970. This claims from the Ministry of Education as well as from the economic ministries and enterprises to take all

the necessary measures for a thorough training and efficient employment of the young cadres joining practical activity.

It must be said that the ensuring of the necessary personnel, especially of qualified workers, keeps being one of the most important economic problems next year as well as in subsequent years. The ministries and the enterprises must take serious steps in order to ensure in a short time the training of cadres by means of brief courses, by training at the work place, to realize a full use of the existing capacities as well as the adequate staffing of the capacities that will be put into operation.

Comrades,

Our Party subordinates all the efforts made for the advancement of the national economy to the supreme goal of our society: constant improvement of the living standards of the whole people. It must be pointed out that the decisions of the Ninth Congress on the improvement of the living conditions of the mass of people are being implemented in good conditions.

In 1969, with the generalization of the new wage scheme, the wages in 16 economic branches were increased with between 8.4 and 19.1 per cent; consequently, 2.7 million employees have benefited by additional earnings amounting to 2.5 thousand million lei, while in terms of a whole year the wage rises that have been effected represent five thousand million lei.

The State plan and budget for next year stipulate the necessary funds and measures for wage rises in the mining industry, machine-building, the building industry, the transport system, trade, scientific research, cultural and art establishments, the health services, the financial system, as well as in the administration and other branches of economy. The wage rises carried into effect in 1969 and the rises envisaged for 1970 bring about an increase of

nearly 10 thousand million lei in the annual earnings of the employees.

It is also envisaged that next year the money incomes of the peasantry should grow by about 1.3 thousand million lei. In keeping with the decisions of the Tenth Congress, this present plenary meeting of the Central Committee has approved that already in 1970 the pensions of cooperative peasants should be raised; by these rises the retired cooperative farmers will receive an additional nearly 390 million lei in 1970. We are convinced that this measure will act as a mobilizing factor in the activity of the cooperative peasantry.

The Party and State attach particular importance to improved supplies of the population with consumer goods, in keeping with the present possibilities of our economy. The plan for 1970 stipulates an over 8 per cent growth of sales through the socialist trading network. Important rises will be achieved at basic foodstuff - meat and meat products, tinned food, dairy products, eggs, vegetable and fruit. There will also be substantial rises in the sale of non-alimentary items; greater stress will be laid on the expansion and diversification of services to the population. Certainly, we are aware of the fact that some requirements of the population are not being met optimally, but it is unquestionable that as the tasks we have set ourselves are being carried through, as the economy is growing, conditions will be created for a constant improvement in meeting the working people's requirements.

The 1970 Budget envisages also important rises of expenditures for social insurances, education, public health protection and for other social and cultural facilities enjoyed by the population free of charge; the total expenditures for social and cultural purposes will amount to 36.9 thousand million lei, exceeding by 2.5 thousand million lei the 1969 level.

In the sphere of education, the 1970 plan envisages that upwards 3,000 class-rooms should be made available - by 1,270 more than stipulated in the Five-Year Plan - ensuring thus the necessary training space for the generalization of ten-year schooling and the enrolment of six-year old children; the State will in 1970 expend for a pupil of the general-culture type of schools some 1,330 lei, for a pupil of one of the specialized secondary schools - 3,600 lei, and for a student - 13,200 lei.

In order to expand the health care network, some 3,950 hospital beds will be made available next year. The housing construction drive will continue at sustained rate. It is envisaged that 94,730 flats should be built out of centralized State funds and of the population's own funds with State support.

The Party bodies and the people's councils, the economic ministries and the cooperatives have to further pay special attention to turning to good account additional resources for improving supplies to the market, for fashioning more expeditiously production to consumption demands, as well as to raising trade activity to a qualitatively higher standard - in order to increasingly met the requirements of working people in town and country. Likewise, the large funds earmarked by the State for the social and cultural necessities of the citizens must be used with a maximum of efficiency for effectively contributing to the constant improvement of the living conditions of all working people in town and village.

Comrades,

I want to further refer to some problems related to the improvement of economic organization and management. The National Conference of the RCP adopted a set of measures aimed at improving the organizational pattern of economy, at perfecting planning, the financial and credit system, technical and material supplies and other facets

of economic activity. It must be said that the State bodies have shown lack of promptness in applying these measures and, in this way their experimenting and finalization in practice has been delayed.

The last period has seen firmer implementation of the measures for improving the organization and management of the national economy, Thus, centrals, combines and groups of enterprises have been set up, which are economically strong units capable of more extensively using the advantages of cooperation and specialization in production. The ministries and the central bodies of synthesis have also been re-organized with a view to linking them closer to the actual activity of economic units.

Prompt actions are now necessary for an actual takeover by the centrals of management of the activity of all the subordinated units. It is also necessary for the ministries and the bodies of synthesis to give a sustained and efficient support to the newly-created units, to help them organize and carry on their activity in the possibly best conditions, to exercise from the very beginning the attributions they were invested with. It is necessary that the branch ministries jointly with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Labour and the Economic Council take soonest possible measures for ensuring all the managerial staff needed for a good activity of the new economic organisms.

It must be said, comrades, that not all the ministries are yet giving the necessary support to the new economic organisms, and that not in all sectors of activity have these organisms started work up to demands. I am asking the ministries as well as the county Party committees to pay special attention to support for the new economic organisms so that they should be able to exercise their attributions in good conditions, to fulfil their important role in economic life.

Following the re-organization of ministries, the

administrative apparatus has been reduced by 39 per cent, and thus over 8,500 jobs have been economized. It must be shown, however, that a small number of the available personnel has been assigned to the directly productive units, especially to counties. Only 16 per cent of the available personnel were given assignments in the provinces; there are a series of counties in great want of experts, yet very few of those released from ministries have come to those counties. This is an inadequate situation. We do not reduce the administrative personnel for getting them back to the same jobs by devious ways, but in order to better cope with production's requirements of specialized cadres, to ensure most of the labour force there where the material assets are being produced.

In this context, one has also to fight the tendencies manifest in some ministries, of forming the apparatus of the centrals, combines and industrial groups by transfer of a great number of specialists from enterprises - a fact which can have a negative impact on the activity of producer units.

Measures of a nature to lead to the concentration and specializational of production have been taken in the process of setting up the new economic organisms. It is only a beginning, which proves, however, to be a good one and which must be continued; in this way, the design, upkeep, supply and sale activities as well as the financial and planning activity can be carried on in better conditions and more economically. It would be irrational to perpetuate the present situation when each enterprise tends to produce everything. The ministries, centrals, industrial groups and the Party bodies must take firm action in this connection, must firmly proceed to deepening specialization and cooperation, to ensuring conditions for the realization of large-scale production with higher efficiency.

It is natural that under the conditions of organiz-

ing the centrals, industrial groups and combines, the enterprises are relieved of some activities. But it is necessary for the enterprises to have, in the future too, the necessary technico-economic independence so that they should be able to conduct a normal activity. I consider therefore, that the setting up of the new economic organisms should not lead to diminishing the role of the management boards but, on the contrary, it should ensure to them, in keeping with their powers, actual management of production, active contribution to a better use of capacities and of labour force, to higher profitableness and to a more extensive use of the reserves existing in production. It is necessary that the method and principle of directly consulting the managers of the component enterprises on all problems of their activity, in the working out and adoption of every measure and decision got enrooted in the style of work of the newly-created economic organisms.

The general improvement of the organizational pattern of economy asks for a commensurate improvement of economic legislation, ensuring the adequate legal framework for a good unfolding of the activity at all echelons.

A set of bills of a particular importance for the improvement of economic and social life - among which the bill on the organization and functioning of the Council of Ministries, the bill on economic contracts, the bill on the organization, planning and execution of investments, and and the bill on the organization of the scientific research activity will be submitted for discussion and endorsement to the Grand National Assembly during its present session. But we must be aware of the fact that normative documents cannot by themselves solve the problems and that sustained concern, at all levels, is required for the steady improvement of our economic activity. Let us take planning, for example; no matter how efficient a law on planning may be,

it could provide only the general guide-lines to this activity, the essentials being provided by a thorough, scientific and profoundly realistic substantiation of the plans - for enterprises and centrals, as well as for the ministries and the national economy as a whole. Many a time, however, the plan indicators are not established upon thorough investigation of the actual situation of the real possibilities of the enterprises, but on the basis of general considerations, of a listing of the proposals made by enterprises and ministries. Still more negative is the fact that, sometimes, during the working out of plans - both at units and in ministries, and also at the State Planning Committee - a complete disclosure of the existing reserves is not perseveringly aimed at. Planning activity is not always directed towards the ensuring of efficiency indicators and in keeping with the efforts made for the technical endowment of the economic units; there are also cases when, exaggerated material consumption norms are admitted even under plan provisions, as well as low levels of labour productivity, inefficient use of the production capacities, and inadequate capitalization of exportables. Such practices must be resolutely eliminated, because they turn planning from an important instrument of rational economic management into one of justifying and tolerating shortcomings. Planning activity still avoids the methods of variants on working out proposals - a method that would allow for choosing from several solutions the most advantageous - and also during the implementation of the plan, when this method could ensure a prompt adaptation of economy to changes come about unexpectedly. It is known, for instance, that in agriculture achievements may greatly differ for what was established initially and, nevertheless, programmes of actions are not prepared in advance in order to cope with varied hypotheses and situations.

The case is similar in the field of technical and material supplies as well. A normative document in this respect will undoubtedly be useful and necessary, but it will not solve by itself the actual difficulties in the technical and material supplies. Decisive in this sphere, too, are the efforts for a timely and detailed specification of planned production the concluding of contracts and their rigorous observance, the reduction of specific consumption - to which I referred before - in short, the technical and organizational measures for improving the contents of this activity.

As to investments, the new economic organisms have to assume increasingly important tasks in this field. During the discussions on the plan it was established that some minor investments for development should be transferred for self-relying handling to the centrals and some enterprises. The ministries must analyze the list of all investments and establish which of them are to be realized by the economic units. Even the building of new projects should in the future become a task of the centrals, combines and industrial groups.

The specification of the measures for improving the finance and loan system should be speeded up, as they are absolutely necessary for a smooth run of the activity of the new economic organisms. A strengthened role of loans and of financial control is necessary, and also an enhanced economic responsibility of the enterprise for the way in which the money and material funds are used; the own effort of enterprises should be more adequately reflected in their profitableness.

While continuing to expand the attributions of centrals, of the industrial groups and of combines, by granting them ~~ext~~ended powers in the execution of constructions and investments, in foreign trade operations and in

ensuring supplies and sales in the home market, it is necessary to bear in mind that everything must proceed in keeping with the central plan, with the general interests of economy, of society; every unit has to work as a component element of a single entity, upon a general programme for the harmonious and fast advancement of the entire national economy.

The improvement of the economic management activity claims firm fight against bureaucracy. I do stress this because, although measures have been taken for a substantial reduction in the apparatus of ministries and of national bodies, these do not sufficiently concern themselves with changing accordingly their style of work and are still betraying a tendency towards solving problems by virtue of the old conceptions and methods, without a close and direct contact with the economic units. Centralized management, the existence of a central plan do not mean that everything should be subject to scores of approvals. Such practice must resolutely be done away with. We should not stifle the live activity of the economic units, their initiatives by a multitude of notifications and other similar paper; the executives of ministries and of national bodies should rely in their work not on reports but go to enterprises, combines and centrals in order to directly acquaint themselves with reality and solve the problems posed by life, in order to give a real and competent support to those units.

There should also be a radically changed concept on responsibility in work. It has grown into a habit of endlessly postponing settlement of the more intricate problems; some bodies and cadres avoid assuming responsibility for various actions falling under their competence and confine themselves to drawing up notifications, reports, surveys and analyses. It is not in this way that managerial activity should be viewed. It is not documents

and suchlike administrative justifications that we need, but vivid, creative work, imbued with a feeling of responsibility for the prompt and thorough solving of problems. To procrastinate decisions and their implementation, to limit oneself to "intimations" and surveys - signifies working in a bureaucratic manner, void of responsibility. The nature of economic problems does not admit delays in solving them; procrastinations may entail seriously negative effects on our activity, may be dearly paid for by society. Besides the organizational measures which we have taken so far and which are undoubtedly good, it is necessary to change the mentality of some administrative cadres. Let us introduce more responsibility and initiative in work; let us grant more freedom of action to each comrade promoted to a job, yet also ensure his enhanced sense of responsibility for the activity he is carrying on. It is high time to understand that problems can no longer be solved by scores of notifications. We have appointed a minister and approved a plan for the department he is heading, we have bestowed responsibilities on him; it is now his duty to act, and if he fails to fulfil his obligations, he should suffer the consequences. We have promoted a man to chairmanship of a people's council, let us furnish him also with the relevant responsibility and autonomy action, and relieve him of the obligation to come to Bucharest for approvals from the Committee for Local Administration; let us give him a free hand in solving the problems - naturally, by observing the country's laws, whose rigours he would come to feel on violating them. We have set up centrals, combines - we must give them the possibility of initiative and freedom of action.

We have since long been discussing the problem of contracts; a draft bill was put forward which actually envisaged no change, left everything being planned from top, the enterprises having only to sign the contract,

whether they agree or not, based on plan-stipulated authorisation. What kind of economic contract is this? Some first secretaries of county Party committees and some ministers have shown that they were being in want of the allotment needed for production purposes; but were it not the units and the ministries that had to deal with supply for and sale of production? They have to conclude contracts six months or even one year before the start of the annual plan. The plan must be based on contracts in keeping with the capacities - only in this case will it be a real plan. One should not first be given allotment and afterwards conclude contracts. Contracts should serve for an economic instrument, it should establish economic relations between the producer and consumer enterprises. The contract must stipulate obligations for either party, inclusive of economic and juridical obligations, as it is the case with every contract. It is only in this way that enterprises will not longer be compelled to wait for Bucharest to tell them what they have to produce. There are of course products which must be planned, but the enterprises must conclude contracts even for those products: the plants must discuss with clients at home and abroad. The central plan, economic planning, does not mean to impose manufacture of products irrespective of demand, but means that the enterprise should produce what is needed by economy, what is being asked for on the domestic as well as the foreign market. It is along such lines, that the law on contracts should be drawn up and enacted as early as next year. We want that, when we will meet to discuss the plan for 1971, the enterprises should no longer say that they were not given allotment, but on the contrary, that they have concluded contracts and solved the problems. It is in this spirit that we must seek out the ways of implementing what had been established by the National Conference and the Tenth Congress,

namely our activity relying on economic basis, on economic relations, blending central management, central plan with the initiatives and freedom of action of producers in all domains of activity. It is in this way that we will register successes, that we will further advance on the road of building the socialist society.

During this plenary meeting, we energetically laid bare the shortcomings in our activity, and this not because things were proceeding wrong in general, since it is well known that economy, as a whole is impetuously advancing, at a 10.7 per cent rate of growth, that national income also increases at a high rate. But it would be not properly, not to disclose also the still existing shortcomings, so that we should be able to improve our activity still more, to advance still faster, to do away with shortcomings. We are very seriously concerning ourselves with seeking out solutions in order to ensure a continuous improvement of activity in all domains, the acceleration of the uninterrupted advancement of our socialist society. We must not fear disclosing shortcomings, but, on the contrary, we must view them as inherent in the work of men; the dominant feature however, are their achievements, their successes. We must act for doing away with what is wrong in our work, steadily improve activity, and when the writers or historians will write about the 1966-1970 Five-Year Plan they will see, of course, not only the shortcomings - which we are openly stating - but what is essential, what pregnantly characterizes our society, its sustained progress, the march forward and our whole people's growing welfare.

Comrades,

The attainment of the targets established for 1970, the ensuring of improved production activity in all the

branches face the Party bodies and organizations with weighty tasks, call for their augmented role in running and organizing economic life, in amply mobilizing the working people to fulfilment of the plan tasks. The economic problems I have referred to must form the main object of the activity of all Party bodies and organizations in industry, agriculture, transport, etc., of all communists. In the last analysis, the political and organizational activity of the Party bodies at enterprises and of the communal town, municipal and county Party committees is appreciated according to the results registered in the fulfilment of the production plan, of the export and investments plan and of the other economic tasks. It is necessary for the Party bodies and organizations to focus the attention of the work collectives, of people active in economy, on a rational use of the material and money resources, on the scientific organization of production, and the enhancing of the quality and efficiency of economic activity.

Special tasks face the village Party organizations which must untiringly act for the development and economic consolidation of the socialist agricultural units, the strengthening of the spirit of discipline and order at all the state enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives, they must ensure, by their entire activity, a broad participation of the peasantry, of all the workers active in agriculture, in the materialization of the measures our Party and State are taking for the sustained development of this basic branch of our national economy.

Every Party organization and each and every communist must be responsible for the way in which the activity proceeds within the respective unit, must be permanently concerned with the improvement of the own activity and with increasing the contribution to the solving of the problems posed by the implementation of plan provisions in all domains.

An important duty of the Party bodies and organizations is that of supporting and encouraging the endeavours aimed at enhancing the competency of people active in economy, the professional and political training of workers, technicians, engineers, of all the working people - this being a primordial requisite of the adequate solving of the increasingly complex problems raised by the growth of our economy in the present stage.

Some comrades referred to the necessity of ensuring the required training for the managerial staff of combines and enterprises, and even for ministry staff so as to cope with the new tasks incumbent on them. In the main, I believe that we should think of a programme for the thorough training of the managerial staff of the centrals and of the new economic units; we have to organize special courses helping them to acquire the necessary skill for their activity; this applies also to the managerial staff of enterprises, of cooperatives. We must pay greater attention to our cadres getting familiar with the economic problems. This is essential for a good progress of activity, for higher economic efficiency. I do not intend to offend anybody, but even the ministers, the leading cadres, all of us have to proceed to study, to exchanging views and to getting a clearer understanding of some essential problems related to social and economic development; otherwise, our work will be prospectless and we will solve the problems with great difficulty. We must organize a from-top-to-bottom programme of discussions and study of the new problems posed by the management of economic and social activity.

If it is necessary to ensure the improved managerial **skill** of an enterprise director, it all the more necessary in the case of cadres invested with higher responsibility. We should not consider that merely by being communists, older or younger, we are able to solve any problem. If we do not learn, we will be unable to fulfil our tasks. He

who wants to direct activity in social life, to participate in the conduct of our socialist society, has to continuously improve his knowledge, to diligently study ! Leadership is a science too - maybe more important than other domains of science - since, in the last analysis, it has wide repercussions on the whole of society. If a researcher fails in an experiment, he can start it anew. In social life, in political leadership, however, any experiment has repercussions on the life of the entire people - and that is why improvisations are inadmissible, that is why a thorough training is a must.

I am posing this problem to the Central Committee, to our main leading cadres, in order to understand that efforts are needed for steadily multiplying our knowledge, for learning permanently, this being one of the basic tasks of all communists, of all the Party and State cadres on which the improvement of the guidance of our society depends.

With the view of further improving Party activity on the basis of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the RCP, our plenary meeting examined the measures proposed by the Executive Committee concerning the organization and functioning of commissions per problems at the Central Committee and at the local Party bodies. We consider that the adoption and translation into life of these measures will lead to the strengthening of the principle of collective work and of the personal responsibility of the members of the elected bodies of the Party, and will ensure their more active participation in the discussion and solving of the problems facing the various spheres of activity, that they will increase the capacity of our entire Party to organize and guide the complex work of building the socialist system in our homeland with better and better results.

A particularly important role in this respect will be played also by the application of the measures - discussed by the plenary meeting - concerning the improvement of

the consultation with and information of the Party active, the communists and the other working people, concerning the activity of the Party and State bodies, and the problems related to the home and international policy of our Party and State.

These measures will ensure a more thorough acquaintance of communists, of all working people with the decisions of the Party and State, their more intensive mobilization with a view to implementing these decisions, their heightened spirit of initiative, will strengthen our Party's power and capacity of action, its links with the broad masses, and will contribute to the deepening of socialist democracy, to the implementation in even better conditions of the Romanian Communist Party's role of leading force of our socialist society.

Comrades,

As you know, a meeting of Party and State leaders of socialist countries, in which a delegation of our country was also participating, took recently place in Moscow. We appreciate as particularly useful the exchange of views, of standpoints and of ideas that took place on the occasion between the representatives of the socialist countries, on the recent evolution of the international situation, on the European security problems, inclusive of on the changes occurred in the policy of the Federal Republic of Germany following the coming into office of the new government.

As it has been shown at this plenary meeting too, the course of international events confirms the correctness of the general political line and of the international activity of our Party and State, directed towards the strengthening of the forces of socialism and peace, of the anti-imperialist front, towards detente, security and coope-

ration among peoples. In spite of the reactionary policy of the imperialist circles which are striving to check the progressive processes taking place in the world today, the fact gets constant confirmation that the salient feature of the present-day international life is provided by the firm determination of the peoples to bar the road to war, to establish an enduring peace on Earth, by the assertion of realistic positions in the ranks of broader and broader circles of world public opinion.

In our assessment of the international situation, we are setting out from the established fact that the tendencies towards cooperation among states with different social systems to the end of strengthening security and peace have been accentuating of late. Increasingly broad circles in Europe speak out for the realization of security on our continent. The contacts our country's government has had with almost all governments of European states have led us to the conclusion that conditions have been created for advancing today the question of a conference on European security.

The renewing changes taking place on our continent are also reflected in political life in the Federal Republic of Germany. The recent elections in the Federal Republic of Germany are a telling proof of the realistic tendencies manifest among public opinion in that country. The formation of the Brandt-Scheel government and the programme of foreign and home policy it has proclaimed are an expression of these changes.

The start of talks between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany in connection with an agreement on refraining from the use of force is of particular importance for security and peace on our continent and the world over. We also assess positively the prospect of Polish-West German talks in connection with problems of interest to the two states.

As it is well known, Romania declared herself and is declaring herself consistently for the normalization of the relations between the socialist countries and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is in this spirit that Romania entertains relations with the Federal Republic of Germany and declares herself for the development of economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation with that country, considering that this is both to the interest of our own people and of all states on the continent.

I want to refer at the same time at this plenary meeting to the fact that in the spirit of our Party's general policy Romania considers it necessary that recognition of the German Democratic Republic by all the states should be realized and relations should be reached on the basis of international law between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Of course, comrades, we do not forget for any moment that revenge-seeking, neonazi forces are still acting in the Federal Republic of Germany, yet it is precisely this fact that imposes that we should conduct a policy preventing the growth of reaction, contributing to the ascent of the realistic, democratic forces.

To the end of the achievement of security and peace, we are campaigning for the expansion and development of relations among all the states on our continent, based on the principles of equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and the intangibility of the existing frontiers. It is only on the basis of these principles that European security can be carried through. The achievement of European security claims from all the countries, big and small, regardless of social system, initiative, realism and receptiveness in exploring

every possibility for the peaceful settlement of outstanding questions, for placing the inter-state relations on new, healthy foundations.

The participants in the Moscow meeting also examined the situation in Vietnam where the war provoked by the USA continues - a war representing a serious bar to detente, to the normalization of the international situation. Solid with the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people, the Romanian people adds its voice to all those demanding the cessation of the aggression in Vietnam, observance of the independence and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people. In order to reach a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict we consider it necessary for the USA to withdraw all its troops, and that the formation of a coalition government allowing for the democratic and independent development of South Vietnam should be ensured.

Alongside of all the world peoples, the Romanian people expresses its profound anxiety in connection with the perpetuation of the tense atmosphere in the Near East, which has a negative impact on the international situation and maintains a serious hotbed of war danger. We consider it imperative that everything be done for the extinction of this conflict, by action for the implementation of the Security Council resolution of 1967; it is necessary that the Israeli troops be withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories, that the right to independent existence and territorial integrity of each state should be observed, that the problem of the Palestine population be solved, which would accord with the interests of the peoples in that region as well as with the general cause of peace and international security.

The proceedings of the Moscow meeting have signified an important expression of the cooperation and friendship between the socialist countries, a valuable contri-

bution to the cause of their unity. The participating countries have asserted their wish to develop the exchange of views and consultations on major issues of international life, on the struggle for safeguarding world peace.

Romania maintains that for the settlement of the intricate international problems facing the world today and for ensuring the free, absolutely unhampered development of each people, it is necessary for all the states, big and small, to join efforts and to act in a spirit of responsibility for the destiny and major interests of humanity. It is in this spirit that Romania shall untiringly militate, by continuously developing her relations with all the states in Europe as well as on other continents. Romania does not want to have a passive position vis-à-vis the present-day big international issues; she is and will always be an active factor in the great battle of the peoples, of the progressive forces for peace, for detente, for security. In this way we are fulfilling our mission as communists, we are fulfilling our duty to our own people and to the entire mankind.

The demands of the struggle for social progress and peace the world over impose more than ever an intensification of the efforts for re-making and developing the unity of the socialist countries, the unity of the world communist and working-class movement on which the increased strength and cohesion of all the anti-imperialist forces, the attainment of the advanced aspirations of the people depend. We also maintain that the strengthening of the unity of each party is a requisite of the force and unity of the international anti-imperialist movement. Abiding by their internationalist political line, the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania will henceforth, too, militate for making their contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the

countries of the world socialist system, of solidarity between the detachments of the international communist and working-class movement, to the constant strengthening of the cohesion and fighting power of the great anti-imperialist front, in the interest of socialism and peace the world over.

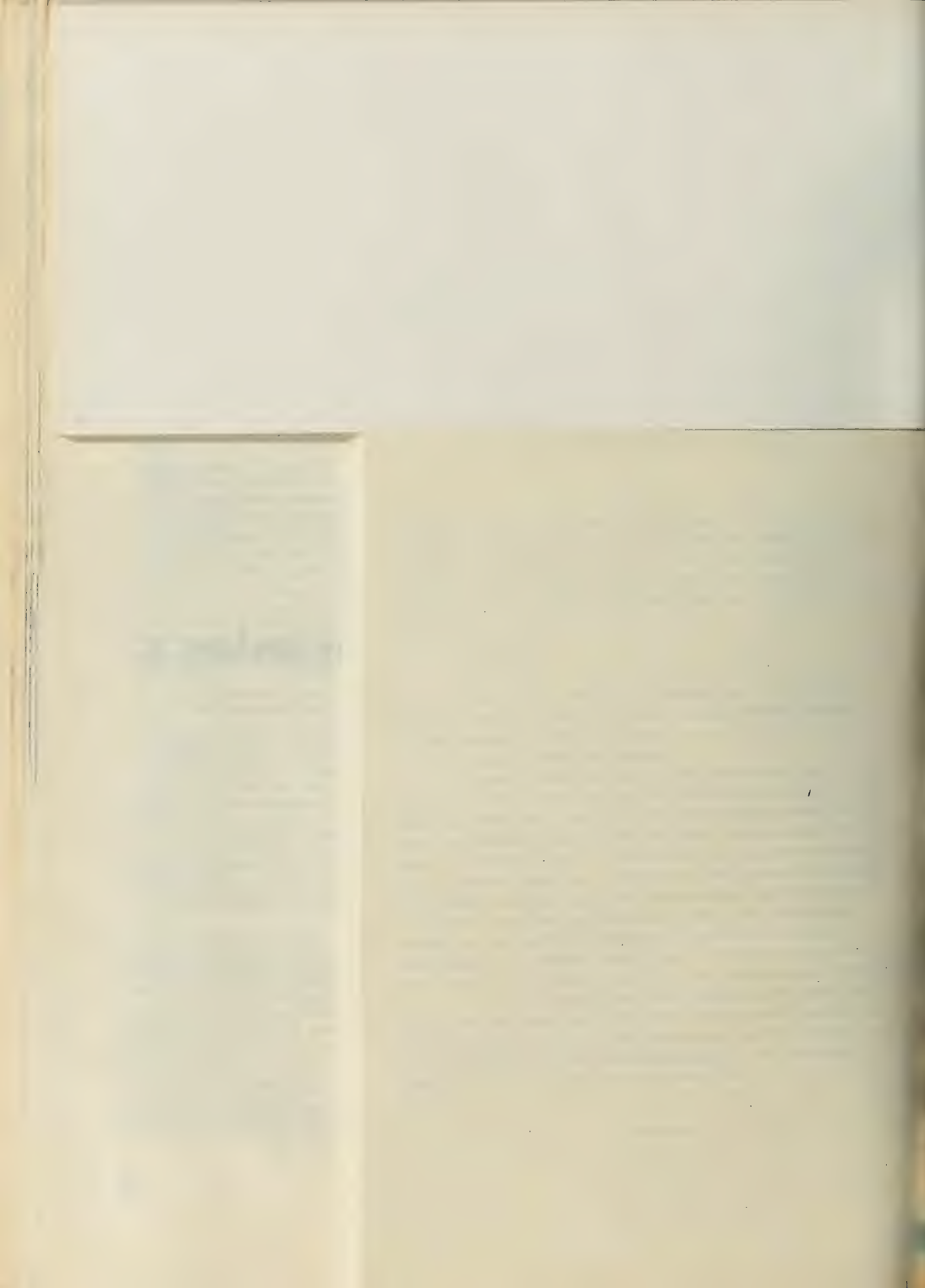
Comrades,

The numerous problems discussed and the decisions that have been adopted, have lent to this plenary meeting of the Central Committee a special significance for the activity carried on by our Party.

Improving work in all domains, decoupling the efforts of the almost two million communists in our homeland, actively mobilizing the broad mass of working people in town and country - who follow the Party policy with confidence and abnegation - let us ensure the implementation of all the tasks facing us, so that the last annual plan under this Five-Year Plan should be successfully carried through, marking the complete realization of the grand programme mapped out by the Tenth Congress and preparing, at the same time, the necessary conditions for transition to the materialization of the decisions of the Tenth Party Congress.

We are confident that, by displaying its creative enthusiasm and energies, our heroic people will henceforth, too, prove up to its historic mission of builder of the new, socialist society in Romania, that by its untiring work it will ensure the steady flourishing of socialist Romania.





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20th Year

September 30, 1969

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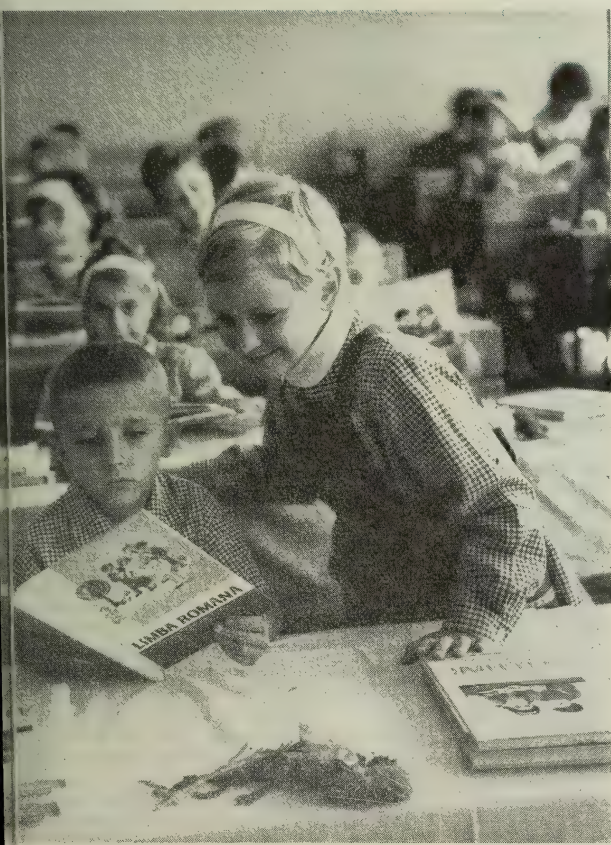
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debut of the ten-year general education, six-year old children have also learn the A, B, C, in Romanian schools. This school year has 265,000 first form pupils that are seven years old and 120,000 six year olds

ДИНАМИЯ



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Joint Communiqué on the Iron Gates Meeting Between Nicolae Ceaușescu and Josip Broz Tito

Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, met at the Iron Gates, on September 20, 1969.

The two Presidents together with their wives, and with distinguished Party and State leaders of the two countries, visited the site of the hydro-power and shipping project on the Romanian side and on the Yugoslav side of the Danube. They highly appreciated the building workers for the work they have done until now, especially for the efficient closing of the Danube, which represents an outstanding technical success in the final phase of the construction of this highly important project for the economies of the two countries and is a decisive step in removing the difficulties from the path of international shipping in this zone of the Danube. President Ceaușescu and President Tito noted with satisfaction that in the course of operations of hitherto, a most successful collaboration has been achieved between the two socialist countries, representing an example of friendship relations, of good neighbourhood and an assertion of the principles of international collaboration on the basis of equal rights.

The workers, technicians, engineers and citizens of Turnu Severin and Kladovo towns welcomed and greeted the distinguished guests with particular warmth.

During the meeting, talks took place between President Ceaușescu and President Tito that were attended:

On the Romanian side by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Pană, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Emil Drăgănescu, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manea Mănescu,

member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, George Macovescu, member of the CC of the RCP, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Vasile Sandru, Romanian Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side by Mitia Ribichich, President of the Federal Executive Council, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Mialko Todorovich, member of the Federation Council, member of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium, Marko Nikezich, Chairman of the CC of the League of Communists of Serbia, Krste Tsrvenkovski, member of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium, Mika Tripalo, member of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium, Dushan Gligorievich, member of the Federal Executive Council, Chairman of the Yugoslav side of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission for economic collaboration, Anton Vratusha, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Iso Nye-govan, Yugoslav Ambassador to Romania.

During the talks, that proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual confidence, opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations and on some current problems of the international situation and of the international working-class movement, and also a mutual information on the socialist construction in the two countries.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction that the collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is successfully developing in all domains and expressed their determination to further expand political, economic, technical and scientific cooperation, as well as cooperation in other spheres, to use new forms and methods, in the first place of cooperation in industrial production, with the aim of turning to broader account the economic possibilities of the two countries. In connection with this, it was agreed that the Chairmen of the Governments of the two countries should meet for the materialisation of this collaboration. At the same time, they stressed the importance of contacts, of exchanges of opinions and experience at all levels between the representatives of the two countries, as an expression of the continuous efforts for an as



During official Rumanian-Yugoslav talks

efficient as possible and more embracing collaboration.

During the exchange of opinions concerning current international problems, the two Presidents stressed particularly this time too, the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to continue to make efforts with the aim of improving the atmosphere in international relations, of developing a large international collaboration and strengthening peace, of developing the largest collaboration with all states, on the basis of the observance of the principles of independence, sovereignty, fully equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs. They expressed the wish of the two countries to give full support to the initiatives directed towards this end, convinced that in this way they will contribute in the most efficient way to strengthening the positive processes and tendencies in international relations. Acting in this spirit and noting that these ideas enjoy the broader and broader adhesion of states and peoples on our continent, the two Presidents spoke in favour of the organisation of a conference of the European states, as well as for other actions and proposals that could contribute to strengthening collaboration and security in Europe.

The two sides re-asserted their solidarity and support for the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese

people, spoke up for the cessation of the aggression in Vietnam, for the settlement of the Vietnamese issue on the basis of the observance of the Vietnamese people's right to decide its own fate, without any outside interference.

Expressing their anxiety for the continuous increase of tension in the Near East, the two sides again spoke up for the intensification of efforts with a view to solving this crisis by the undelayed application by all sides concerned of the Security Council resolution of November 1967.

President Ceaușescu and President Tito resolutely spoke up this time too, for the settlement of the litigious issues in international relations by peaceful means, by means of negotiations.

The two sides expressed again the determination of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of the Romanian Communist Party and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to continuously develop relations of friendship and collaboration as partners with equal rights with all the socialist countries, with the communist and workers' parties, with the revolutionary democratic and progressive forces and movements making thus their contribution to the struggle for peace, social, progress and socialism.

Visit by Franz Jonas, Federal President of the Republic of Austria, to Romania

Franz Jonas, Federal President of the Republic of Austria paid an official visit to Romania, between September 11 and 17, 1969, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Federal President was accompanied by dr. Kurt Waldheim, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, by high officials of the Republic Presidency and of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During his stay in Romania, President Franz Jonas visited Bucharest, Sibiu, Cluj and Suceava, economic enterprises, social and cultural establishments.

During his stay in Romania, a cordial reception was extended everywhere to the distinguished guest.

On this occasion, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Franz Jonas, Federal President of the Republic of Austria, had comprehensive talks, which were attended on the Romanian side by Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manea Mănescu, Vice-President of the State Council, Mihai Marinescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Constantin Stătescu, Secretary of the State Council, Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, and Ion Brad, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and Art, and on the Austrian side by dr. Kurt Waldheim, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, dr. Karl Trescher, Principal Secretary to the Federal President, dr. Claus Winterstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, dr. Georg Schlumberger, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and dr. Kurt Skalnik, Press Adviser to the President.

Participating were also Gheorghe Pele, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Austria and dr. Eduard Tschop, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Romania.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and understanding, and were an opportunity for a large exchange of opinions on the bilateral relations and on the chief international problems of common interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are developing in a gladdening way and spotlighted the existence of fresh possibilities for a continuous intensification of collaboration in all domains.

In the sphere of economic relations spotlighted was the constant increase in commercial exchanges and stress was laid on the necessity of promoting all ways and means meant to contribute to increasing and diversifying these exchanges for their balanced development.

To this end, the sides agreed on the usefulness of the conclusion of a new long-term commercial agreement and on the necessity of intensifying economic, industrial and technical co-operation on the basis of the cooperation agreement of February 20, 1968.

During the talks, the favourable development, in the last few years, of the cultural and scientific exchanges was highlighted and noted that there were possibilities for further expanding them. In this context the possibility will be examined for the conclusion of a cultural agreement between Romania and Austria.

The two sides noted that the agreement concerning the abolishment of visas between Romania and Austria has had a positive effect on the mutual interchange of tourists.

They expressed their satisfaction that soon negotiations will take place for the conclusion of a consular convention, widening thus the juridical framework of the bilateral relations.

During the exchange of views on international problems, special importance was attached to the problem of peace and security in Europe.

In the concept of the two sides, the development of bilateral and multilateral collaboration relations, the intensification of contacts between responsible factors of European countries are an efficient means for steadily improving the climate of détente, in the interest of peace and security in Europe.

Proceeding to an exchange of opinions on the Budapest Appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, of March 17, 1969, the two sides stressed the importance of convening a conference on the problems of European security, to whose success all the states, regardless of their size and social-political system, can and must make their contribution.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the founding of the relations among states on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage ensures the most favourable conditions for the peaceful coexistence among peoples.

Proceeding from the idea that in the world today peace is indivisible, the two sides expressed their anxiety in connection with the existence in different parts of the world of hotbeds of crisis and tension that endanger the peace and security of the world.

Appreciating the importance which the speedy solving of the Vietnam conflict could have, the two sides expressed their hope that the Paris negotiations will lead to the cessation of the war in Vietnam, to the instauration of peace and stability in that region, on the basis of the application of the Geneva agreements of 1954, that should fully guarantee the Vietnames people the free choice of its destinies.

As regards the situation in the Middle East both sides expressed their profound anxiety for the dangerous course taken by the events in that region and stressed the need for the application of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967, an essential condition for the peaceful and lasting settlement of the litigious problems, in the interest of all the peoples in that region.

The two sides stressed the particular importance for the peace and security of the world of the implementation of general disarmament, especially of nuclear disarmament, under efficient international control, considering that it is necessary that decisive steps be taken on the line of removing atomic weapons and the liquidation of the existing stockpiles. The endorse-

ment of the treaty for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is a step along this line.

Stressing the positive role of the U.N. and the important contribution it can make in the promotion of inter-state collaboration and cooperation, in observing international legality, in solving contemporary international issues, the two sides spoke up for the enhanced efficiency of this organisation. At the same time, they emphasized the need for the strict observance of the U.N. Charter stipulations so that all states should be able to make their contribution to the activity of the United Nations Organisation.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the collaboration of the two countries within the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the U.N. Organisation for Industrial Development, in the Danube Commission and assessed as useful the further development of collaboration in all international organisations.

In conclusion, the two sides expressed their conviction that the visit of the Federal President to Romania and the friendly and sincere talks held on the occasion, contributed to the development of the relations between the two countries, to international understanding and collaboration.

The Federal President Franz Jonas invited Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be established by diplomatic channels.

Visit to Romania of the President of the Republic of Finland, Urho Kekkonen

At the invitation of the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, the President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kekkonen paid an official visit to Romania, between September 22 and 26, 1969.

The President of the Republic of Finland was accompanied by Ahti Karjalainen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by other officials.

During his stay in Romania, the President of the Republic of Finland and the officials accompanying him, visited industrial, social and cultural sites in Bucharest and the counties of Galați, Tulcea and Constanța.

Everywhere the guests were welcomed warmly and cordially, in the spirit of the relations of sincere friendship and mutual esteem existing between the Romanian and Finnish peoples.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland, had talks which were attended on the Romanian side by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manca Mănescu, Vice-President of the State Council, Ștefan Peterfi, Vice-President of the State Council, Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade, George Macoveșcu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mircea Bălănescu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Romania to Finland, and Dumitru Mihail, Director a.i. in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Finnish side by Ahti Karjalainen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kaarlo Veikko Mäkelä, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Finland to Romania, Risto Hyvärinen, Director of Political Affairs, Paavo Laitinen, Chief of Bureau, and Esko Lipponen, Chief of Bureau.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and occasioned a large exchange of views on the present stage of the Romanian-Finnish relations as well as on the most important international problems.

The two Presidents noted with satisfaction the favourable evolution of the relations between Romania and Finland, based on respect, confi-

dence and mutual benefit and stressed that the extension and diversification of these relations in all fields are in accordance with the interests of their peoples, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Both sides estimated that the developing economic potential of the two countries create favourable premises for expanding the commercial exchanges and the economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Romania and Finland. It was agreed to further explore possibilities for intensifying the economic and technological cooperation; to this end, on the occasion of the visit, a Government Agreement of economic, industrial and technical cooperation was signed. It was also agreed to start negotiations for the conclusion of a new long-term trade agreement.

Welcoming the extension of the cultural and scientific exchanges which occurred in recent years, both sides emphasized that further possibilities existed for their enlargement, for better mutual knowledge.

The two Presidents also stressed that the signing of the agreement abolishing visas between Romania and Finland had positive results for tourism. They came to an agreement to initiate negotiations for the conclusion of a consular convention.

The Presidents discussed the most important international problems and noted with satisfaction the similarity of their points of view. They emphasized that it is important for all the governments to observe and fully comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to increasing and developing international security and cooperation. The sides underlined their willingness to work actively especially for strengthening European security.

Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland, invited Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established later, by diplomatic channels.

Achievements and Prospects in the Oil Industry

by Nicolae TOADER
Minister of the Oil Industry

On October 12, the Oilworkers' Day is celebrated in Romania, as a tribute paid to those who, by their assiduous work, bring up from the bowels of the earth and process one of the main riches of the country — the "black gold".

Like every year, this traditional celebration offers an opportunity for reviewing the progress obtained in this key-branch of the Romanian industry. This year, the Oilworkers' Day at the same time occasions the outlining of the prospects of this industry included in the Directives on the forthcoming Five-Year Plan and the guidelines of the country's economic and social development up to 1980, endorsed by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Romania's oil industry has an over 100 year old tradition; however, it is in the last two decades that it underwent the most vigorous development. In those decades the oil reserves have increased by the discovery of new deposits which have been exploited most rationally, while every ton of crude oil has been given a most complex utilization. Thanks to the implementation of a long-range programme for the rational utilization of the country's natural resources, the mining and processing of crude oil has increased continuously, at an average annual growth rate of 8.6 per cent. At present oil extraction exceeds 13,000,000 tons per year, i.e. some 2.6 times more than in 1950. The processing industry witnessed an even greater development in this period, a fact which led to the high-grade processing of this natural wealth. As a result, gross output of the oil industry as a whole is today four times bigger than in 1950. At the same time, by the discovery and turning to use of new hydrocarbon deposits, new oil centres came into being in the counties of Oltenia, Arges, Ilfov, Teleorman, Dimbovita and others, which provide more than 50 per cent of the country's entire oil output.

A national oil equipment industry came into being, specialized in the production of drilling, extraction and processing plant, capable of fully meeting home requirements and also creating export availabilities. Nowadays, the whole range of drilling rigs for depths varying between 1,200 and 7,000 m. is turned out in this country.

Within the drilling sector (both prospecting and extracting) efforts were channelled towards building drilling rigs for great depths and possessing higher constructive and functional features. Thanks to such an orientation we have succeeded in reaching rich deposits regarded so far as inaccessible. As for geological prospecting, it is made now at an average depth which is over 2.3 times greater than twenty years ago. This made it possible to more accurately ascertain the features of the areas under research.

In the field of oil mining the machine builders supplied to the oilworkers highly technical equipment and installations. As a result, automation in mining and in pipeline transport, has been extended. This year, for instance, the system of automated control is applied to more than 500 oil wells; the equipment and installations for this purpose have been designed and produced in this country. At the same time exploitation of deposits by water, gas or fluid injection has been extended. By this method, an extra output of crude oil, accounting for over 10 per cent of the whole output, has been obtained in the 1950—1968 period. Particular attention has been granted to the working out of methods for the mining of oil in special conditions, such as weakly consolidated strata, low pressure at the bottom of the wells, and in wells which are eruptive or work in areas subjected to corrosive agents. Good results have been obtained in the gathering and utilization of well gas, which is an important raw material for petrochemistry. At present the utilization index of well gas is of some 98 per cent, as against 50 per cent in 1950.

Romanian specialists have lately worked out an interesting method for separating the easily liquefiable components from the gases, a method called thermoabsorption. On the basis of this method, patented as a Romanian invention, installations have been built for separating gasoline from well gas. This method secures a high degree of recovery of the easily liquefiable components and a more than 40 per cent reduction in specific investments.

The permanent concern of the State for the complex utilization of the country's natural resources finds a practical expression in the de-



The Brazi refinery processes over four million tons of crude oil, supplying a wide range of high quality benzenes and oils as well as raw material for the petrochemical branch

velopment of crude oil processing. Typical of the evolution of this sector is the modernization and enlargement of the existing capacities, but, above all, the construction of high-capacity plant equipped with the latest achievements of technique. Oil processing is concentrated in a limited number of high-capacity and high-efficiency units.

Following the considerable investments made by the State, among other units, the catalytic reforming complex has been built at Brazi. It has an annual capacity of one million tons and produces high-octane number petrol (90—95) and high-purity fractions for the petrochemical industry. Further constructions include the unit for the atmospheric distillation combined with vacuum distillation and electric salt-removal at Brazi, with a capacity of three million tons per annum; the plant for coking heavy residues at the refinery of Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej town (with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons) and at the Brazi refinery (of 500,000 tons per year); the plant of Ploiești for processing refinery gas and for fractioning gasoline with a view to supplying the petrochemical industry with gas.

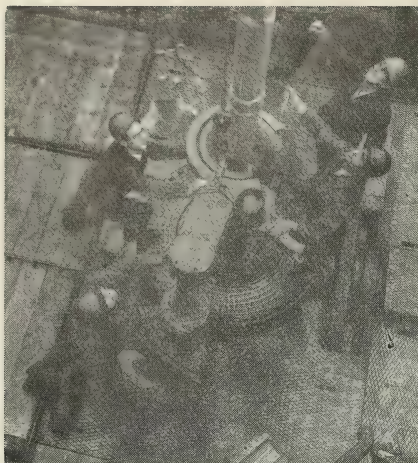
This year new units will start production, among them the Pitești refinery with an annual capacity of 3,000,000 tons, as well as modern in-

stallations for the production of xylenes at the Brazi refinery.

The favourable changes come about in the technical base of the oil processing industry have made it easier to promote the most up-to-date manufacturing processes. Non-existing in Romania's refineries twenty years ago, catalytic processes acquire now an ever growing share and account for some 25 per cent in relation with primary distillation.

The building of modern installations and, on this basis, the higher degree of oil processing have resulted in a considerable growth in the value of products obtained from one ton of crude oil. Nowadays, the value of products obtained from one ton of processed oil is more than twice bigger than the value of crude oil. This proves the high economic efficiency of the investment funds set aside for the development and modernization of the oil processing industry.

The large-scale promotion of technical progress in the oil processing industry led to an improvement in the pattern of production and to a higher quality of products. At the end of 1968, compared to 1950, Romania's refineries produced 1.8 times more petrol, 4.8 times more lubricating oils, 6 times more gas oil. At present the whole range of oils needed by the various



From the day-to-day work of oilmen

fields of activity is produced in the country's refineries.

The steady development of the technical base, the progress requirements of the oil extracting and processing industry, called for a greater number of skilled cadres. Compared with 1950, schools at all levels training the personnel needed by this industrial branch are now attended by some six times more students and pupils.

The competence of Romanian specialists in the field of the oil industry is today well known in numerous countries which are now developing an oil industry of their own. By granting technical assistance in assembling and operating oil well derricks, Romanian specialists have contributed to training national cadres in various countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The forthcoming 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy opens up important prospects for the oil industry. The main concern will further be the high-grade utilization of the oil and gas resources, the improvement of product quality and the ensurance of reserves for a longest possible period. Bearing in mind the importance of a judicious relation between reserves and production, the new Five-Year Plan envisages for crude oil extraction to reach 13.1—13.5 million tons every year and for the extraction of methane gas to attain in 1975 a level of 22,000—24,000 million cu. m. With this end in view new crude oil and gas reserves will be turned to account. Particular attention will be granted to the exploitation of deposits to be found at a depth of over 6,500 m. It is envisaged to extend by 1975 jet drilling to some 50 per cent of the total volume of drilling. This method, worked out by Romanian researchers and drillers, will contribute to increasing drilling speed and to reducing drilling costs.

Under the next Five-Year Plan the oil producing branch will be enriched with new installations at the refineries of Ploiești — old centre of the Romanian oil industry — and of Pitești — the youngest oil processing centre. A new high-capacity refinery will also be built. It will be endowed with equipment and technological processes at the level of the latest achievements in this field.

The new installations will help to increase the output of 92—95 octane number petrol and of superior lubricating oils. At the same time the contribution of the oil industry to the development of petrochemistry, — one of the most rapidly growing branches of the Romanian industry — will be greater. The amount of oil products to be used as raw material by the petrochemical industry will be doubled in the 1971—1975 period.

Thanks to the endeavours to provide this branch with a modern technical base and with highly skilled personnel, the oil industry will be, in the future too, one of the key-branches of Romania's economy.

Start of the New School-Year

Novelties in Romanian Education

Two traditional events are celebrated every year in Romania, both of a great importance in the life of the youth: on September 15 the start of the new school-year and on October 1, the opening of the university courses.

The school-year that just started has an outstanding significance as it inscribes in the history of Romanian education the debut of the ten-year general education schooling, an achievement which means a new and important step forward in the development of the youth's education and which will have remarkable effects in the training of the youth for life and in the widening of the cultural horizon of the entire people. This event with wide social implications is taking place against the background of the measures — included in the May 1968 Law on Education — aimed at developing secondary, vocational and technical schooling — called upon to secure a growing number of personnel for the national economy — and at improving higher education.

Underlying the entire work of renewing and raising Romanian education is the principle — brought into bold relief by the recent Tenth Congress of the RCP — according to which school is the main factor of educating the citizens and at the same time the principal means of disseminating science and culture, of moulding the character of the young generations. It is called upon to give Romanian society both efficient specialists and cultured citizens with a wide horizon, spirit of initiative, receptive to everything that is new, feeling responsible towards their social duties.

It is this programme that will be in the centre of attention during the new school-year as well.

GENERAL SCHOOL

Ten-year compulsory schooling which will be general by 1972—1973, started with the functioning of the first IXth forms in some 1,020 schools with about 42,000 pupils, and the enrolment of 120,000 children of six years of age in addition to the 263,000 seven-year old ones.

The Ministry of Education has worked out and submitted to the teaching staff for discussion the education plan for the ten-year school, as well as the curricula and text-books. Considerable efforts have also been made by the county people's councils and the relevant specialized bodies for securing the necessary schooling space and qualified teaching staff.

Based on the profoundly democratic principle according to which its graduates are offered the possibility of continuing their studies in keeping with their interests and abilities, the ten-year school — general, free of charge and compulsory — will train in the I—VIII forms pupils with a common fund of general cultural knowledge, enabling the graduates from the VIIIth form to continue their studies either in secondary schools or in the IXth and Xth forms of the general school. In the IXth and Xth forms the Romanian language and literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other disciplines will be taught, thus making it possible for the pupils to improve their general culture.

Bearing in mind the fact that a considerable part of the graduates from the ten-year schools will continue their studies in various forms of vocational education, or will acquire qualification in a profession, the teaching of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology will be made in close connection with the requirements of practical activity. The general culture of the pupils will also be improved by the teaching of social-political knowledge (political economy, scientific socialism, history of the Romanian working-class movement). The pupils will continue to learn the foreign languages started in the V—VIIIth forms (English, French, or Russian) as well as hygiene, music, physical education, technical design, electrotechnics, while the girls — a course in housekeeping (optional). Pupils living in the villages will be taught the rudiments of agriculture combined with practical work. Worthy of mention is the fact that the general cultural knowledge acquired by IX—Xth-form general-school pupils creates the possibility for them to continue their studies in secondary schools (day, evening and extra-mural courses) after the graduation of the Xth form of the general school and after an entrance examination.

Propitious material conditions have been created for the smooth functioning of ten-year schools. They have been endowed with teaching materials and laboratory apparatus. For this purpose some 50 million lei have been earmarked by the State. More than 2,000 teachers of foreign languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, a.s.o. attended this summer briefing courses, and some 3,000 schoolmasters teaching six-year old 1st-form pupils attended special training courses, and so had teachers for the IXth form of general schools. If we add to all these the more than 1,650 schoolmasters and over 3,370 teachers who graduated this year and the opening of some 3,000 new school-rooms, the fact that over 27,000,000 textbooks

worth 180 million lei were distributed to school-children, as well as the possibilities for IXth and Xth form pupils to do practical work in industrial and agricultural units, we shall get a comprehensive image of the way the material conditions have been created for the good functioning of general schools.

GENERAL CULTURE SECONDARY SCHOOLING

Beginning this autumn intensive experimental activities precede a vast plan of diversifying general culture secondary education. According to the Directives of the CC of the RCP on the development and perfecting of education, starting with the 1970—1971 school-year a new teaching plan will be applied in general culture secondary schools. The draft plan was published in the press enabling teachers and specialists to contribute to its improvement. In the main, the plan envisages a more marked diversification of the general culture schools.

This diversification is achieved by the introduction of the following four sections in the first form of the secondary school: mathematics-physics, chemistry-biology, the humanities and classical. The pupils will be able to choose some disciplines from the four sections and also from others such as a third foreign language, stenography and typewriting, car driving, artistic activities, housekeeping, a.s.o.

As shown above, in this school-year only preparations will be made for diversification. By mentioning the fact that the number of general culture secondary schools reached 570, we want to stress once again the possibility of including to a growing degree the school-youth in secondary schooling.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Vocational and technical education has witnessed in the last few years great progress as to its expansion and diversification, and the forms of training skilled workers and specialists with medium training have multiplied.

Apprenticeship at the place of work, a traditional form in Romania, which blends work in production with learning, has been greatly extended. With a view to achieving training in vocational schools in more complex trades, the list

of trades has been revised, the duration of studies reduced, and the contents of vocational education has greatly improved following the working out of new curricula and textbooks.

In order to meet the requirements of the national economy as regards medium trained specialists, measures have been taken to develop the network of *speciality secondary schools* — in great demand by the graduates of general schools. Today, more than 380.000 pupils attend the courses of vocational schools, speciality secondary schools, are apprentices or acquire post-secondary-school specialization. However, bearing in mind the fact that vocational and technical schooling is most directly linked to the special programme for training the necessary cadres for the 1971—1980 period, and that some shortcomings still exist in these forms of schooling, the Ministry of Education is at present working on a set of measures aiming at developing and perfecting vocational and technical education. These measures are destined to lead in the shortest possible time to an optimum relation between the number of workers, of the medium-trained specialists, of subengineers and engineers, and to a suitable theoretical and vocational training of the graduates.

HIGHER LEARNING

In this field particular measures have been taken lately with a view to raising the graduates' level of training. This year the revising of the disciplines is continued, so that they may reflect to a greater extent the present stage of science and culture, secure a more judicious relation between lectures and practical activity and a better organization of the students' work. This will result in the continuous improvement of the students' knowledge and in the moulding of the future personality of the graduates, in the formation of specialists with a wide horizon and receptivity to all that is new. The ability to adapt the curricula to the latest gains of science and culture in permanent transformation, will also be enhanced.

On the line of perfecting university autonomy, the activities of the leading bodies — the university and faculty senates and teachers' councils — conditions have been created for securing an effective participation of more than 150,000 students in the above bodies and at the same time for increasing the professional exactingness and behaviour of the university youth.

Ştefan Zaides

Congress of the International Touring Alliance

The proceedings of the Third Congress of AIT "Loisirs et tourisme" organized under the sponsorship of the AIT and the Romanian Automobile Club were held in Bucharest in the month of September. The congress was attended by personalities of world tourism, specialists from 37 countries, who debated a problem focussing at present the attention of wide circles of people on all continents, i.e. *package tours and individual travels and vacations today and tomorrow*.

International tourism has become a mass action. There are every year some 150,000,000 tourists, and more than six per cent of the world foreign trade are tourist goods. Thus it is but natural that State leading bodies, various international tourist organizations and UN organizations are endeavouring to secure the best conditions for tourism, which becomes more and more an important branch of the national economies, with wide possibilities of development and profound effects on the life of all peoples.

Romania was very pleased to play host to this congress which was open to all national travel and automobile clubs, to official travel organizations, to specialists in the fields of tourism, culture, medicine and social security related to travel, to international travel and publicity agencies, a.s.o.

On behalf of the Romanian Government, Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers addressed greetings to the congress. He emphasized that the contribution of the AIT to the expansion and diversification of international tourism is very valuable, since the latter proves to be one of the most efficient means of achieving an exchange of world values, of developing the relations between all the peoples of the world. As shown by the speaker, tourism is an important means enabling the peoples to get acquainted with what is specific and original on every meridian of the globe, with other peoples' traditions and achievements, with their experience and the contribution made by each and every people to the general progress of mankind.

The First Vice-Premier, Ilie Verdet, then pointed out that Romania, a country possessing a rich tourist potential, makes substantial investments in order to develop the technical and material basis of this branch of activity, to raise the level of comfort and the quality of services and to facilitate internal and international tourist traffic. "Within the set of measures aimed at Romania's social and economic development and at a rise in the population's living standard,

we worked out for the next decade a programme for expanding tourism, for turning to account all areas of a touristic interest. Animated by feelings of friendship and esteem for all peoples of the world — the speaker said — the Romanian people is deeply interested in the large-scale development of international tourism. We are convinced that the better the peoples know each other, the more intensive the exchange of material and spiritual values between peoples, and the more lasting the climate of understanding and detente, which is imperiously necessary for world peace and security."

The reports read during the congress and the discussions that followed approached a number of major issues related to the economic conditions on which international tourism depends: transport means and conditions and their influence in choosing package tours or individual travel; special services needed by the two kinds of tourism; the attitude of various categories of tourists towards package tours and individual travel.

In conclusion the congress endorsed a number of resolutions. In one of them the congress voiced its gratitude to the Romanian Government and local authorities, for the kind hospitality extended to it and expressed congratulations to the Romanian Automobile Club for the faultless organization. A general resolution was also adopted and a number of recommendations were made to the governments throughout the world and to the members of the AIT to the effect that they work out and adopt a set of principles, both on a national and non-governmental plane, that should set off the basic features of tourism as a means of rapprochement among peoples, of education and cultural development.

Stressing the importance of the congress, numerous participants expressed their views on the part played by international tourism as a factor of reciprocal knowledge and rapprochement among peoples, on the ways and means for developing tourism. They also spoke of the impression, Romania made on them.

VICTOR DE PANGE, head of the cultural affairs section of the European Council, Chairman of the congress: *Through the resolutions endorsed and the recommendations made to governments throughout the world by the congress of the International Touring Alliance, held in Bucharest, a framework has been created for the promotion of tourism, as a means of rapprochement among peoples and an instrument of contact, of education and development of culture. One of the essential merits of the congress was that of humanising tourism, so to say. Because this notion has not only the significance of transportation from one place to another, but of contact with a new civilization. And this contact must*

not be the outcome of chance or improvisation but must be organised. Tourism is not only a means of communication on the grounds of past civilization, but especially of the present. The guest further said that he considered that precisely this new kind of tourism must be developed and that congress demonstrated, in his opinion, the necessity of stimulating the personal receptivity and sensitiveness of the tourist to the creation of what is new, what is of a nature to turn the funds of contemporary civilization to account.

Victor de Pange further stressed the high quality of the organisation and unfolding of the congress, the most favourable atmosphere, the spirit of mutual friendship and understanding of the proceedings, a fact for which he wished to express, on behalf of all participants, sincere thanks to the Romanian Government and local authorities and also congratulations to the Romanian Automobile Club.

WACLAW LASKOVSKI, director of the Polish Automobile Club said that he considered that at the present moment it is still rather difficult to correctly assess the outcome of the Bucharest proceedings, the influence the congress will exercise on the subsequent evolution of the phenomenon of international tourism. He further stressed the positive fact that a programming could be achieved of the future development of tourism as a whole, of the material base and of progress linked to this economic branch, which offers a general framework for making, in keeping with domestic demands, the necessary investments for stimulating national tourism. The problems approached by the congress, the resolutions endorsed offer elements for the organisation and preparation of the means to face up to this veritable explosion of international tourism.

Having had the opportunity of travelling through Romania by car, the guest further said, he was pleasantly impressed by the technical base of Romanian tourism (hotel facilities, small restaurants along the routes, etc.) as well as by the good highroads. Romania is very beautiful. "When I say this, Wacław Laskowski stressed, I am not only thinking of Bucharest but also of the country's towns and villages, that are truly attractive. And above everything else I appreciated the open and friendly spirit of the Romanians, their qualities of matchless hosts."

Professor Dr. MATINE DAFTARI, Chairman of the Touring Club of Iran: "The major significance of the notion of tourism, is in my opinion, best synthesised in this definition born under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation "International tourism is a passport to world peace". These words say everything, because an essential condition of peace is mutual understanding among peoples. And this can be realised by travels, by visits, by all kinds of contacts, that are kept alive by the dialogue between nations. Tourism offers the best possibilities in this respect. The peoples that know each other, gradually understand each other, contributing thus to the formation of a climate favourable for detente and peace.

"I am satisfied that I am in Romania for the second time, because I can admire the work of an industrious and hospitable people. All my life I have had numerous contacts with Romanians and have always remained with the best memories."

JOHN FORD, representative of the British Automobile Association said that the Bucharest congress undoubtedly represented a success, and this because it tackled and analysed with priority the possibilities of broad cooperation among states, which should lead to the best turning to account of each country's own touristic resources, to the benefit of profounder mutual acquaintance. The congress, he further said, was in a way an opportunity for the participants to share each other's experience in the sphere of tourism, of "homologating" as one might say, some initiatives. He then referred to the "Package tours" launched by the Romanians and now also applied in Yugoslavia, which solves one of the big problems of international tourism, namely the technical side, relieving the tourist going on a longer itinerary, of the care for board and lodging etc., fact which results in considerably more time being taken up by actual tourism. This kind of proposal impresses a new impulse on the development of international tourism, he concluded.

HERBERT HOFFMAN, professor at the institute of economic knowledge for relations with foreign countries, of München, Federal Germany: "The discussions held point to the contribution of the congress to increasing international understanding. Its exceptional organisation as well as the general atmosphere of friendship, impressed especially by the hosts, contributed to the success of the meeting, that was characterized by sincere and open discussions. In this way, the foundations were laid for a more thorough investigation of the touristic phenomenon, investigation, which one might say is still in its cradle. We still have much to do in this sphere. I am convinced that in the future, in step with the development of the tourist industry, the problems that will arise will increase in difficulty. Only by broad cooperation can they be overcome. In order to meet the growing tasks, large investments will be necessary, which, however, call for prior all-round investigation. Today, both in Romania and in the Balkan countries, in those in the Mediterranean area, large investments are being made for tourism, but the good advance of this branch is prejudiced by the lack of knowledge of a global offer. A generalised exchange of experience and documentation can determine the improvement of the results. The initiatives of Romania, the launching of new forms of tourism that result in reducing the cost of practising tourism are concrete proofs of the fact that there exists a big potential that should be included in the tourist circuit."

GERMAN STOYKOVIC, representative of the Yugoslav Automobile Club: "I believe that one of the substantial contributions to the Bucharest discussions resides in the fact that besides the modes of tourism known at present (individual and group, organised tourism) new forms are being established. I am referring first of all to that initiated by the Romanian Automobile Club, a form which is also being applied in our country this touristic year. It is true, that for the time being the successes are not spectacular; every beginning has its difficulties, but we are sure that the fruits will be fully shown in the years to come.

"The organisation of the congress was perfect, and I take this opportunity of conveying our delegation's sincere congratulations and thanks to the Romanian hosts. The traditional hospitality of the Romanian people is always proved, constituting a basic element in the tourist potential of Romania."

NOTES *and* INFORMATION

• Timișoara — 700 years old

One of the most attractive towns of Romania and an important industrial, scientific and cultural centre of the country — Timișoara — is 700 years old, according to documentary proofs. It seems that the town was erected in the place of an old Roman camp, and grew along the times, so that at the beginning of the 14th century it became an important economic and military centre of Transylvania.

Numerous manufactories and factories appeared quite early in Timișoara. The town competed with Bucharest concerning the title of first European centre lighted by electricity.

Timișoara has today about 190,000 inhabitants, and it is expected that by the end of this century its population will count 500,000.

Industry has developed considerably, especially in the last two decades, the volume of its production increasing 22-fold. In the same period, the value of the products exported by the Timișoara enterprises rose almost 40 times, about 14 per cent of the town's total industrial production being delivered abroad. Among the best known enterprises are the mechanical works, which supplies overhead cranes, cranes, motor-loaders, auto-stackers, the Electromotor works, which exports more than half of its electrical motor production, the Banatul footwear factory, the Bumbacul textile mill.

The 252 laboratories of the research centre of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of different higher learning institutes and research and design institutes as well as of large enterprises, offer to a large number of scientists of all generations a favourable setting for solving important problems of fundamental and applied investigation. In fact, Timișoara prides itself with its schools of mathematics, of magnetism, of welding, of hydraulic machines, of reinforced concrete, of electrotechnique, of genetics and plant melioration.

The University, the Polytechnic, the Institute of Medicine and the Institute of Agronomy are attended by over 10,000 students.

With its Opera House and Philharmonic orchestra, with the three permanent theatre companies — Romanian, Magyar and German — with the Serbian folklore ensemble, with its art galleries and houses of culture, with the many choirs, bands and amateur theatre teams, Timișoara constantly proves the vitality of an effervescent artistic and cultural life.

• Important Scientific Meetings

Bucharest plays host to the international seminar on "The role of planning in territorial development — national, zonal, urban and rural", organised by the UN jointly with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Participating are experts in the domain of planning from over 30 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, observers from several European countries and from North America, as well as UN advisers.

At the festive opening meeting, Emil Drăgănescu, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, warmly welcomed the participants on behalf of the Romanian Government. He said that the organisation of this seminar in Romania is on the line of the country's constant

efforts to actively participate in the exchange of material and spiritual assets with all countries that wish to do this exchange, on the line of Romania's contribution to the multilateral activity of the United Nations bodies.

Mr. Robert Joe Grooks, director of the UN Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, conveyed to the participants the greetings of the UN Secretary General U Thant. After having stressed the importance of this international meeting, the speaker said that the choice of Romania as the host country was excellent, because this country has recorded successes in the sphere of planning and housing.

World renowned experts read at the Bucharest meeting 12 basic papers, the task of drawing them up being incumbent on the UN Secretariat and the Romanian Government. The main problems on the seminar agenda include "General characteristics of the planning activity at different levels and its role within the development process", "The role of planning in national development", "Territorial planning — essential instrument for the complex approach of the development process", "Urban planning — element for the harmonious development of urbanised zones", "Rural planning", etc.

The stringency with which the problem of planning is being put in the world makes the importance of the seminar be unanimously recognised, this meeting going down in the UN programme for technical assistance to the developing countries.

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The international symposium "Premises and principles for the arrangement of forests with hydrological and social junctions", was held in Bucharest, in the second half of September.

The symposium was organised by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, jointly with the Ministry of Education and Silvicultural Department, on the initiative of the working group for the study of the methods of arranging forests within the International Union of Forestry Research Organisations.

The proceedings were attended by experts from 12 European countries, who presented scientific reports and papers concerning the most efficient methods for arranging forests, with the aim of increasing the quality and quantity of wood production, the balancing of the flow of the water courses and the satisfaction of the requirements for rest and amusement of the population.

The contribution of the Romanian experts to this symposium materialised in the reports and papers that referred to the premises and principles of the functional arrangement of forests in Romania, exemplified with forests in the Danube Delta and the National Park of the Retezat Mountains. They also presented some original methods for the arrangement of forests and the determination of the dynamics of stock growth.

• National Theatre Festival

The performances given at the Timișoara Theatre by the Arad, Timișoara and Oradea theatres, mark the beginning of this year's National Theatre Festival of Romania.

Having become traditional in the life of the theatres as a large-scale presentation of the successes of the Romanian dramaturgy and also as an opportunity of emulation and assertion of the talent of actors, producers and stage designers, the National Theatre Festival is to

proceed this year in two stages: the zonal stage — including six cultural centres of the country, the neighbouring theatres, and is tantamount to a pre-selection contest.

Worth mentioning is the fact that the zonal contests, now proceeding, are organised by the local authorities and have a veritable character of regional festivals.

The second stage, the final one, will take place in Bucharest early in December, including the most successful shows of the zonal stage.

In the final stage, there will also be a special festival for young actors. We refer to short productions, achieved by groups or individuals — besides the usual repertory of the theatres — presented by young actors, productions belonging to any kind of show (from pantomimes, improvisations up to the recital of verses or interpretations of scenes from plays). Just as in previous years, the Festival is devoted to Romanian dramaturgy.

• Cycle of Sadoveanu's Works

The Publishing House for Literature and Art of Bucharest has brought out the first volumes of a new and more comprehensive collection of the works of Mihail Sadoveanu. The first volume includes Ancuța's Inn, the Nights of the Fairy, and the Island of the Wolves. The second volume includes the Golden Branch, His Majesty the Forest Kid, and the Wedding of Princess Ruxandra. The third volume, recently brought out includes the Place where Nothing Ever Happened, the Demon of Youth and Men from the Moon.

Another four volumes are being printed and will be ready early next year.

The new cycle of Sadoveanu's works will include 12 volumes on the whole, including the most successful productions from the monumental work of the great Romanian prose writer.

Anniversary of V. I. Lenin's Birth Centenary in Romania

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, endorsed recently a decision on the anniversary in Romania of the birth centenary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the decision stresses, considers that the celebration of V. I. Lenin's birth centenary will have to be a powerful stimulus to constructive actions for overcoming the difficulties and for the normalisation of the situation within the world socialist system, for the firm foundation of the relations between the socialist states on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, reciprocal advantage and mutual comradesly assistance — the guarantee for remaking and strengthening their unity; This anniversary must be a filip to the efforts for the re-establishment of the principled climate in the international communist movement, for the establishment among parties of relation of equality and esteem, of the observance of the right of each party to work out independently its own political line, for strengthening the unity of the fraternal parties, of all forces campaigning on the large front of socialism and progress, against imperialism. The work and activity carried on by Lenin is a live call to intensify the struggle of the peoples for safeguarding peace, for promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems, for detente and international collaboration.

In Romania, Lenin's anniversary occasions a review of the great revolutionary fighting traditions of the working class, of all the working people, waged under the leadership of the RCP, which throughout its activity was guided and is guided by the dialectical-materialist outlook on the world and society, by the principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The working people of Romania celebrate Lenin's birth centenary under the token of enthusiastic work for the implementation of the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society, programme

mapped out by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, contributing to the steady increase of the economic potential and spiritual patrimony of socialist Romania, to the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the people, to enhancing still more the country's contribution to the victory of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress internationally. The successes of each country in the building of the new social system — the decision shows — increase the might and prestige of the whole world socialist system, contribute to the strengthening of the democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces of our days.

The decision stipulates numerous events to take place in Romania to mark the centenary anniversary. The main events include a scientific report session, with the theme "Leninism and the victory of socialism in Romania" (organized by the "Ștefan Gheorghiu" Academy of Social-Political Sciences, the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies under the CC of the RCP, and the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania); until the anniversary of the centenary, the publishing will be completed of the 55 volumes of V. I. Lenin's complete works; new studies and works will be printed on the activity and work of Lenin, his appreciations of Romania, the meetings of Romanian revolutionaries with Lenin, the experience of the RCP in the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory to the country's conditions, in solving the problems of the socialist revolution and construction, in international activity; a documentary exhibition will be opened in Bucharest, dedicated to the centenary anniversary as well as the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Romania; the Museum of the History of the Party, of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement of Romania will get ready a permanent exhibition on "Episodes from the history of the international working-class movement, of the peoples' national liberation struggle"; a jubilee stamp will be issued; The Bucharest Municipal RCP Committee will organise a festive meeting devoted to the birth centenary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

DUMITRU PETRESCU

Dumitru Petrescu, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front died on September 13.

Following his death September 14 and 15 were national mourning days.

The coffin with Dumitru Petrescu's dead body was placed in the lobby of the Grand National Assembly Palace, where thousands upon thousands of citizens paid him a last homage. Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania presented condolences.

Members of the CC of the RCP, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, old militants of the Party and of the Romanian working-class movement, Party and State officials, leaders of public organizations, generals and senior officers, executives of ministries and enterprises, as well as representatives of cultural and scientific life stood guard at Dumitru Petrescu's catafalque.

As a token of the high tribute paid to the memory of the departed, the last guard was held by Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and other Party and State leaders.

At the mourning meeting, that took place on September 15, the life and struggle of Dumitru Petrescu, a loyal son of the Party and of the Romanian people, was evoked by Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the RCP Central Auditing Commission, Gheorghe Stoica, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and of the State Council, and Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Dumitru Petrescu was buried in the Monument of the Heroes of the Struggle for the Freedom of the People and the Homeland, for Socialism.

An outstanding activist of the Romanian Communist Party and the socialist State, Dumitru Petrescu devoted his entire life to the revolutionary struggle for liberating the working people and for implementing the loftiest ideals of fight and progress of the Romanian people, to the building of socialism and the flourishing of the homeland.

Born on May 10, 1906, into a family of workers, Dumitru Petrescu experienced since his

early youth, as an apprentice at the Bucharest Grivița railway workshops, the hard life led by the working people under bourgeois-landlord exploitation. When still very young he joined the revolutionary movement, and as far back as in 1921, when still an apprentice, he held responsible functions in the Bucharest Youth Organization. In the period of the February 1933 railway and oilworkers' struggles Dumitru Petrescu asserted himself as a staunch revolutionary fighter and carried out an intensive activity as secretary of the Bucharest trade union council, for the organization of the railway workers' struggle in the capital city. Sentenced to long years of hard labour, he was detained in the prisons of Jilava, Văcărești and Craiova. In 1935 he succeeded in escaping from jail and continued his activity in emigration, first in Czechoslovakia and then in the Soviet Union.

During the Second World War he took an active part in the anti-Hitlerite struggle. As political instructor of the "Tudor Vladimirescu" volunteers' division he participated in the fight for driving out the nazi troops and for liberating the entire territory of Romania, and subsequently in the battles waged for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, up to the final victory over fascism.

After the country's liberation from under the fascist yoke, the Party entrusted him with the task of leading the work of education, culture and propaganda within the ranks of the army. Dumitru Petrescu had the rank of major general. Between 1948 and 1951 he was head of section in the Central Committee apparatus.

From 1951 to 1956 Dumitru Petrescu held responsible functions in the State apparatus, as chairman of the State Committee for Supplies, minister of Finance and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In December 1968 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and in March 1969 the Grand National Assembly elected him Vice-President of the State Council.

At the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party Dumitru Petrescu was elected alternate member of the CC of the RCP and at the Tenth Congress member of the Central Committee, of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP.

Romanian Visit by Jacques Rabemananjara, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic

The Romanian newspapers of September 23 carried the Communiqué on the visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania by Jacques Rabemananjara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic.

At the invitation of the Romanian Government, Jacques Rabemananjara, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Malagasy Republic, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, over September 17—21, 1969.

During his stay in Romania, the head of the Malagasy diplomacy, Jacques Rabemananjara, was received by Ilie Verdet, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also had official talks at the Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Ministries, as well as with other Romanian leading bodies.

The Malagasy Foreign Minister and his party toured Bucharest city and industrial units in Brasov county, everywhere enjoying a warm reception, an expression of the feelings of friendship and sympathy of the Romanian people for the Malagasy people.

During the official talks, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, between Jacques Rabemananjara, the Malagasy Foreign Minister, and George Macoveanu, First Deputy Foreign Minister, problems were examined concerning the relations between the two countries and views were exchanged on the international questions of common interest.

The two sides noting that wide possibilities exist for the development of relations between the two countries, expressed their conviction that the expansion of the Romanian-Malagasy policy of economic, trade and cultural cooperation serves the cause of progress of the two peoples, peace and international cooperation.

On this line, the discussions enabled the perfecting of a draft trade agreement, the conclusion of which will take place soon. The two sides spotlighted the necessity for further efforts to be made for the materialization of the actions of cooperation based on the principles of observing national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The common preoccupations of the two governments regarding present-day international problems were amply discussed.

Underscored was the necessity to make further efforts, using all possibilities, those offered by the U.N. included,

for the normalization of the relations among all states, for the safeguarding of world peace and security, and for the establishment of a climate of trust and international cooperation.

The two sides appreciated the efforts made by the African states for the attainment of their legitimate aspirations for progress and prosperity, as well as the results registered on this line.

The two sides shared the opinion that one of the most important problems of the world today is the complete liquidation of colonialism and of new forms to dominate peoples, of neo-colonialism. They condemned the existence on the African continent of some territories still under foreign domination and the policy of racial discrimination conducted by the Government of the South African Republic and by the regime in Rhodesia.

The two sides reasserted their solidarity with the cause of peoples fighting against neo-colonialism, for their national and social emancipation and re-asserted their determination to act for the implementation of the U.N. resolutions referring to the colonial issue and the apartheid policy.

Pointing to the importance of the role played by international trade in the economic progress of the developing countries, the two sides were of the opinion that the adaptation of norms governing international trade to present-day necessity is a fundamental factor for filling the gap existing between these peoples and the advanced states, for the acceleration of the economic progress of the young nations. The two sides emphasized the necessity to expand cooperation among states as a factor of economic advancement.

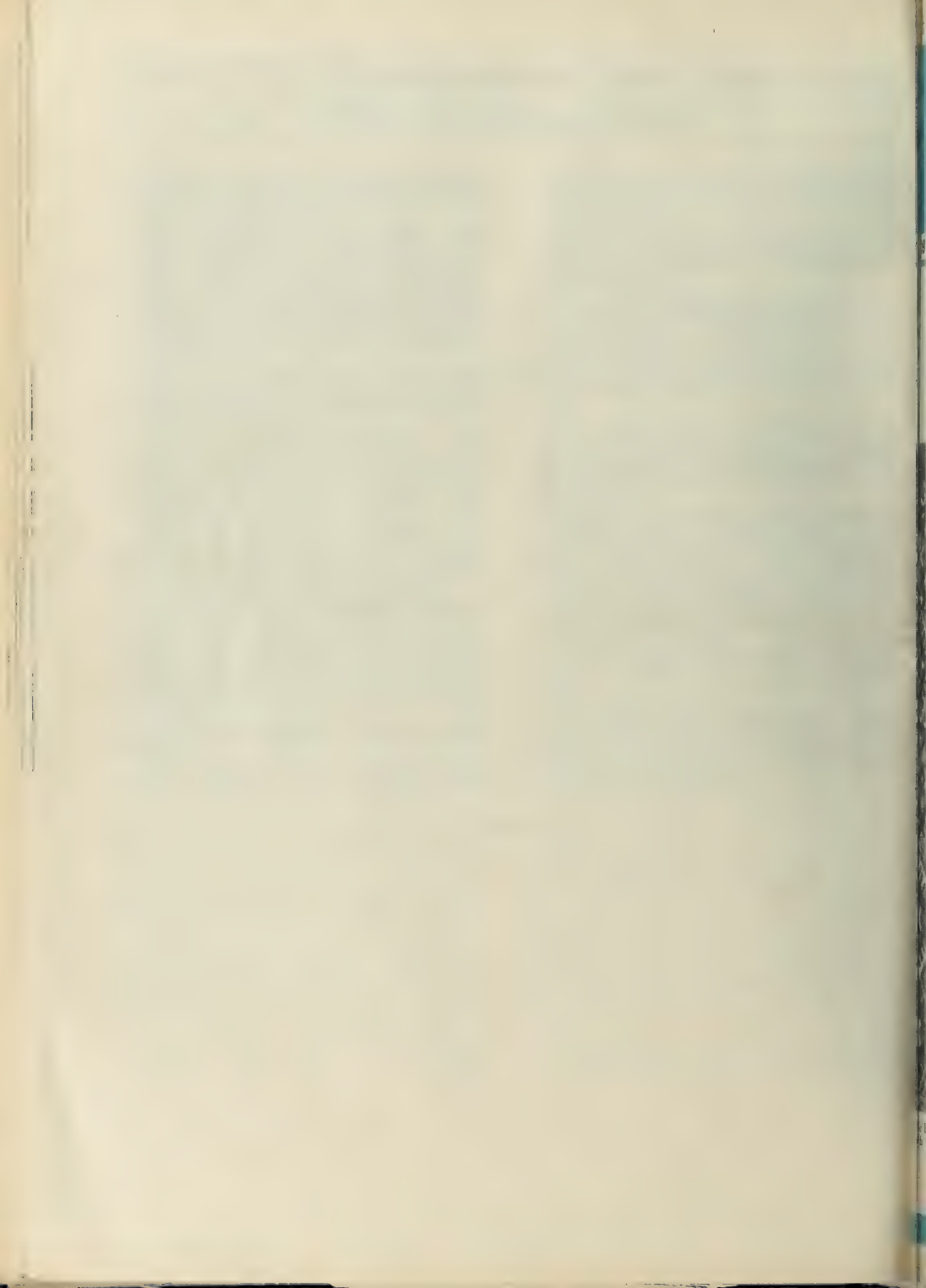
They asserted the usefulness to continue personal contacts between statesmen of the two countries and singled out their importance for the development of bilateral relations.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that the visit to Romania by Jacques Rabemananjara, Foreign Minister of the Malagasy Republic, and its outcome will make for the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries and peoples, for international detente and cooperation.



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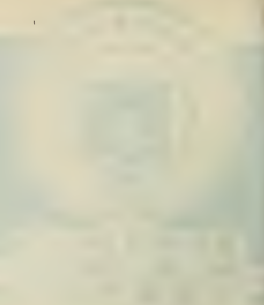
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- Celebration of Harvest Day
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- The Musical Season
- Notes and Information
- International Relations
- Foreign Minister Corneliu Mănescu's Speech at U.N. General Assembly Session



Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy, staged in marking Romania's Liberation Anniversary, keeps attracting crowds of both Romanian and foreign visitors. In the photo: the handicrafts display at the Exhibition.

ДИВАНЪ



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Romania in the World Economic Circuit

The realities of the contemporary world point to the importance of the foreign market in carrying out reproduction at the level of modern technique by each and every country, in speeding up economic growth and the efficiency of social labour. Less than ever before can a group of states in a given geographical area remain isolated from the world economic circuit. As a consequence, international exchanges, as well as economic, technical and scientific cooperation are outstanding factors making for social and economic development.

Bearing in mind these realities, the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party stressed the necessity of continuing the efforts for the progress of modern industry within the national economy and the need for Romania's more intensive and more efficient participation in the international division of labour. This is achieved by a high-rate growth of foreign trade, by the extension of specialization and of economic cooperation with the socialist countries and with all the other states, on the basis of the fundamental principles that should govern the relations between sovereign and independent states.

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History shows that in order to benefit by the advantages of international economic collaboration, it is decisive for each state to develop its national economy based on the latest achievements in technique, since in the last analysis it is on this that its access to the world market depends. The high-grade utilization of the national resources, the progress of modern industry, the setting aside of a considerable part of the national income for accumulation and the efficient utilization of the funds are decisive factors in the lasting settlement of the complex problems of economic growth and in the efficient participation in the world economic circuit.

The expansion of Romania's economic potentialities has favoured her participation in the world circuit of material goods. In this respect worth mentioning is the fact that Romania's foreign trade has grown both in comparison with the development of her own national economy and with world trade.

In the 1951—1968 period, Romania's national income has grown at an average annual rate of 6.6 per cent, while the volume of her foreign trade by 12 per cent, i.e. an outstanding coefficient of 1.25.

As for the growth of Romania's foreign trade in the last 18 years, it was faster than that of

world trade, so that Romania's share in international trade went up from 0.34 per cent in 1950 to 0.62 per cent in 1968.

An examination of the evolution of foreign trade reveals interesting data on the share of output meant for export. Seventeen per cent of the country's entire production is exported.

Characteristic for Romania's position within international trade is the changed pattern of her exports. Industrialization made it possible for industrial goods to hold a share of 80 per cent of total exports. More than one fifth of the volume of exports is represented by machines and equipment. A further increase in the latter's share within total exports is envisaged for this year. The weight of other highly-processed industrial goods within exports also keeps growing. These are chemicals, industrial consumer goods and building materials. The share of 27.5 per cent held by machines and chemicals within the volume of Romanian exports means very much if we bear in mind that before the war such products represented merely 0.6 per cent of total exports. We must not forget, however, that in the industrially advanced countries machines and chemicals account for 40—55 per cent of total exports.

Important changes as to quality have occurred in the pattern of imports: the main place is held by machines and equipment (46.7 per cent) as well as by fuel and mineral and agricultural raw materials (36.8 per cent). Such a pattern reflects the double result of industrialization: a growing need of technical equipment as well as of raw materials for the processing industry.

The Tenth Congress of the RCP traced the guidelines for the development of the national economy under the next Five-Year Plan and worked out a set of measures meant to lead to a high-rate growth of foreign trade, to the extension of specialization and of economic cooperation with other states, in other words, to a more intensive and efficient participation of Romania in the international division of labour.

According to provisions, the volume of Romania's foreign trade will go up under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan by 40—45 per cent. The implementation of this task will take place in the conditions of a growing economic efficiency of the entire foreign trade activity. In this respect a decisive part will have to be played by the improvement of the pattern of economic exchanges, above all of exports, by the

diversification of production and a substantial rise in the technical quality of products.

The further growth of economic efficiency in the field of foreign trade directly depends on the increased degree of product processing and on the improvement of the technical parameters. That is why besides the concern for the machine-building, chemical and consumer goods industries to contribute some three-fourths to the volume of exports to be effected by the end of the next Five-Year Plan period, great attention will be paid to the improvement of the inner structure of these industries, in this way making it possible to export assortments, types and dimensions of a high efficiency.

Organizational measures are also envisaged whose application should increase the economic efficiency of foreign trade. These measures include the transferring of some import-export activities to the economic ministries and industrial centrals, the extension of direct links between economic units and foreign partners, the growing responsibility of enterprises for concluding economic contracts, at the same time offering them material incentives in this respect, the linking of the results of the enterprises' financial activities to the efficiency of exports and imports.

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Economic cooperation in production and in technical and scientific research are important facets of Romania's participation in the world division of labour. The growingly marked shifting of economic relations between countries from the sphere of trade to the sphere of production bestows upon the world economic circuit greater stability, and stimulates trade and other international economic relations. A complex multilateral collaboration takes place between partners, including the sphere of production, scientific and technical research, designing and building, the training of skilled personnel, the joint sale of the products obtained within the framework of cooperation. It can be safely stated that through cooperation the obstacles still existing in the way of the so-called classical forms of foreign trade are removed and the elimination of differences of pattern and technical level between various national economies is made easier. At the same time cooperation helps to raise the economic and technical competitiveness of products, to assimilate for manufacture new products, to make a better use of production capacities and manpower, to extend the supply sources and the commodity market. All these advantages of cooperation offer to each country the possibility of subsequently expanding cooperation and foreign trade.

Typical of international economic cooperation is the continued diversification of the forms in which it is carried out as well as the latter's elasticity and mobility. Hence the possibility of combining the most varied interests of the

partners, of finding mutually advantageous modalities.

First place within Romania's economic policy is held by cooperation with the socialist countries, members of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid. That is why she actively participates in specialization in the production of some types and groups of products, holding the view that this form of collaboration contributes to the further development of the socialist international division of labour and to the stability of exchanges between the CMEA member states. Romania is specializing in the production of several hundred types and sizes of machines and equipment. It is planned to extend cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of machines and equipment, subunits and spare parts for the partners or for export to other markets. For this purpose numerous contracts have been signed with socialist countries and others are under negotiation.

Romania also shows particular interest in scientific and technical cooperation, an interest expressed in her participation in nearly 300 research themes concerning the perfection of technological processes in industry, building and transport, the elaboration and utilization of new types of materials, the development of automation and electronics, the investigation of new methods and the improvement of existing ones for producing and transporting electric power for geological prospecting, a.s.o.

As regards the possibilities of continuous diversifying international cooperation, one of the forms which has proved its efficiency and widening scope, is the building, jointly with other countries, of economic projects, or participation with installations and equipment payable with the products turned out by the respective unit or through other mutually acceptable channels. This form of cooperation was put forward by Romania already ten years ago at the session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, next at the first UNCTAD conference when she was included in the final documents and even more comprehensively at the second UNCTAD conference. Cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia for the construction of the Iron Gates hydropower station has proved mutual advantageous. Designs for further hydropower projects on the Danube are now being drawn up, one in cooperation with Bulgaria and another with the USSR.

Cooperation in production is promoted by Romania also with other countries, irrespective of their social and economic systems. We should mention the assimilation for production in Romania in cooperation with "Renault" of gearboxes for the French "Estafette" motor vans; the building of "Islander" airplanes in cooperation with the British companies BAC and Britten-Norman; the construction of a hotel in Bucharest with the American firm Tower International Corporation. Worthy of mention is

also the cooperation with West German firms in the production of installations for manufacturing chipboards, with Swedish firms in the building of plant for producing fibreboards, a.s.o.

Romania also participates in the building of enterprises abroad, delivering the necessary equipment on credit. Payment is to be made with the products turned out in the new enterprise or with other traditional goods of the respective partner. Such collaboration includes the construction in Iran of a tractor factory and an industrial type livestock breeding complex; the building of a refinery at Gauhati, India; the delivery of installations and equipment, and technical assistance rendered in the building of several economic units in Algeria; prospecting and mining of hydrocarbon deposits in Algeria, Cuba, Ghana, Burma and other countries; construction of a wood-processing combine in Ceylon. In the last 10 years more than 1,200 Romanian oil specialists participated in foreign countries in prospecting and mining, and granted technical assistance in this branch. Romania holds a foremost place in the world as regards the delivery of drilling rigs. There are still wide possibilities of using the rich technological and organizational experience in the fields of machine-building, chemistry, the mining industry, agriculture, a.s.o.

Promoting a policy of cooperation with all countries of the world, Romania is focussing her foreign trade activities on the relations with the socialist countries. "Consistent with her foreign policy — is shown in the Report of the Central Committee submitted to the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party — Romania has continuously developed her relations of economic cooperation with the CMEA member-countries, with all countries of the socialist world system".

Cooperation with the socialist countries enjoys the permanent attention of the Party and State. More than 55 per cent of Romania's foreign trade is effected with the socialist countries and 49 per cent with the CMEA member-countries. Romania endeavours to steadily intensify this cooperation, bearing in mind that the relations between the socialist countries contribute to the strengthening of each and every one of them and of the socialist system as a whole. At the same time she is aware of the outstanding importance of the promotion of new-type relations, capable of offering to the contemporary world a model of equitable links between independent and sovereign states.

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Consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening economic relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, Romania at the same time extends her economic links with the other states, irrespective of their social systems.

In the last few years Romania's trade relations with non-socialist countries witnessed a positive evolution. Although trade with the advanced capitalist countries has grown in scope, the per capita volume of foreign trade with these countries is still 10—30 per cent lower than that effected by the other socialist countries. The elimination of this lag should be paralleled by an improvement in the pattern of trade with the capitalist states.

Economic relations with the developing countries are among the most dynamic within Romania's foreign trade. In the 1960—1968 period, the volume of foreign trade with this group of states has grown more than three times. With a great number of developing countries we have long-term trade agreements, while with others we have signed annual agreements. Economic, industrial, technical and scientific agreements with such countries have also been concluded.

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Romania's relations of economic cooperation are carried out under various forms based on bi- and multilateral agreements. We have signed agreements, conventions and protocols with all the socialist countries as well as with other states. Romania has economic relations with more than 100 countries; with 55 of them trade is effected on the basis of agreements, conventions and various arrangements. An important part is played by agreements and protocols on economic, technical and scientific cooperation; their number reached last year 20 as against 10 in 1967. In her economic policy, Romania endeavours to extend long-term agreements, which are called upon to create a suitable legal and organizational framework for establishing economic exchanges and planning economic development.

An outstanding contribution to the fructification of the advantages of foreign trade is made by the joint government commissions for economic, technical and scientific collaboration, set up, in the first place, with the socialist countries, but also with other countries. These commissions carry on a sustained activity for finding the ways and means for combining immediate and long-term efforts and interests in the fields of specialization, cooperation in production and technico-scientific cooperation, with a view to expanding mutually advantageous economic exchanges.

Under present-day conditions the bilateral forms of collaboration are predominating. However, in step with the increase of the number of partners, the possibility and necessity of multilateral cooperation also arise, with a view to meeting common interests.

Working for enriching the forms of multilateral cooperation based on the principles underlying the relations between socialist coun-

tries, Romania participates in the activities of CMEA and other international and inter-state organizations of the socialist countries, such as the International Bank for Economic Collaboration, the Organization of Cooperation in the Field of the Railways, the Central Board of Dispatchers of the Interconnected Power Systems, the Organization for Collaboration between Socialist Countries in the Field of Post and Telecommunications, the International Organization of the Socialist Countries in the Field of Calculus Technique, the International Centre of Technico-Scientific Information, the common freight-car fleet, the Central Institute of Nuclear Research, etc. A special session of CMEA held in April unanimously endorsed the decision on setting up an international investments bank. There is every possibility of also setting up other economic and scientific organizations based on the principles included in the CMEA Rules.

Romania consistently speaks up for an intensive participation in the activities of those international organizations which are capable — while observing the principles of international law — of creating favourable conditions for the economic development of the member states and for stepping up the world economic circuit. At present Romania is a member in more than

40 international inter-governmental organisations and in over 310 international non-governmental organizations. She grants and receives technical assistance, grants scholarships to foreign students who attend specialization courses in this country, sends Romanian students and experts abroad for specialization within the framework of the UNO and its specialized institutions or within other international institutions.

The continuous growth of Romania's economic and spiritual potentialities, the active promotion of the advanced principles of inter-state relations make it possible for this country to participate more and more intensely in the various forms of cooperation practiced by international organizations in the economic, financial, agricultural, industrial, social-humanitarian and cultural-scientific fields.

In step with the advance on the road of a modern, competitive economy, Romania expands and diversifies her economic relations with other countries, making full use of the advantages offered by international economic cooperation. The measures decided upon in this respect by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party are meant to help this advance, to secure Romania's even more efficient participation in the world division of labour.

Trade Arrangements for 1970

Within the framework of the long-term Romanian-British trade agreement concluded for the 1968—1973 period, a protocol on the list of goods to be delivered and the payments to be effected next year by the two partners has been signed in Bucharest. In keeping with this document which provides for an increase in mutual deliveries over and above the provisions for the current year, Romania will supply to Britain a varied range of goods, including chemicals, tyres, knitwear, ready-mades, fabrics, furniture and other finished wood products, machines and equipment, and foodstuffs. Britain will supply the Romanian economy with industrial equipment and installations, various machines and tools, iron and steel products, chemicals, man-made fibres, concentrated animal fodder, a.s.o.

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The trade protocol signed at Sofia including the list of goods to be delivered by both partners in 1970, as well as the payments to be effected, points to an increase of 17 per cent as against the preliminary figures for the current year. This document provides for a greater volume of metallurgical products. Among the goods to be exported by Romania to the partners in Bulgaria are

diesel electric and hydraulic locomotives, oil equipment, tractors and various farm machines, chemicals and oil products, as well as consumer goods. Bulgaria will export to Romania machine-tools, electrocars, tractors, accumulators, ferromanganese, steel rolled goods, chemicals, consumer goods and others.

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An important long-term trade contract has been concluded by the Romanian foreign trade company "Mineral-importexport" with the Indian Trading Corporation for minerals and metals. According to that contract Romania will import from India during the 1970—1980 period more than 23 million tons of iron ore, and will deliver to the Indian market tractors, various oil equipment, machine-tools and other high-technicity machines and equipment. Worthy of mention is the fact that this important contract concluded by the two countries will help to substantially increase in the next few years bilateral Romanian-Indian trade exchanges. At the same time thanks to the provisions of this contract, Romania will become one of the main purchasers of Indian iron ore.

Celebration of Harvest Day

Speech Made by Nicolae Ceaușescu at the Meeting held in the Obor Market

On the first Sunday of October, Harvest Day was celebrated throughout Romania, a day of rejoicing over the rich fruit yielded by the fields, vineyards and orchards. A symbol of the high appreciation given to the working people in the villages, Harvest Day occasioned the summing up of the achievements obtained in agriculture, a key branch of Romania's economy, which is undergoing an ample process of development and modernization.

This year the red-letter day of Romanian agriculturists was celebrated in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm generated by the historic decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning Romania's future development and by the economic, political and social renewals typical of the socialist system.

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The same as in the previous years, in Bucharest Harvest Day was celebrated in the Obor market and was attended by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the RCP, President of the State Council, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other Party and State leaders.

The Party and State leaders visited the exhibition-fair opened in the Obor market-hall by the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the Higher Council of Agriculture. The products displayed by numerous State agricultural enterprises and frontranking cooperative farms have shown how excellent the results and how rich the yields when diligent and competent work is done, when use is made of the advantages offered by socialist agriculture. Facts and figures on the achievements obtained this year in the development of the State agricultural enterprises and the cooperative farms were shown on large panels. According to provisions, the 334 State agricultural enterprises will obtain this year a gross output worth over 15,000 million lei, i.e. 4,000 million lei more than in 1965.

The exhibits of the enterprise recently set up on reclaimed land in the Danube floodland at the Brăila Insula Mare draw the attention of visitors. That enterprise is at present the greatest maize producing unit in Romania. This year an average per hectare output of 4,600 kg maize grain has been obtained on 35,000 ha sown to maize, and an average of 1,700 kg sunflower seed. Such results point to the efficiency of the damming and draining work carried out in recent years in the Danube floodland, where more than 400,000 ha land has been reclaimed.

Other units from various counties have also presented their achievements. The Roșeți State agricultural enterprise from Ialomița county obtained this year on irrigated land an average per hectare yield of 8,700 kg. maize grain, the Lehliu State agricultural enterprise 4,000 kg wheat, the Prejmer State agricultural enterprise from Brașov county 26,000 kg potatoes. These achievements spotlight the great possibilities of increasing farm output. The full utilization of these possibilities is a major concern of the people working in this important branch of the national economy.

The Party and State leaders examined the exhibits and stressed the necessity of generalizing the experience of frontranking units.

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After visiting the exhibition Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Gheorghe Maurer and the other Party and State leaders attended an enthusiastic popular meeting devoted to Harvest Day which took place in the central square of the market. The meeting was opened by Vasile Vilcu, Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, who emphasized the significance of that traditional celebration which is enthusiastically participated in by the entire people. He said that the years of socialist construction, the short period that elapsed since the completion of the cooperativization of agriculture have seen deep-going and renewing changes in the life of the peasantry and of the socialist village, laying a lasting foundation for



Snapshot of the visit to the Exhibition organized in Bucharest on Harvest Day.

the steady rise of the people's material and spiritual living standards. The speaker then pointed out that the results obtained in that period most tellingly spotlight the superiority of socialist agriculture, its force and vitality, the effects of its being endowed with a powerful technical and economic groundwork.

After dwelling on the main tasks now facing the agricultural units, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives awarded distinctions to the units which obtained the best results in the competition organized this year for wheat growing. First prize was won by the cooperative farm of the village of Dor Mărunt, Ialomîța county, which gathered on an area of 743 ha an average per hectare yield of 4,200 kg wheat. Second prize was awarded to the Girbovi cooperative farm, Ilfov county, with an average per hectare output of 3,829 kg and the third prize to the cooperative farm in the village of Grînduri, Ialomîța county, for its 3,721 kg average per hectare output.

The floor was then taken by representatives of the frontranking agricultural units, who spoke of the experience they gained and of their concern in further increasing farm output.

In conclusion of the meeting a speech was made by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

After having conveyed, on the traditional Harvest Day, a warm salute to all those working on the fields of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu stressed:

Within the preoccupations of the Party and of the State for the continuous development of the national economy, of the production of the material goods on which the progress of society, the advancement of the masses' living standard decisively depend, concomitantly with the efforts for the continuous socialist industrialisation at a sustained rate, a place of great importance is held by the intensive and multilateral development of agriculture, its mechanisation and chemicalisation, the raising of plant and animal production.

On celebrating Harvest Day it is only right that we mention that we are in the 20th year since cooperativisation has started. We can say today that the road shown by the Party has proved fully justified, our cooperative agriculture obtaining year after year bigger productions. Experience proves that only large-scale socialist farming can achieve stable agricultural output, can permit the increase of the peasants income as well as the raising of the general wealth of the country, of the welfare of the whole people.

The successes obtained in the development of agriculture are due to the support which the socialist State, the working class continuously give to agriculture.

Referring to some unfavourable climatic conditions of this year, that exercised a certain negative influence on agricultural production, the speaker said that in spite of all this, thanks to the work done by the peasantry, the support given by the State, the possibilities offered by the big socialist property in agriculture, a great many State farming enterprises and agricultural cooperatives have recorded good results.

In connection with the fact that many agricultural production cooperatives have obtained this year low harvests, not so much due to climatic conditions but to lack of organisation of labour and of judicious use of the means made available to them, the speaker called for such actions that should liquidate such negative state state of affairs and should ensure that each cooperative unit separately obtains harvests in accordance with the possibilities created by the material means the State has made available to them and to secure in this way the growing welfare of the country's peasantry, the growth of the general wealth of the socialist nation.

The speaker pointed to the fact that at present the whole attention of the agricultural bodies and units, of the Party organisations, of all the working people in agriculture must be concentrated on the organisation and the carrying through in the best of conditions of the winter operations, saying that there are good harvests at maize and sugarbeet.

Nicolae Ceaușescu specified that the almost 30,000 specialists working today in the Romanian

agriculture are obliged to take every measure for the good organisation of agricultural operations, for ensuring high productivity seeds, for improving the animal breeds, for creating conditions so that in a short time a fundamental change be made in the country's agriculture. In this respect he opined that the scientific workers in agriculture, the agricultural research institutes and centres, should go over to the implementation of a national programme of improving the variety of plant seeds, the animal breeds, so that in the coming Five-Year Plan a serious turning point be recorded in this sector of activity. The speaker considered that the machine-building industry, the producing enterprises must take serious steps so that the farm machinery should ensure the gathering of the harvest with-

Data on the Development of Agriculture

● Progressing along the line of a multilateral and intensive development, in the last decades Romania's agriculture witnessed a high output growth rate. In the 1950—1968 period, the average annual growth rate of output stood at 4.4 per cent. At present gross output in agriculture exceeds more than twice the output obtained in 1950.

● Nowadays more than 90 per cent of the tractive force in agriculture is represented by mechanical power, as against 20 per cent in 1950. This year Romania's fields are tilled by almost 100,000 tractors, i.e. one tractor for some 100 ha arable land, as against 684 ha in 1950.

● Between 1950 and 1968 more than 84,000 million lei have been invested in agriculture, of which 27,000 million lei in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan period.

● According to the Directives endorsed by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party gross output in agriculture will go up by 28—31 per cent under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan; this corresponds to an average annual growth rate of 5—5.5 per cent.

● Cereals will continue to hold top place among the crops. By the end of the next Five-Year Plan average annual yields will stand at 17.5—18.5 million tons.

● Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan the growth of agricultural output will be the outcome of a comprehensive programme of extending mechanization, chemicalization and irrigation. By 1975 there will be 120,000—123,000 tractors; between 1971 and 1975 an area of 1,300,000—1,500,000 ha will be laid out for irrigation. As a result, 2,200,000—2,500,000 ha will be under irrigation by 1975.

● It is envisaged that by 1975 two million tons fertilizers (reckoned in active substance) will be used in agriculture as against the some 850,000 tons produced at present. In this way we shall have 180—190 tons chemical fertilizers for each arable hectare.

out losses. Likewise, the Chemical Ministry will have to take measures in order to ensure the timely start of production and at full capacity of the chemical fertiliser producer units, in order to meet the requirements of agriculture. At the same time, the problem of ensuring the other chemical substances needed by agriculture should be solved more rapidly.

Only by the united efforts of industry, of the agricultural bodies, of the specialists, Nicolae Ceaușescu said, shall we be able to solve in a shorter time the big problems of developing our agriculture, of obtaining bumper crops that should ensure to the full the supply of the population, should contribute to raising the national wealth, to ensuring the implementation of the general programme of socialist development of our homeland.

What we have achieved until now in industry and in agriculture, in science, in the advancement of education and culture, in raising our people's living standard is a proof that we have the necessary means and forces for the provisions of the Tenth Congress to be successfully implemented. It is necessary, however, to steadily improve activity in all spheres, to ensure the better use of labour force, the assignment of specialists to the decisive domains of production of material goods.

Much is talked about — Nicolae Ceaușescu said — the national and international tasks, leaving one to understand sometimes that the main obligation of a communist party would be to concern itself with international problems and that the accentuated, persevering preoccupation with problems of internal development would drive towards nationalism. Is this the case, comrades? Can the fact that a Party concerns itself with energy and intensity with ensuring the successful building of the socialist and communist society in its homeland be interpreted as a non-preoccupation of the general interests? No comrades. To resume oneself to discussing international problems, means to harm the very construction, to harm the victory of socialism in the world.

Preoccupying ourselves with full responsibility with the building of the socialist society, with strengthening the economic, scientific and cultural might of the homeland, with raising the living standard and the level of socialist consciousness of the people, with strengthening the defence capacity of the country, we are aware that in this way Romania becomes a more and more powerful detachment of the world socialist system, an outstanding force in the struggle for socialism, against imperialism, for social progress and peace in the world.

The influence of socialism on the world arena is to a great extent determined by the results each socialist country obtains in raising production and the welfare of the people, in developing socialist democracy, in creating all the conditions for the full assertion of each citizen

of the socialist homeland. This in fact also expresses the process of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The internationalism of the Romanian communists resides in the solidarity with all the socialist countries, with the communist and working-class movement, with the anti-imperialist forces, in the continuous preoccupation for overcoming today's divergencies between the socialist countries, for strengthening their cooperation in all domains of activity, ensuring the free and independent development of all socialist states and their unity in the common struggle for socialism and for peace. The internationalism of the Romanian communists, of the Romanian people resides in the support we have given and are giving to the peoples in their fight for national independence, for shaking off the colonial yoke, in the help we are giving to the Vietnamese people, to all peoples that are rising with arms in hand for liberty, for the right to build their fate as they wish, without any outside interference.

The international policy of Romania resides in the fact that she resolutely acts for the development of relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, being convinced that in this way, by the active participation in the international life of all the peoples, big and small, it is possible to prevent mankind from being hurled into a world war, to ensure peace in the world. Romania's preoccupation for international problems can be seen in

the intensive activity carried on by the Romanian Government for the implementation of security in Europe. We consider that time has come for the achievement on our continent of new type relations among European states, relations that should be based on mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, on the strengthening of the sovereignty and independence of each nation, on genuine equality of rights among all countries. On this basis the possibility can be excluded of the outbreak of a new war on our continent, conditions can be ensured for all the European nations so that by cooperation they should steadily develop on the path of progress and civilization. By the implementation of security on our continent we contribute to the cause of detente and peace in the whole world. The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government blend the national tasks with the international ones which constitute an indissoluble whole and act for ensuring the building of socialism in our homeland, for making their contribution to the cause of socialism, peace and progress in the whole world.

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian State will act in the future too along this line, considering that only in this way are we doing our duty to the Romanian people as well as to the other socialist countries, to the international communist movement, to the cause of progress in the whole world — Nicolae Ceaușescu said at the conclusion of his speech

More Intensive Development of the Food Industry

by **Gheorghe MOLDOVAN**
Minister of the Food Industry

Within the context of the harmonious development of the economy as a whole and relying on the substantial growth of agricultural raw materials, Romania's food industry turns out a wide range of products both for supplying the home market and for export. That industry — a key-branch of Romania's economy — is now characterized by its high growth rate and by the diversification of its production.

Following the gradual commissioning of new factories and the modernization of the old ones, at the end of 1968 the output of the food industry was almost five times bigger than that of the year 1950.

The development prospects of this important branch are also shown by the fact that in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan period (1971—1975) it will produce more than under the three preceding Five-Year Plans.

STEPPING UP INVESTMENTS

Investments, which have contributed to turning the food industry into one of the most dynamic branches of the economy, continue to play an important part in its development. Investment funds set aside for the food industry went up with every passing year, and increased from 1,655 million lei in the 1951—1955 period to 2,947 million lei between 1956 and 1960 and to 4,723 million lei in the years 1961—1965. Investments made in the first three years of the current Five-Year Plan period exceeded those of the previous years, attaining the amount of 5,400 million lei.

The investment funds that have been allotted secured, concomitantly with the enlargement of the production capacities, the technical re-equipping of the main sub-branches of the food industry. In this respect an outstanding contribution has been made by the Romanian machine-building industry, which turns out modern, high-efficient installations and complex technological lines for flour mills and bakeries, dairies, vegetable and fruit canning factories, a.s.o.

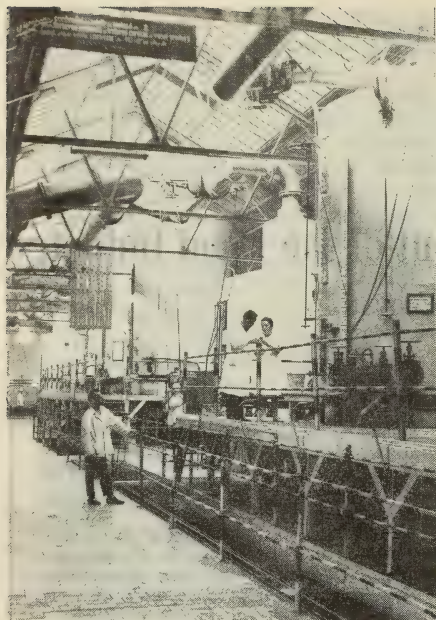
Investments will continue to go up under the next Five-Year Plan. According to the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, the investments envisaged for

the food industry will be nearly equal to those effected during the entire 1950—1968 period.

When distributing the investment funds to the various sub-branches of the food industry account is being taken both of the development demands of everyone of them and of the need for a judicious territorial distribution depending on the raw material sources and on the population's consumption requirements. In this way the development of the food industry becomes part and parcel of the general process of industrialization, of the rational distribution of productive forces on the territory of this country.

GROWTH AND DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCTION

Relying on the substantial growth of the agricultural raw material resources and on the investments policy of the Party and State, the food industry is characterized by the continuous expansion and diversification of production. During the 1951—1968 period the average annual rate of output growth was 9.2 per cent. The greater part of output was obtained on account of the rise in labour productivity. Following the equipping of the factories with modern machinery, average labour productivity per food industry



One of the new shops of the Roman sugar refinery.

worker rose 2.5 times between the years 1950 and 1968.

When comparing the present-day output of the main foodstuffs with 1950 achievements, the following increases can be ascertained: meat and meat products — 362,000 tons, canned meat — more than 20,000 tons, sugar — 300,000 tons, edible oil — 230,000 tons, vegetable and fruit preserves — 215,000 tons, a.s.o.

Besides supplying the population, the food industry delivers growing quantities of products for export. Between 1960 and 1968 the export of industrial foodstuffs went up 2.3 times and accounted for 14 per cent of Romania's total exports. Romanian food products — cheese, vegetable and fruit preserves, drinks, a.s.o. — are sold to more than 60 countries.

A basic concern in the food industry is the diversification of production. In the last two years the range of food products has been enriched with some 250 new assortments. Particular

attention is paid to the production of special foodstuffs for children.

The diversification of production and the improvement of product quality are closely linked with the continuous modernization of the food industry, with the utilization of ever more complex technological methods, with the scientific organization and control of the manufacturing process, of all the stages during which the raw materials are turned into finished products.

The rise in the technical level of this industry also led to a continuous growth in the number of highly skilled personnel. Nowadays more than 5,500 researchers, engineers and technicians are carrying on their activity within the food industry; they see to it that this industrial branch keeps corresponding to the requirements of world technical progress.

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

Of great importance for the progress of the food industry are the provisions of the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the economy in the 1976—1980 period.

While providing in the future too for the priority development of the industry of means of production and for optimum relations between the heavy industry and the consumer goods industry, the Directives envisage the further expansion of the food industry. In the 1971—1975 period the volume of output will grow by 35—40 per cent. Considerable increases will be witnessed by the output of meat, milk, fish, vegetable and fruit preserves and of other highly nutritious foodstuffs. At the same time the Directives provide for a number of important measures to be applied within the food industry and aimed at meeting the population's consumption requirements in ever better conditions. The measures refer to the enrichment of assortments, the production of more semi-cooked products, the improvement of product quality, and even supplies to the market throughout the year.

While securing in the first place the meeting of the home consumption requirements, the food industry will make a greater contribution to the development of Romania's foreign trade, by producing greater amounts of highly-processed goods and raising efficiency.

Start of the Musical Season

Concomitantly with the arrival of autumn the 1969-1970 musical season started in a lively rhythm. It is characterized by a spirit of renewal that is, as a matter of fact, typical of the entire contemporary Romanian cultural and artistic life.

The Bucharest Opera House opened its season with the first performance of *Decebalus*, an opera of a historical subject by Gheorghe Dumitrescu. This opera is the last of a cycle of musical dramas inspired by the heroic past of struggles of the Romanian people and its forebears. The cycle includes the operas *Prince John the Terrible*, *Uprising*, *The Girl with Carnations* and the vocal-symphonic oratorios *Tudor Vladimirescu*, *Grivița*, *The Liberated Land* and *Golden Dawn*.

The libretto of *Decebalus* is also the work of the composer and is based on the writings of Herodotus and on the studies of well-known Romanian historians. It features revealing episodes from the time of Dacia's conquest by the Romans, and culminates with *Decebalus*' death. The music has a marked touch of old-time folklore. The composer drew for inspiration upon age-old rituals. The orchestration is in the spirit of our century, yet it exhales the perfume of times of yore.

The next première of the new opera season will be *The Bartered Bride* by Smetana, while the ballet company will present *Don Quixote* by Minkus, *The Miraculous Mandarin* by Béla Bartók and *The Festival of Spring* by Igor Stravinsky. The following operas will be revived: *Oedipus* by Enescu, *Fidelio* by Beethoven, *Così fan tutte* by Mozart, *Der Rosenkavalier* by Richard Strauss, *Pelléas et Mélisande* by Debussy, *Manon* by Massenet, and others. A number of outstanding conductors and singers will be the guests of the Bucharest Opera House during this season, including Usko Uütanen, Rita Pietarinen (Finland), Andrzej Hiolski (Poland), Joseph Rouleau (Canada), Milka Stoianovici, Zeliko Straka, Mladen Rasic (Yugoslavia), Alexandra Mileeva (Bulgaria), Zinoz'yi Babi (USSR), Napoleone Annovazzi (Italy), Paul Fuchs (USA), and many others.

Soon after the opening of the season the Bucharest Opera company participated in the festive performances organized for the celebration of the semicentenary of the Belgrade Opera House. On the occasion the Bucharest singers gave two performances of Rossini's *Barber of Seville* in the Belgrade Opera House. The brilliant cast, including such excellent singers as People's Artist Nicolae Herlea, Merited Artist Valentin Teodorin, the tenor Ion Stoian, the soprano Elena Simionescu, and the basses Valentin Loghin and Sorin Gabor enjoyed tremendous success.

In this season too the Bucharest Opera company will tour various countries the same as in previous years. In the last season alone the opera and ballet companies were the guests of Austria, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Portugal and Spain.

★

An outstanding artistic event marked the opening of the 102nd season of the "George Enescu" State Philharmonic: the presence of the great German pianist, Wilhelm Kempf. Under the baton of conductor Mircea Cristescu, the famous artist — who an evening before had given a Bach recital — performed Schumann's Concerto in A minor. The inaugural concert started with George Enescu's Concert Overture on Themes of Romanian Folk Music and concluded with Gustav Mahler's Fourth Symphony whose solo part was sung by soprano Emilia Petrescu.

Opened under such favourable auspices, the new season of the Bucharest Philharmonic will offer to music lovers symphony and chamber music concerts several times a

week. On programme will be representative pieces of Romanian and world music.

Besides the permanent repertoire including works by the Romanian composers George Enescu, Mihail Jora, Paul Constantinescu, Ludovic Feldman, Sigismund Toduță, Ion Dumitrescu, Liviu Glodeanu new works will also be performed such as Eighth Symphony, by Mihail Andric, Third (Byzantine) Symphony, by Dora Popovici, Chamber Symphony, by Zeno Vancea, Symphony, by Walter Klepper, Concerto for String Orchestra, by Mircea Chiriac, The Gate of Kiss, dialogues for orchestra, by Tiberiu Olah, Concerto for Clarinet and Orchestra by Dan Constantinescu, Simfonia giocosa by Cornel Țăranu and others.

In addition to the masterpieces of the great classics and romantics many works by contemporary composers, representing different national schools, and various 20th century trends, will be on the programme of the Bucharest Philharmonic.

The Beethoven Year, to be organized in 1970 all over the world to mark the 200th birth anniversary of the German composer of genius, will occasion in Romania too a number of festive concerts, culminating in the one to be conducted by Sir John Barbirolli, the well-known British conductor. Under the baton of Georges Prêtre and with the participation of soloist Christian K. Ferras a concert of French music will be presented. The "George Enescu" Philharmonic will be further conducted by a number of outstanding guests.

★

The Romanian Radiotelevision Orchestra inaugurated the new season with one the most remarkable recent Romanian vocal-symphonic works: the Ewe Lamb Oration by Sigismund Toduță. Under the baton of Iosif Conta and with the participation of the Radiotelevision choir and the valuable solo singers — soprano Emilia Petrescu, mezzosoprano Martha Kessler and tenor Valentin Teodorin — the radiotelevision symphony orchestra performed for the first time this monumental composition inspired by the famous folk ballad. Considered as the best work of the sixty-year old master, the oratorio reflects, besides the preferences of the composer for the pre-classic and the baroque, his thorough knowledge of the folk melody, of the Romanian people's sensitivity and way of thinking.

In the present season, too, the Radiotelevision orchestra will be concerned with promoting national output. That is why it will present numerous new works by composers T. Grigoriu, Ludovic Feldman, Aurel Stroe, Dumitru Bughici, Corneliu Georghescu, Nicolae Buicu, Carmen Petre, Andreas Perfețete, Anatol Uieru, Dan Constantinescu, Liviu Glodeanu.

Masterpieces of world music will also be on the bill of concerts. Three commemorative concerts will be dedicated to the Beethoven bicentenary. An extraordinary concert given on the occasion of the United Nations Day — transmitted by numerous broadcasting stations in the world — will include works by Enescu, Jora and Stravinsky.

Besides Romanian soloists and conductors, a great number of foreign artists will perform with the Romanian Radiotelevision Orchestra. Among them let us mention Aaron Copland (USA), Pierre Colombo (Switzerland), Paavo Bergland (Finland), Pietro Argento and Fausto Zadra (Italy), M. Tagliaferro (France), Miroslav Ciangalovic (Yugoslavia), Marine Yashvili (USSR), Dina Schneidermann (Bulgaria) and Krzysztof Missona (Poland).

NOTES *and* INFORMATION

Meeting of the State Council

On October 7 a meeting of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania took place in Bucharest. It was presided over by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council. Besides the members of the Council, the meeting was attended as guests by ministers and executives of other central State bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly and by representatives of the press.

The State Council discussed and endorsed the decrees on the organization and functioning of the following ministries: metallurgical industry, machine-building industry, chemical industry, oil, transport, post and telecommunications, light industry, mining industry, electric power, timber industry, food industry, foreign trade and others. At the same time, a decree has been discussed and endorsed concerning the setting up, organization and functioning of the Ministry of Industrial Constructions, as well as a decree on the setting up, organization and functioning of the Ministry of Building Materials.

The State Council further endorsed a decree on the establishment of measures concerning guidance, coordination and control in the field of constructions, architecture and town-planning.

The agreement on cultural and scientific collaboration concluded between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of Uruguay was ratified on the occasion.

All the decrees that have been endorsed were previously examined and approved by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Start of a New University Year

On the first day of October, a great animation typical of the beginning of a new academic year reigned in all the 17 university centres of Romania.

More than 150,000 students are learning this year in Romania's universities and higher-education establishments. This figure is an expression of the scope acquired by higher learning in Romania. Nowadays there are 75 students per 10,000 inhabitants as against 17 in 1938. Thanks to the high proportion of students, Romania ranks among the advanced countries of the world as regards the development of higher learning.

Romanian students have at their disposal tuition entirely free of charge, a great number of institutes equipped with up-to-date facilities, hostels and refectories. Every material condition is provided for the educational process to unfold at such a level as to fully meet society's present-day requirements.

New centres of higher learning have opened their gates to students this year, such as that of Sibiu. Further 54,000 sq.m. of teaching space has been made available, 14,500 sq.m. of which is covered by the new Bucharest Polytechnic.

As a result of the measures endorsed by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the development of higher technical and economic schooling and the perfecting of university education, new curricula have been worked out by which an adequate share has been secured to the fundamental disciplines, as well as a harmonious balance between theoretical and practical activities. The modernization of curricula and syllabi, the concern for the professional training of students aim at meeting the growing requirements and exigencies of the country's economy, at encouraging the scientific aptitudes of future graduates, at the organic blending of study with scientific research.

The festivities occasioned by the opening of the new academic year in Bucharest — the greatest university centre of Romania — were attended by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council. (The speech made by Nicolae Ceaușescu at the meeting held in Piața Romana on the occasion of the inauguration of the new academic year was published in Supplement no. 14 of the *Agerpres Bulletin*).

The events held in the other university centres were attended by Ion Gheorghe Maurer at Jassy, Paul Niculescu-Mizil at Cluj, Gheorghe Pană at Galați, Gheorghe Rădulescu at Brașov, Virgil Trofin at Tirgu Mures, Ilie Verdet at Timișoara, Leonte Răutu at Craiova, a.s.o.

On the occasion of the opening of the new academic year, the teachers and students of the country's university centres voiced their determination to assimilate all that is valuable in the field of culture, contemporary science and technique. At the same time they expressed their gratitude to the Party and State for the ever better living and working conditions provided to the studying youth.

Grape Contest

At the end of September the third national contest of dessert grapes took place in Bucharest. The contest was entered by 101 units, of which 24 State agricultural enterprises, 64 cooperative farms and 13 experimental stations and units of agricultural schools.

Within the framework of the contest 269 grape samples were presented, 155 of which were awarded gold medals.

The contest was dominated by the Afuz Ali brand — the winner of 37 gold medals — grown in vineyards in the south of the country, particularly in Dobrogea, and by the Italy brand, a new variety, of which 27 samples participated in the contest and 24 were awarded gold medals.



Vintaging is at its height in the vineyards.

The Hamburg Muscat variety also won distinctions and the Ada Muscat of Italian origin.

The Romanian variety Black Coroana, with its variants Flavoured Coroana and Muscadine Coroana, made itself also conspicuous at the contest and so have the White and Black Bicam varieties.

The cooperative farms distinguished themselves in this contest by a very successful participation; they were awarded 51 gold medals.

The results obtained by Romanian researchers in evolving new hybrids and varieties open up the prospects for enriching the range of dessert grapes, which should meet in better conditions the home consumption requirements and the demands on foreign markets.

Romania is the sixth wine-growing country in the world as to area and output. Vineyards cover almost 300,000 ha and the yearly output attains some 1 million tons of grapes. Vineyards are concentrated on large areas covering tens of thousands of ha, in this way making it possible to industrialize both wine-growing and wine-making.

In the last few years new vineyards have been planted, mainly with valuable brands in greatest demand at home and abroad.

The New Theatrical Season

Around October 1, the theatres throughout Romania opened their gates for the new 1969-1970 season.

The repertoires highlight the concern for promoting classical and modern Romanian drama. A series of classical plays will be performed and works by playwrights who lived in the interwar period. Contemporary Romanian playwrights will also be present on the stages of the theatres, among them Horia Lovinescu, Aurel Baranga, Paul Everac and Alexandru Miron, as well as a pleiad of debutants.

The season at the Bucharest National Theatre was opened with two plays by the greatest Romanian author, I. L. Caragiale: *Affliction*, staged in a new conception by the young producer Miron Niculescu. The cast includes the remarkable actors Emil Bota, Irina Răchiteanu and Toma Dimitriu. *The Lost Letter*, the second play, continues its triumph started 20 years ago by the well-known producer Sică Alexandrescu and a brilliant group of comedy actors, including Radu Beligan, Alexandru Giurgaru, Ion Fintescu and Grigore Vasiliu Birlic. They are joined by actors of the younger generation such as Dem Rădulescu and others.

From the very start, the leading stage of the country endeavours to present a permanent repertoire, reviving famous classical plays, not omitting, however the necessary renewals.

The start of the new season coincides with an other event of artistic life — the national theatre festival. A number of plays by Romanian authors have been performed within the framework of the festival which will last until December. Among them worthy of mention are *The Brave* by Paul Anghel (*Arad Theatre*), *Michelangelo* by A. Kirijescu (*theatre of Oradea*), *Oedipus Rescued* by Radu Stanca (*theatre of Timișoara*), *The Blow* by Sergiu Fărcașan (*Timișoara Hungarian-language theatre*) and *The Trial of Horia* by A. Voitin (*Timișoara German-language theatre*).

Romanian Films on Ethnography and Folklore

In cooperation with the Bucharest Ethnography and Folklore Institute, the Sibiu Brukenthal Museum and the Village Museum, the Scientific Film Institute of Göttingen is at present shooting a series of 40 films on Romanian ethnography and folklore.

The subjects of the films are linked to the traditional pursuits of Romanian peasants (shepherding in the region of Sibiu, the art of pottery at Marginea — Suceava, bread-baking at Udeea and Sirbova, water-milling at Rudăria — Banat, a.s.o.) and to folk dances and customs. The black-and-white films are accompanied by bibliographical texts, printed separately, and contribute to the popularization of some monuments of folk architecture and technical installations existing in the Romanian villages.

Gold Medals for Romanian Inventions

At the Vienna International fair the Great Gold Medal was conferred on all the three Romanian inventions presented, namely "Method for amelioration of oak veneers" — the invention of the Romanian technician Ernest Kellner of the timber industrialization combine of Caransebeș; „Vification press", the invention of engineer Vasile Boancaea of the Bucharest "Vinalcool" enterprise, and "Apparatus for gingival massage", invention of technician C. Filipovici of the psychology chair of the Bucharest University.

The first invention concerns a method for homogenizing and lightening the colour of oak veneers; by using a very cheap substance, the effect of profundness is lasting, does not change the natural colour and structure of veneer and is not noxious.

The disadvantages of the machines used so far, are avoided by the vification press, which enables a mechanical loading of the presses and shortens the fabrication circuit. The technological line covers a more reduced space, as compared with the machines using separate installations for pressing-shelling and leakage operations in obtaining white wines without aroma. The interest aroused by this invention led to its patenting in a series of well-known wine-producer countries: Italy, Federal Germany, France, etc.

"Gingival massage apparatus" is an apparatus with various vibrations and amplitudes; it acts only when its palpating device is pressed on the place to be treated. It can be used either connected to the entire special dental installation, or independently, in the treatment of superficial, progressive, acute or chronic parodontitis. Its very small size compared with the apparatuses of its kind and its increased number of rotations, are further features besides the excellent result obtained.

Austrian as well as other foreign firms expressed their wish to buy the licences of these inventions for starting their serial production.

Worth mentioning is the fact that also this year, Romanian inventions won further ten gold medals at the salons in London, Brussels, and Vienna (Spring fair).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Speech by Romanian Chief Delegate at U. N. General Assembly Session

A speech within the general policy debate of the U.N. General Assembly session was made on October 2 by the head of the Romanian delegation Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He emphasized the significance of the celebration this year of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, the great achievements recorded during this period in the multilateral flourishing of the country and also the prospects of its continuous advancement. Referring to Romania's foreign policy, the speaker said: As a socialist country, Romania naturally focuses her foreign policy on the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, having the same outlook and goals. At the same time, acting in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania consistently promotes an active policy of expanding cooperation in the economic, political, cultural and technico-scientific fields with all states of the world, irrespective of their social system.

Assigning an active meaning to peaceful coexistence, Romania's leaders have meetings, talks and negotiations with heads of state and government, with outstanding personalities from numerous countries of the world, convinced as they are that this is the path leading to a better mutual acquaintance, to more trust and to the normalization of the international political climate.

Romania finds her relations with all states on strict observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, on respect for each people's right to decide its own fate in keeping with its vital interests and aspirations.

The experience of the political-diplomatic relations of my country in recent years, of international life in general, entitles us to assert that if one proceeds from the observance of these principles good relations can be developed among all states, irrespective of their size or potentialities. Strict observance of these principles ensures the optimum international framework for the development of the creative capacity and the economic and spiritual flourishing of each nation and, at the same time, is the keystone for the establishment of relations of trust and cooperation among states, for the strengthening of international law. The course of international life is always demonstrating that the firm establishment of these principles in inter-state relationships, the definitive abolition of the policy of domination and pressure, the ensuring of conditions for every nation to be able to freely choose its development path are the fundamental requisites of international peace, security and cooperation.

One of the basic principles defining the framework of the relations among sovereign and equal states which form the international community is the principle of cooperation consecrated among the fundamental norms

of the U.N. Charter and which operates with increasing vigour in the present-day international relations.

International cooperation has a special role and significance in supporting the economic and social advancement of the developing countries, in facilitating and stimulating this process.

Numerous circumstances of the contemporary political life attest the capacity of states, irrespective of their size, of making a positive contribution to the settlement of international problems, to influencing events firmly towards détente, towards the improvement of the international climate.

We are stressing once again the necessity of restoring to the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights at the United Nations Organisation and its specialized institutions and of the so much delayed yet inevitable removal of the Chiang Kai-Shek envoys from the place they illegally hold — said Corneliu Mănescu. He spotlighted the fact that in order to provide prospects for an efficient and lasting solution, any realistic approach to the great problems of contemporary world requires the participation of this big socialist state. The restoration of the legitimate rights to People's China at the U.N.,

for which Romania has consistently spoken up, would contribute to the strengthening of our Organization, to enhancing its efficiency and prestige all over the world.

We consider the normalization of the relations with the German Democratic Republic and its admission to U.N. membership as outstandingly important for the course of the situation in Europe and in the world. The presence at the U.N. of the two German states would favour their active participation, based on equality, in international life and would have positive effects on the United Nations activities. Romania, alongside of other states, has repeatedly urged the withdrawal of all foreign troops which, under the U.N. banner, are occupying South Korea, and the dissolution of the so-called U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

The Romanian Foreign Minister then referred to the necessity of liquidating the last remnants of colonialism, of the observance of each people's sacred right to decide by itself its destiny, to choose by itself its social-political development path. He recalled that the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania suggested to the preparatory committee for the 10th anniversary of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples that it propose to the future General Assembly Session that it recommends efficient measures for the definitive liquidation of the remnants of the colonial system.

While expressing her full solidarity with the peoples fighting for national liberty and independence — the speaker said — Romania resolutely condemns the Apartheid and racial discrimination policy promoted by the ruling circles of the South African Republic and of South Rhodesia, as well as the policy of colonial oppression in Namibia, Angola and Mozambique.

In connection with the problem of filling the gap between the advanced and developing countries, the speaker said that the programme of the Second Development Decade is an attempt to tackle in a concerted and prospective manner the economic and social problems of the developing countries. In our opinion — the speaker said — the United Nations Organization and its specialized institutions have an important role in the successful implementation of this programme.

Speaking up for the elimination of force and of the methods based on force from international life, the speaker said: the bankruptcy of the policy of strength is fully illustrated by the failure of the foreign intervention in Vietnam in face of the unflinching will of the Vietnamese people to defend its rights and to freely choose and follow the path of its social and political development. Mobilizing all its energies and opposing the United States intervention with a staunchness that can be only generated by confidence in a just cause, the Vietnamese people has demonstrated with the telling power of acts that a people which defends its sacred right to a free and independent life cannot be defeated.

The interests of peace demand a political and negotiated settlement of the conflict in Vietnam with strict observance of the fundamental national interests of the Vietnamese people. We express our hope that the Paris negotiations would lead to the cessation of the war and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Vietnam, conditions being created in this way for the Vietnamese people to solve its home affairs, inclusive of the problem of its country's reunification, in keeping with its inalienable right to decide its own fate without any outside interference. The Romanian people has granted and will grant henceforth too, its entire support to the Vietnamese people in its righteous fight for the defence of its homeland's independence and liberty.

Referring to the situation in the Near East, Corneliu Mănescu said that it is necessary to avoid any act which should augment both the tension and seriousness of the situation, and render still more difficult the solving of problems in that area.

Romania — he went on to say — has constantly declared herself against the military operations in the Near East and perseveringly believes in the necessity of

a peaceful settlement of the conflict — in keeping with the interests and legitimate rights of all the peoples living in that region. My country is consistently speaking up for the solving of the conflict in the Near East in the spirit of the November 1967 resolution of the Security Council, which offers a reasonable basis for the solving of the situation in that area. In conformity with this resolution, we consider it necessary that Israel should without delay withdraw its troops from the occupied territories and renounce any territorial claims. At the same time, we maintain that the ensuring of the integrity of frontiers should be reached as well as the security of all states in that part of the world and the solving of the problems of Palestine refugees in keeping with their interests and legitimate rights. Imperiously necessary is the intensification of the efforts of all states, big or small, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area.

The Romanian Foreign Minister then said that an important place in the efforts dedicated to the ensuring of peace in the world is held by the achievement of European security, a problem to which the Romanian government attaches special importance. A positive contribution to the promotion of understanding and cooperation on our continent was made by the ideas and principles of the resolution: "Actions on a regional level for the improvement of the relations of good neighbourhood among European states with different social and political systems", unanimously adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1965 following the initiative of nine European countries, Romania included, and with the active contribution of other countries of Europe and of other parts of the world. We consider that further efforts are needed at present on the part all the European states for the promotion of relations of good neighbourhood and cooperation, as recommended by the U.N. General Assembly's resolution.

The establishment of peace and security and the elimination for ever of the danger of war demand that the stage of declarations of intentions be overcome and that concrete measures be taken which should lead to the consolidation of trust and rapprochement among states. Essential to this end is, in our opinion, the radical elimination from interstate relationship of any practice generating suspicion and animosity.

We are convinced that favourable conditions exist for the realization of such progress on the path of European security. In this respect, a wide constructive programme is offered by the principles and proposals formulated by the Warsaw Treaty Member-States in the 1966 Bucharest Declaration and 1969 Budapest Appeal in connection with the organization of a conference of all the European states. We maintain that such a meeting or even more meetings of the European states would open the path for the establishment of a lasting peace in Europe and throughout the world. We understand to support any positive action, any measure meant to ensure real progress towards detente and European security. We hailed the Finnish Government's initiative to stimulate the efforts for the organization of a conference dedicated to European security.

Our country holds that for the achievement of European security one must proceed from the realities created after the Second World War and, firstly, from the recognition of the two German states, of the existing frontiers, the Oder-Neisse frontier included.

The strengthening of European peace and security urges, in our opinion, the adoption of a firm course towards the abolition of the military blocs, of the North-Atlantic Alliance and, concomitantly, of the Warsaw Treaty — a proposal repeatedly formulated by the socialist states in the membership of the Warsaw Treaty — and the setting up of a lasting system of European security which should allow for the peaceful and unhampered development of each nation.

Until the realization of such a radical action as the abolition of military blocs, we think that the dismantling of foreign military bases on the territory of other states,

the withdrawal of all non-European troops from the continent and, generally, the withdrawal of all foreign troops within their national boundaries would be of special significance. The realization of an agreement among states to refrain from actions and demonstrations of force would also be of great importance. In our opinion, in 1970 when it will be 25 years since the end of the Second World War, actions for peace, cooperation and security in Europe should be undertaken, both on a government and non-government plane, which should stress the European people's wish to peacefully coexist and to develop relations of good neighbourhood, understanding, friendship and cooperation.

We consider that the promotion of relations of good understanding and the development of economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation among the Balkan states would be a valuable contribution to the cause of European security.

"We are confident" — Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said recently — "that the will for peace of the European peoples — which were so heavily tried — the realistic spirit of policy and human reason will prevail over all tendencies manifested by some circles which are opposing the course towards detente, and will determine further progress on the road of security, to the benefit and tranquility of all peoples living in this region of the world".

The strengthening of international peace and security is indissolubly linked to the achieving of real progress on the road of disarmament, the speaker further said.

He emphasized the consistency of Romania's speaking up for efficient disarmament measures, especially in the nuclear domain.

In our opinion, the interests of peace demand that the governments of all states should resolutely commit themselves on the road of general disarmament, stop the arms race, reduce military expenditures, freeze the quantitative and qualitative levels of the main weapons and undertake practical measures for reducing and liquidating

stockpiles, within a systematic and sustained process established by negotiations and which should focus the attention of the political and diplomatic efforts in the next ten years. For the achievement of real progress on the road of disarmament, we consider that the elaboration of a concrete programme of disarmament negotiations would be of special importance.

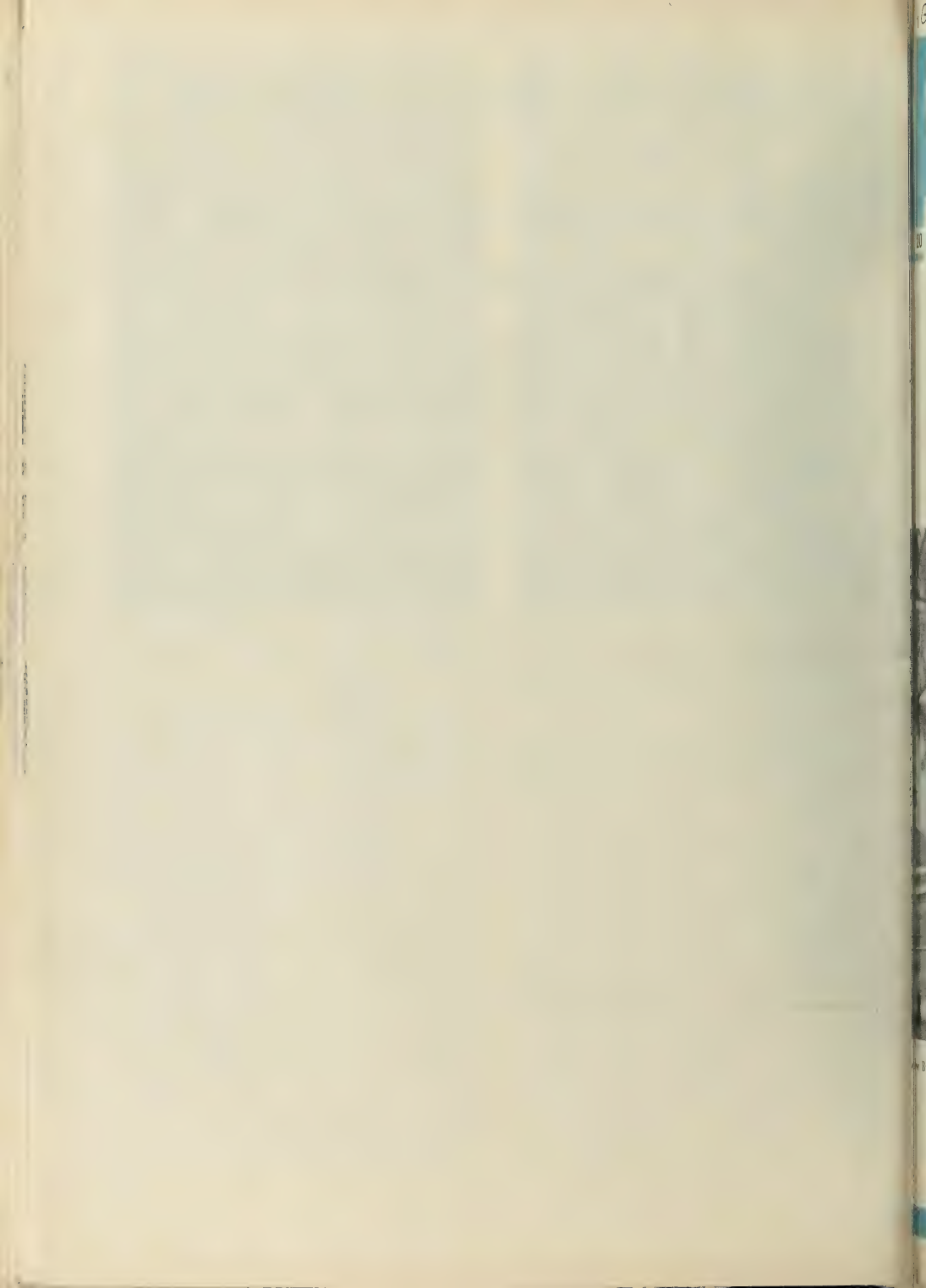
In this respect the Romanian delegation hails and supports the idea included in the introduction to the Annual Report of the UN Secretary General on the Organization's activity, to proclaim a Disarmament Decade in the 1970—1980 period, concomitantly with the Second Development Decade. We hold that such a decade, for which Romania has also previously declared herself, would allow for the conjugation of the efforts undertaken by the international community in two domains of vital significance for the promotion of the peoples' progress and the safeguarding of general peace.

International law — the speaker went on to say — provides the norms on which peace and security are being built. Favouring political action and banning the threat with force or the use of force, international law provides the factors of peace and progress with the rich instrument of its peaceful means which, wisely and patiently used, could crown the efforts for the settlement of any dispute. In this respect, the Romanian Government set forth to the preparatory committee for the 25th U.N. anniversary, the proposal that the actions for this end should include the solemn adoption, in the presence of the heads of state or government, of a declaration on the principles of international law concerning the inter-state relations of friendship and cooperation in conformity with the U.N. Charter.

In concluding, Corneliu Mănescu said that the Romanian delegation is determined to fully support and actively participate in the efforts made for the expansion of the cooperation among states, the observance of the norms of international law, in the fight being internationally waged for peace, security, and understanding among peoples.

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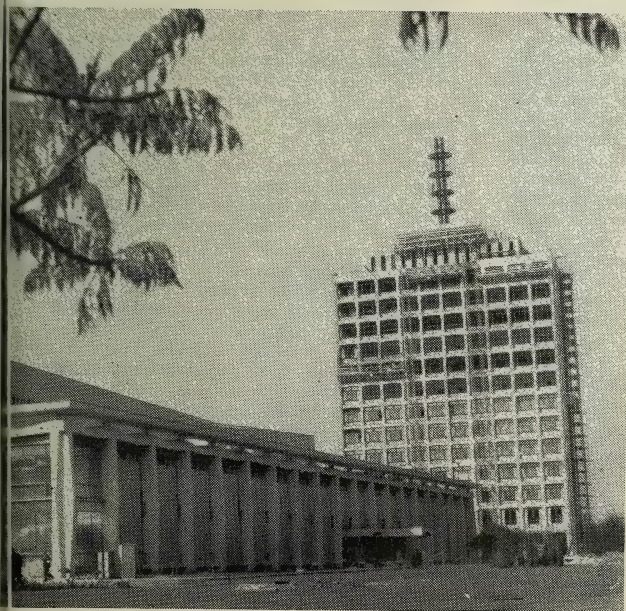
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The Visit of President Nicolae Ceaușescu to India

Joint Romanian-Indian Communiqué

In answer to the invitation of the President of the Republic of India, Varahagiri Venkata Giri, and of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and his wife Elena Ceaușescu, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Gheorghe Maurer, and his wife Elena Maurer, paid on official visit to India between October 13 and 18, 1969.

During their visit to India, the distinguished Romanian personalities were the guests of New Delhi and saw economic units, social-cultural establishments as well as historical monuments in Agra, Bangalore, Mysore and Bombay cities, enjoying everywhere a warm and hospitable reception, in the spirit of the feelings of mutual friendship and esteem that animate the Romanian and Indian peoples.

The President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, expressed their appreciation of the considerable progress made by the Indian people in the economic, social and cultural domains.

The President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the President of India, Varahagiri Venkata Giri, exchanged views in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers also had official talks with the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Indira Gandhi, concerning the evolution of the bilateral relations and some current international problems.

These talks were attended on the Romanian side by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, Cornel Burtică, Foreign Trade Minister, Petre Tănăsie, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to India, Ion Morega, Deputy Minister of the Machine-Building Industry, and Gheorghe Dobra, Vice-Chairman of the Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Collaboration.

Attending the talks on the Indian side were Dinesh Singh, Foreign Affairs Minister, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Industrial Development and Home Trade, Bhagat Bali Ram, Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri S. Than, Ambassador of India to Romania, Kewal Singh, Assistant General Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and K. B. Lal, Secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and cordial atmosphere, characteristic of the relations of friendship between the two countries, contributing to the deepening of mutual confidence and understanding.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the Romanian-Indian relations are multilaterally developing and assessed that there are favourable conditions at hand for their expansion and diversification, in accordance with the interests of the two countries. They expressed the determination of using the possibilities offered by the economics of the two countries for the intensification, to mutual advantage, of the commercial exchanges, of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, of the cultural relations as well as of relations in other spheres of activity.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction for the conclusion — during the visit — of a scientific and technological cooperation agreement, the signing of the protocol concerning commercial exchanges in 1970 and of a protocol concerning cooperation in the mining, machine-building and chemical industries. These arrangements, as well as the negotiations held during the visit, will contribute to the strengthening of bilateral economic relations.

The two sides also assessed that there are genuine prospects for economic cooperation in a third country and that this problem will have to be further investigated.

During the talks, the two sides noted with satisfaction that there exist identical or close points of view on major international questions.

The President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, expressed the attachment of their governments to the principles of peaceful coexistence and reaffirmed the need for the observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles that must underlay the relations between states, big or small, regardless of their social systems. The two sides have re-stated their standpoint that the divergences between states, those concerning national frontiers included, must be solved by peaceful means, without resorting to force.

The two sides stressed the necessity that an agreement be reached as soon as possible on general and complete disarmament, nuclear disarmament included, under efficient international control. Likewise, they appreciated the impor-

tance represented by the banning of atomic weapons and the liquidation of existing stock-piles, the abolishment of foreign military blocs and bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of other countries, for world security and peace.

The President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, reasserted the adhesion of their countries to the principles laid down by the U.N. Charter. In the concept of the two sides, the enhanced efficacy and prestige of the U.N., especially the accomplishment of its universality, are of a nature to contribute to the settlement of the problems of contemporary life, to the promotion of cooperation among states. The two sides congratulated each other for the fruitful cooperation of their countries within the U.N. and in other international organisations, considering that the expansion of this cooperation in the future corresponds to mutual interests, to the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for national liberty and independence and full support for the implementation of the lawful aspirations for independent economic and political development of the peoples in the whole world. They condemned the domination and oppression of the peoples in the Portuguese colonies, in Rhodesia and Namibia, the racial discrimination and the apartheid policy practised by the government of the South African Republic. They reasserted the need for the remnants of colonialism to be liquidated, for the fundamental rights of the peoples to be observed, and for equality of rights among nations to be installed.

The two sides stressed their profound anxiety in connection with the persistence in different parts of the world of hotbeds of tension and of armed conflicts, that endanger world security and peace. In this context the danger represented by the continuation of the conflict in Vietnam was recalled and the hope expressed that the Paris negotiations will lead to its peaceful settlement, within the 1954 Geneva agreements, to the withdrawal of the foreign troops, so that the Vietnamese people should be able to decide its own fate without outside interference.

The two sides expressed their anxiety for the actual situation in the Near East. They spoke up for the settlement of the crisis in that part of the world, in keeping with the November 22, 1967, Security Council resolution, for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories, the ensuring of

the integrity of the frontiers and security of all the states in the region, and the solving of the Palestine refugees' problem, in keeping with their lawful interests.

Views were also exchanged on the situation in Europe. The leaders of both sides considered that the establishment of European security, just as the improvement of the situation in Asia and in other parts of the world, would be a factor of positive influence on the evolution of the relations between countries. Romania and India welcome the idea of a conference of European states, devoted to cooperation and to ensuring security in Europe.

Taking into consideration the general economic situation in the world, the two sides assessed that it is essential to seek speedy solutions for the problems that brake the economic growth of the developing countries. To this end, they reaffirmed their wish to strengthen cooperation within the U.N. and in other international organisations. In this context, the two sides considered that the free access of all states to the gains of modern science and technique, is a problem of major interest for the progress of mankind, and its solution implies, besides each and every people's own efforts, also the creation of favourable conditions for the development of international trade and economic collaboration, without discrimination and barriers, on mutually advantageous bases.

The two sides reaffirmed the importance of contacts, at all levels, established in recent years between Romania and India, and showed that the visit of the President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the other Romanian personalities has been a valuable contribution to a better mutual understanding, an important step in the evolution of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The President of the State Council, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, thanked for the cordial and hospitable reception extended to them by the Indian government and people.

The President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu, and his wife invited the President of the Republic of India, Varahagiri Venkata Giri, and his wife to pay an official visit to Romania.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, extended to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi an invitation to visit Romania.

The invitations have been accepted with pleasure.

Visit of Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer to Belgium

Joint Romanian-Belgian Communiqué

In answer to the invitation of the Belgian Government, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, paid an official visit to Belgium, between October 21 and 25, 1969.

During their stay in Belgium, the distinguished Romanian guests were received by His Majesty King Baudouin, who handed over to the Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers the Grand Cross of the Crown Order. In his turn, the Romanian Prime Minister handed over to Gaston Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister the Order "Tudor Vladimirescu" First Class.

The prominent Romanian guests had interviews with the President of the Senate, Paul Struye, attended cultural events, met members of the Government and representatives of the political, economic and cultural life.

During the visit, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, had talks with Gaston Eyskens, Prime Minister of Belgium, Pierre Harmel, Foreign Affairs Minister, and Hendrik Fayat, Foreign Trade Minister, talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual friendship, cordiality and understanding and which enabled an exchange of views on bilateral relations and on some current international questions.

Noting with keen satisfaction that the Romanian-Belgian cooperation relations are successfully developing in all domains, the two Heads of Government spotlighted the possibilities that exist for their further intensification. They also expressed their satisfaction for the continuous expansion of commercial exchanges as well as of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Stress was also laid on the need of using all means susceptible to contribute to the increase and diversification of these exchanges, to their balanced development.

To this end, the two sides agreed that negotiations should start in Brussels on November 3, 1969, for the conclusion of a new long-term trade agreement.

During the talks, the two sides recalled the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of maritime transports and agreed that possibilities be explored that would favour sea traffic between the ports of Constanta and Antwerp.

The talks offered the two sides the opportunity of spotlighting the favourable development in the last few years of the cultural and scientific exchanges as well as the expansion of links at university level.

The two sides noted that the negotiations for the conclusion of a consular agreement are proceeding favourably and expressed the hope that these will conclude successfully during the talks to be held in Brussels in December 1969.

During the talks, the two sides expressed their agreement concerning the abolishment of travel visas between the two countries and decided to continue negotiations along this line.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the growing tourist exchanges and, in order to further intensify them the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the two countries signed a tourist cooperation agreement on October 25, 1969.

Proceeding to an exchange of opinions on the main current international issues, the two sides asserted their full conviction that the promotion of mutually advantageous relations among states, based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs and the observance of the right of each people to freely decide its fate, are an essential premise for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Prime Minister of Belgium stressed the importance attached by the two countries to the questions of European security. The intensification of cooperation among all the states of Europe would favour the confidence and rapprochement of the European nations, and this would have a favourable influence on the evolution of the international situation and on European security.

The question of a conference on European security occasioned a thorough exchange of views. The two sides consider that the problems related to European security must be approached in a realistic way, especially by bilateral and multilateral contacts among all the states interested in the maintenance of peace and security in Europe, with the purpose of specifying and bringing close the points of view and to seek themes that are meant to render fruitful the object of negotiations.

Within the same context, the renouncing of force and the observance of international commitments were considered essential and the wish was expressed for measures to be taken that are meant to contribute considerably to the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the world.

The Ministers agreed to put everything into action for the intensification of cooperation among all the European states in the commercial, scientific and technical domains. In this respect, they stressed the importance of developing bilateral relations and considered that the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe is an adequate organism to encourage cooperation among all the European countries in different domains.

During the talks, the two Heads of Government highlighted the importance of the task devolving upon the United Nations Organisation in maintaining peace and intensifying cooperation among states, including also the achievement of agreements on a regional level, un-

derlining their conviction that in order to enhance its efficiency this organisation will have to answer its universal vocation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction for the fruitful way in which the two countries cooperate within international organisations, especially within the U.N. and spotlighted the fact that, in the application of the U.N. resolution, Romania and Belgium have undertaken, jointly with other countries, actions intended to encourage cooperation on European and on a regional level.

It was shown that for both sides the visit of Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, to Belgium and the talks held with Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens, with Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Harmel and Foreign Trade Minister Hendrik Fayat, is an important moment in the evolution of Romanian-Belgian cooperation, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, invited the Prime Minister and the Foreign Affairs Minister of Belgium, to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit will be established subsequently, through diplomatic channels.

A Higher Stage in the Evolution of Romanian Society

— Essential Targets for the Next Decade —

by University Lecturer I. Blaga

In the contemporary history of Romania, characterized by rapid changes in all fields, the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party marked the beginning of a new stage: that of the construction of a multilaterally developed society. This stage follows after the creation of a technical and material groundwork, of an economic base, after the ample development of the productive forces and the perfecting of economic relations, after deep-going transformations in spiritual life, after socialism has penetrated the people's awareness.

The building up of a multilaterally developed socialist society is a conscious process of rapid growth of the economy and social life by generalizing and using, in the concrete conditions prevailing in the country, the Romanian Communist Party's own experience and the experience gained by the parties in the other socialist countries.

In the light of these considerations let us examine the fundamental targets set for the next decade.

It is a well-known fact that in Romania large-scale mechanized production has now become predominant in all branches of the economy, that the high-grade use of the country's material and human resources has become possible and that a powerful industry has been created and judiciously distributed over the territory of the country. It substantially participates in the technical equipment of the other economic branches, in the formation of the gross social product and the national income, and contributes to the relatively higher consumption of the population.

Nevertheless, the technical and material groundwork, laid in a country which still has to do away with the economic lag, does not represent the highest level of the productive forces. That is why, as has been pointed out at the Tenth Congress, during the next few years the building up of a multilaterally developed society will, first of all, ask for the intensive development of the productive forces, the creation of an advanced economy capable of meeting the growing needs of society. It has been stressed that only such productive forces that correspond to the contemporary technical and scientific revolution

are capable of multilaterally using the economic resources and of gradually securing a modern pattern of the economy that should meet the requirements of the socialist nation.

It goes without saying that industrialization and the cooperativization of agriculture have changed the pattern of the national economy, which acquired new features. But the present economic pattern of Romania still bears the stamp of the old social division of labour. Nowadays more than a half of the population is active in the field of agriculture and only 28 per cent are working in industry and building. A number of 1,900,000 industrial workers create a twice greater national income than the five million people working in agriculture. It has been calculated that if Romania's agricultural population were reduced by one half and agricultural output remained unchanged as a consequence of a more intensive mechanization of production and a better utilization of the working time, if at the same time the population active in other, non-agricultural branches of the economy increased, the national income and per capita consumption would be some 40 per cent higher. This goes to show the importance of achieving a modern economic pattern. Within the 1970—1980 programme particular attention is granted to this problem. According to estimates, Romania's agricultural population will drop, already by 1975, to some 46 per cent of the total number of inhabitants.

Concomitantly with the improvement of the economic pattern, a main target will be the modernization of the structure of all branches of material production, and especially of industry. This will be achieved by the diversification of those branches.

Up to now, remarkable success has been obtained in this field. New sub-branches have made their appearance, the relation between the mining and processing industries has been improved, the specific weight of the latter has increased and the list of industrial products has been enriched. Notwithstanding these successes it has been found that the weight of the processing industry can still grow substantially thanks to the conditions offered by the gains of contemporary science and technique and by the present

technical possibilities of the country. Therefore in the next few years attention will be focussed on developing the processing industry and particularly the branches that turn out products of a high complexity and technicity. In this way it will be possible to save investments in the mining industry, which is generally less efficient, and to channel the investments towards those sectors which secure the greatest increases of output and labour productivity. The efforts for the high-grade processing of the natural resources are mirrored in the differentiated growth rates of the industrial branches, envisaged by the Directives of the Tenth RCP Congress. Thus, under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, coal mining will go up by 54—63 per cent (especially with a view to increasing the power balance), that of crude oil by maximum 1.5 per cent and that of natural gases by 18—20 per cent, while electric power output will grow by 56—62 per cent, the output of chemicals by 85—92 per cent, that of the machine-building industry by 56—62 per cent and the output of the electronics industry 2.2—2.4 times.

A particular feature of the country's economic development in the next few years will be the materialization of the advanced concept, according to which in the last analysis the means of production are produced with a view to facilitating the production of consumer goods. This is expressed by the measures aimed at improving the relation between the two groups of industry by the considerable growth of the output of Group B, which will draw ever closer to the output of Group A.

The change in the pattern of production and its diversification are of great importance in agriculture as well, where a more intensive utilization of manpower is imperative. In this respect efforts will be directed towards the priority development of those agricultural branches which can extend the period of work and which at the same time are capable of meeting at a higher level the consumption requirements of the population and of industry. All the agricultural branches of Romania can be developed intensively and efficiently. The diversification of production has already started to be achieved by the production of more varied brands that secure early yields and yields over the longest possible time. An interesting feature of agriculture is also the extension of industrial-type activities, capable of efficiently using labour during winter.

Rapid technical and scientific progress, the modernization of the pattern of industrial and agricultural outputs and their diversification point to the more intensive nature, compared with the past, of economic development in Romania. In this way a rapid growth of labour productivity will be ensured in all branches, as well as a greater part of the increase of social product and national income due to productivity.

Under the next Five-Year Plan labour productivity will go up by an annual average of 6.5—7 per cent in industry, 5—5.5 per cent in building and assembly, 5.9—6.2 per cent in transport. Labour productivity will witness a rapid growth in agriculture, where the output increase will be accompanied by a drop in the number of the population working in this branch. Generally speaking, the growth rate of labour productivity is higher in this country than in the economically more advanced countries. In this way the gap between Romania and other countries will be further reduced. Under the next Five-Year Plan the intensive development will be reflected in the output to be obtained from each leu invested in fixed funds.

The extensive ways of growth will be further used in the economy, particularly in industry. Extensive development is rendered necessary in Romania by three factors: the necessity of creating new industrial branches and sub-branches which are asked for by the contemporary technical and scientific progress and by the favourable natural, technical and scientific conditions obtaining in Romania; the fact that there is a limit to the efficient concentration of production, and starting with a certain level of concentration production can become unprofitable; the task to economically develop all the counties and to use labour more efficiently.

The question of blending the criteria of economic efficiency with the social reasons in the building of new industrial units, respectively of intertwining the intensive and extensive factors is judiciously solved, particularly under the conditions of a high-rate industrial development.

The growth of industry by 50—57 per cent in the 1971—1975 period (a yearly average of 8.5—9.5 per cent) or 2—2.3 times in the next decade, as decided upon by the Tenth Congress, is very fast corresponding both to necessities and to the country's possibilities.

The tasks relating to the growth of the productive forces in the present stage are multifarious and complex. Their fulfilment is linked to the continuation of socialist industrialization. That is why further high-rate socialist industrialization will continue to be the foundation of the general progress of society, the decisive factor in building up a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Of great importance for success in the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society are the foreign economic relations, in the first place with the socialist countries, the participation in the international division of labour and in the world economic circuit. Romania's development so far has created propitious conditions in this respect, and the future economic growth will further intensify foreign economic relations under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan foreign trade is envisaged to increase by 40—45 per cent

The high-grade use of the material resources will make it possible to improve, in the next few years, the distribution of the social product, respectively to reduce the material production expenditure. The national income has to grow more rapidly than the gross social product. Of great importance is the fact that increases in the national income will have to be obtained, to a greater extent than in past, by intensive ways, in this way raising society's consumption and accumulation possibilities.

The accumulation fund, that increased in the last few years to 28.5 per cent, will account, under the next Five-Year Plan, for 28—30 per cent of the national income. This high rate of accumulation is an expression of the great efforts exerted by the Romanian people for economic progress, of its conviction that this is the only way to reach the production and consumption level that became possible thanks to advanced science and technique.

The deep-going changes in the field of production will be favoured by growing material incentives. With this end in view the division of the consumption fund into the individual and social consumption funds will be improved and so will the proportion between the direct individual incomes of the working people and the social funds.

In the future the individual consumption fund will grow faster than the social fund. Although under the next Five-Year Plan State expenditure for social and cultural purposes will increase 27 per cent, it will not exceed the increase of the wage fund which will be of 30—35 per cent.

The new organizational structure of industry and building, the perfecting of planning, the rise in the role and the improvement of economic-financial factors in the planning and management of the national economy are of outstanding importance within the process of ample changes in the field of Romania's institutions and social mechanism.

The system of organizing industry at three levels (industrial enterprise, central, economic ministry), the considerable widening of the responsibilities of the basic units and the limiting of the tasks of the ministries to those of coordinating the activities of the centrals, make it possible to make good use of the initiative and experience of all working people in industry and building. The new organizational system, together with the institutionalization of the wage earners' general meetings, of the enterprise management boards and of the management councils of the centrals, is an expression of the expansion of economic democracy.

At the same time the problem of the relation between plan and market has been given a new solution in keeping with the present stage of economic development. This solution presupposes an enhanced role of the plan as a basic instrument of economic activity, in the absence of which the general proportions and main directions of economic progress can be obtained only by oscillations, by waste of social labour and at a low growth rate. At the same time the enhanced role of the economic-financial factors has been stressed, i.e. of the level of prices, wages, loans, profits, a.s.o. which contribute, indirectly through the market, to establishing the proportions in economy, to harmonizing the various social requirements with the pattern of production.

The changes in the pattern of economy naturally bring about changes in the social structure of the country. In the future the working class will grow as to number, skill, cultural and ideological level. There is a tendency for the working class to hold the main share within the total population, strengthening in this way the fundamental role it has to play in society. The cooperative peasantry is vitally interested in multilateral progress and in a rapid economic and social development. The ranks of the intelligentsia grow with every passing year. The intellectuals make a growing contribution to production, to the country's spiritual, political and social life. The fact that all citizens are equally interested in the multilateral development of society, consolidates the unity of the people, contributes to the progress and strengthening of the socialist nation.

In the new stage we are referring to and due to the scope of the economic, cultural and scientific tasks, an even more enhanced role will have to be played by the Romanian Communist Party, which has become the nucleus of the entire society, the vital centre of the whole social system, the main force in the country's progress. At the same time the State and its functions are developing, its activity being focussed on the organization of production, of cultural and scientific life. Socialist democracy is deepening, the participation of the working people in elaborating and implementing the home and foreign policy is intensifying, the rights and liberties of the citizens are growing.

Parallel with the economic growth of the country, the development of culture and science is a prerequisite for building up a multilaterally developed society in which there is every possibility for the human personality to fully assert itself, in which each and every citizen is master of his destiny and works unhampered for the benefit of the progress of society.

Industrial Processing of a Rich Natural Resource

A symposium on "The Gas Industry in Romania — Achievements and Prospects" was held at Mediaș in October. It was occasioned by the 60th anniversary of the opening of the first methane gas well at Sărmășel, an event that marked the begin-

nings of the use of one of Romania's great natural riches.

The scientific papers read on the occasion reviewed the history of the young natural gas industry, which has witnessed a rapid development within contemporary Romania's industrial landscape.

FROM 2,000 MILLION TO 22,000 MILLION C.U.M.

The first mentions about gas deposits on Romania's territory date back to 1672. But the unextinguishable fires of Basna and Saroș (places in the Transylvanian tableland, site of the richest methane gas deposits in Romania) attracted the attention of scientific researches only at the beginning of our century. It was only after 1909, when the Sărmășel gas well was opened, that the utilization of methane gas started. For many years this well held a foremost place in the world as to its installations. Mention of it was often made in specialized publications.

During a couple of decades methane and oil well gas was exclusively used as fuel. In 1938 some 2,000 million cu m gas were extracted, of which 1,700 million cu m oil well gas and 311 million cu m methane gas.

In the post-war period — characterized by sustained efforts for the country's industrialization — the extraction and processing of natural gas has reached a higher stage of development: in 1968 the volume of natural gas output stood at nearly 22,000 million cu m. A most spectacular growth of methane gas has been recorded: from 300,000,000 cu m in 1938 to 2,000 million cu m in 1950 and to 17,200 million cu m in 1968. Worth mentioning is the fact that the entire methane gas output of the year 1938 is now obtained in only 4 days.

The growth of natural gas extraction was achieved in close connection with the development requirements of some of the key branches

of Romanian industry, branches which are decisive factors making for technical progress throughout the national economy: the electric and thermal power industry and the chemical industry.

Growing at a more rapid rate than the other branches of the national economy, in the 1951—1968 period the output of electric and thermal power attained a growth rate of 17.4 per cent. In every five years electric power output doubled on an average, and rose in 1968 to 27,800 million kwh, as against 2,100 million kwh in 1950. This increase — higher than that obtained in industry as a whole — was mainly achieved on account of the utilization of natural gases, whose share within the total fuel used for the production of electric and thermal power went up from 41 per cent in 1950 to 72.7 per cent in 1968.

RAW MATERIAL FOR A VARIED RANGE OF CHEMICALS

The endeavours of the Romanian State for drawing into the economic circuit natural gases and for their high-grade processing, are reflected in their continuously growing utilization in the chemical industry.

It is a well-known fact that Romania was among the first countries in Europe to use methane gas as raw material for the chemical industry. As far back as in 1917 calcium cyanide was produced at Copșa Mică and from 1936 carbon black. Also in 1936 the first plant in Europe for the production of synthetic ammonia from methane gas

was built at Tîrnăveni, and a few years later formaldehyde was obtained by the direct oxidation of methane.

As regards the chemical processing of oil well gas, Romanian scientists such as Petru Poni, Nicolae Teclu and Constantin Istrati carried out comprehensive research and obtained promising results. A study published in 1940 demonstrated that "if an amount of 1,670 million lei would be invested in the processing of gaseous hydrocarbons, the net profit would be of 1,505 million lei; this means that in only one year the investments would be amortized from the net income in a proportion of 90.1 per cent".

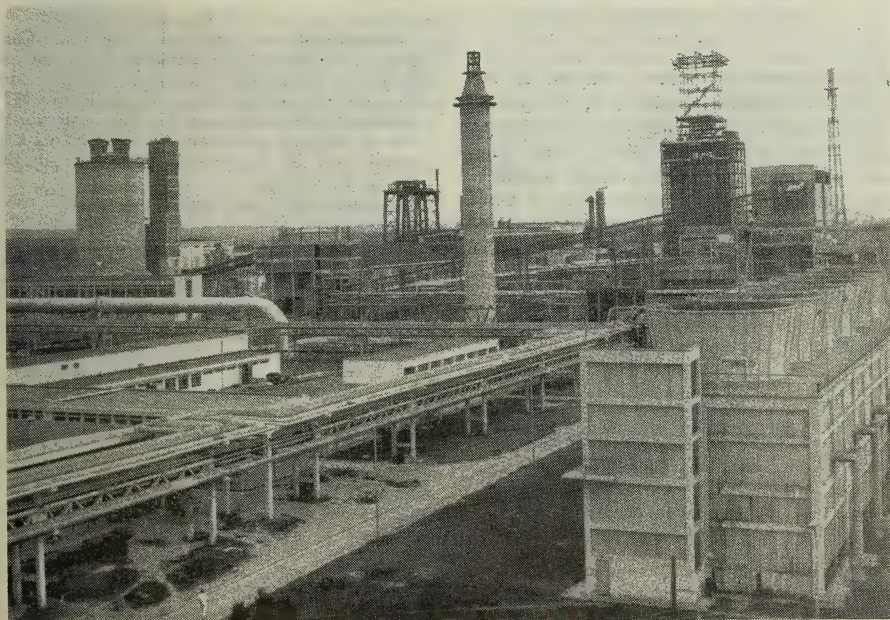
Many similar studies, however, failed to yield results in that period when natural gases were used only in low proportion in the chemical industry.

In the two decades of planned economy, within the framework of the comprehensive process of industrialization based on the judicious use of the country's natural resources, the industrial processing of natural gas gained scope. Setting off from previous techno-scientific experience and taking into account the latest achievements and trends in the world, Romania created a powerful

petrochemical industry, capable of securing a varied range of products by the processing of methane, oil well and refinery gas, as well as of other oil fractions.

Thanks to substantial investments — mainly used for the development of the key branches of industry, including the chemical industry — modern petrochemical combines have been built and commissioned in various localities. Among the important units of this young sub-branch of the chemical industry are the petrochemical industrial group at Borzești including a chemical works, a synthetic rubber works, a.o., the petrochemical combines of Ploiești, Pitești and Rîmnicu Vîlcea, the chemical combine of Craiova for processing methane gas, the chemical fertilizer factories of Piatra Neamț, Turnu Măgurele and Tîrgu Mureș and the man-made yarn and fibre factory at Săvinești.

Following the construction of big industrial units and the development of the existing production capacities, in the 1951—1968 period the output of the Romanian chemical industry went up by an annual average rate of 22 per cent, the highest within the country's industry. The greater part of output increases and the majority



The chemical combine of Craiova is specialized in the synthesis of methane gas.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

● Romania ranks second in Europe and fourth in the world after the USA, the USSR and Canada as to the known reserves and the extraction of natural gas. Romanian methane gas is considered as the purest in the world, with a methane content of 99 per cent, a fact which secures its large-scale use in chemical processing.

● The entire chemical fertilizer output of Romania is obtained by the processing of methane gas in great combines built in the last few years, such as those at Craiova, Turnu Măgurele, Tirgu Mureș and Piatra Neamț. The programme for the complex chemicalization of the country's agriculture envisages for the chemical fertilizer output to reach in the forthcoming Five-Year Plan period 2,000,000—2,200,000 tons.

● Petrochemistry — the source of polymers — ensures the efficient processing of the resources of methane, oil well and refinery gas. The following output increases have been recorded in the 1951—1968 period at some of the basic products of the petrochemical industry: 54,000 tons of carbon black, 128,000 tons of plastics and synthetic resins, 7,300 tons man-made yarn and fibres, more than 80,000 tons of dyestuffs, varnishes and paints.

of new products have been achieved in the petrochemical branch, especially by the processing of methane gas. In this way a steady rise in the output of plastics, synthetic resins, man-made yarn and fibres, carbon black, acetylene, hydrocyanic acid and of other products in great demand at home and abroad has been secured. Some 95 per cent of the methane gas used in chemistry has been destined for the production of fertilisers. As a result the output of chemical fertilisers (reckoned in active substance) increased from 649 tons in 1950 to 602,548 tons in 1968.

The passing on to the industrial processing of natural gases went hand in hand with the setting up of scientific research institutes specialized in this field, such as the "Chimigaz" with headquarters at Mediaș, the centre of the Transylvanian gas-bearing area, and activities focussed on the chemicalization of methane gas and the "Petrochim" located in Ploiești, the well-known oil centre. The activity of the latter is focussed on the chemical processing of oil well and refinery gases and of oil fractions.

Many new products and technological processes applied in the petrochemical industry both in Romania and abroad are linked to the names of these modern institutes, where renowned specialists in the field of gas chemicalization carry on their activities. Pilot stations have been set up within the chemical works of Bucharest, Brazi, Borzești, Rîșnov, a.s.o. for testing the laboratory fractions.

Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, scientific research will develop the experience gained so far in the chemical processing of hydrocarbons, and particular attention will be granted to making use of technical creations of our own. It is envisaged, for instance, to build some 80 new installations on the basis of technological methods worked out by the Romanian scientific research institutes.

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According to the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, methane gas extraction will continue to expand under the next Five-Year Plan, to reach by 1975 22,000—24,000 million cu m. The main direction in the high-grade processing of this natural wealth will be its growing utilization in the chemical industry.

It is planned to increase the output of oil gases suitable for chemical processing concomitantly with the growth of the amount of methane gas used in petrochemistry. Oil gases will be obtained in the future also from liquid products, in this way securing practically unlimited resources for the future development of the Romanian petrochemical industry.

NOTES *and* INFORMATION .

GENERALIZATION OF THE EXPERIMENTATION OF THE NEW WAGE SCHEME AND WAGE INCREASES IN FURTHER BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The increase in 1970 of the real incomes of the wage and salary earners by 20—25 per cent as against 1965 is on the line of the Romanian State's permanent concern for raising the population's living standard.

In continuation of other measures applied in previous years for the implementation of this target (measures that led in 1968 to an 8.5 per cent increase of the real wages over those in 1965), this year an action started for the increase of all categories of wages. Since the beginning of the year wages have been successively raised in the food, light, oil and methane gas, building materials, timber, printing and local industries, in the handicraft cooperatives, in the educational network as well as in other fields of activity.

Parallel to the wage increase, the experimenting of a new wage scheme — started already in 1968 — is in the course of generalization. It is meant as a basic lever in providing stronger material incentives to the personnel of enterprises and economic units to achieve good results in their activity.

The recent decisions of the Council of Ministers on the generalization of the experimenting of the new wage scheme and on the wage increase in further branches of the national economy are on the line of these important preoccupations. According to the decisions of the Government, as from November 1, the experimenting of the new wage system will be generalized and the wages raised in agriculture, in the electric and thermal power industry and in the field of post and telecommunications.

More than 425,000 employees of the State agricultural enterprises and of the enterprises for the mechanization of agriculture as well as specialists working in the agricultural production cooperatives will benefit by the wage increases in the field of agriculture. The wages of employees of State agricultural enterprises will be raised by 9 per cent on an average. Specialists working in agricultural production cooperatives will benefit by an average wage rise of 20.6 per cent; in this way a better relation between their salaries and those of specialists working in State agricultural enterprises will be secured.

Bearing in mind the specific conditions prevailing in agriculture, elastic forms of pay are envisaged, meant to offer stronger material incentives to those working in this important sector of the economy in obtaining higher outputs and better economic results. The new wage scheme provides for bonuses, premiums and other stimulants for the overfulfilment of the output plan and for above-plan profits.

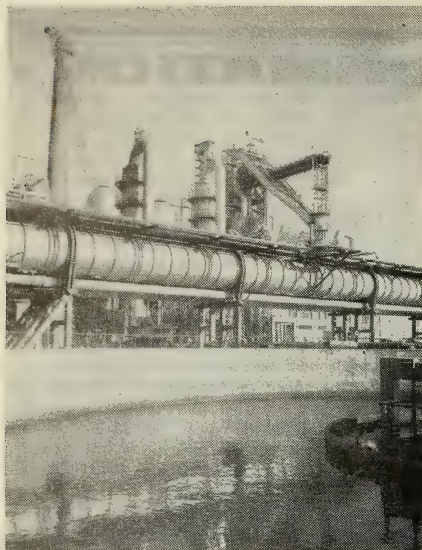
In the electric and thermal power branch the wages and salaries of workers, engineers, economists and clerks will be raised by an average 8.8 per cent. Adapted to the specific of this branch, the new wage scheme directly stimulates the personnel of electric power producing and transporting enterprises to increase labour productivity, to secure continuity in supplying the consumers with electric and thermal power at a corresponding level. At the same time extra pay is granted for length of service in the same unit. Bonuses are paid in the course of the year for outstanding results and premiums at the end of the year depending on the results obtained by the respective enterprise.

The wages of employees of post and telecommunication offices will be raised by 9.7 per cent on an average. The same as in other branches, extra payment is granted for length of service in the same unit and for special working conditions. The earnings are in direct connection with the fulfilment of the income or service plan in the respective unit.

INAUGURAL CHARGE

In mid-October the second 1,700 c.u.m blast furnace with an annual capacity of more than 1,000,000 tons of pig iron started operation at the Galați works, which, in its final stage, will be the greatest iron-and-steel centre of Romania. The inaugural charge was worked 45 days ahead of schedule and this made it possible for some 80,000 tons pig iron to be produced over and above plan provisions by the end of the year.

Concomitantly other projects have also been commissioned, marking the completion of the first stage of the building of the Galați iron-and-steel works. These projects include the new line of the ore dressing plant, the automated conveyor belt for ores, and the hot connecting sleeves that supply the convertor group of the steel mill with pig iron.



View of the blast furnaces of the Galați iron-and-steel centre.

Together with the first blast furnace of similar capacity the new unit fully ensures the supply of liquid iron to the works' steel mill, which has a production capacity of 2,500,000 tons steel annually, representing some two thirds of the steel output growth envisaged for the current Five-Year Plan. The forthcoming Five-Year Plan provides for raising Romania's steel output to 10,000,000—10,500,000 tons; the greater part of this increase will be obtained by the Galați iron-and-steel centre, where further production capacities will be built.

It was also in October that a generating set with an installed power of 100 MW has been commissioned at the Galați thermoelectric power station. This station is fuelled by the gas released in the works' blast furnaces.

SERIAL PRODUCTION OF DACIA 1300

Barely one year after the appearance of the first Romanian motor car "Dacia 1100" — produced on the basis of a cooperation agreement with the Renault Works — the young Pitești factory started the pro-

duction of a new type of motor car: Dacia 1300, the Romanian version of Renault 12, to be displayed at the 1970 Paris automobile salon.

Both the Dacia 1300 and the Renault 12 could be seen by the Romanian public on October 22, on the occasion of technical demonstrations organized in the Prahova Valley by the Pitești Motor Car Factory and the Bucharest agency of the Renault Works.

This event was followed by a press conference, in the course of which the delegates of the two firms explained to the Romanian journalists and foreign press correspondents the constructional and functional features of those cars, as well as their performances.

According to the view of specialists, the new motor cars are on a par with the best achievements of that class in the world thanks to their constructional and functional features.

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The passing on to the serial production of Dacia 1300 was made in a very short time, that — as pointed out in the recent press conference by M. Michele Maison, trade manager of the Renault Works, — represented a record of efficiency.

The Dacia 1300 sedan is comfortable, of a robust build, and a great stability on winding roads. It is at the same time elegant and has a modern line corresponding to foreseeable 1970 exigencies. It has a four-stroke engine and a cylinder capacity of 1289 cu.m. 54 HP at 5,000 rotations per minute, a maximum speed of over 140 km per hour, and consumes 7 l. per 100 km. at a speed of 80 km/h. Bearing in mind the fact that five people can comfortably sit in it and that it can easily draw a trailer, Dacia 1300 ranks among the most economical cars of its kind.

In the last months of this year already, the Pitești factory will assemble some 500 Dacia 1300 cars concomitantly with the Dacia 1100 type. For next year the production of some 4,000 Dacia 1300 cars is planned; this car will gradually become the main type produced by the Pitești factory. In the next few years Romanian spare parts will account for over 96 per cent in the build of Dacia 1300. Motor car production is an important target of the Romanian machine builders; an annual output of some 40,000—50,000 motor cars is provided for in the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan.

ALPINE ITINERARY

— P R E D E A L —

Predeal is the highest spot of the famous Prahova Valley in the Romanian Carpathians. The new railway station, a round structure of stone and glass with a roof shaped as two pointed helmets, stands at an altitude of 1,040 m., the highest for a railway station in Romania. This circular glasscase which seems tiny among the lofty mountains is planted quite in the heart of Predeal in the main street through which runs the highroad that connects Braşov with Bucharest. Many of the travellers who come to Bucharest from almost all West-European countries alight here, deeply inhale the bracing air, admire the peaks piercing the clouds and hurry towards the hotels, since Predeal has now become an international mountain resort.

ON MOUNTAIN PATHS

A panoramic view of Predeal unfolds before the eyes of the onlooker from many places, but best of all from the terrace of the Rozmarin Hotel. From here the seven hairpin bends of the highroad can be clearly seen and farther in the valley Timişul de Sus the neighbouring mountain resort. Towering above it to the left is the 1,800 m. high Postăvarul, displaying in the sunshine its velvety folds. On the other side to the north it slopes down towards the famous Poiana Braşov. To the right rises the more forbidding Piatra Mare massif. These two massifs are providential for Predeal as they protect it from the north winds and air currents.

If we turn to south-west we see before us the great Bucegi massif, one of the titans of the Carpathians, on whose plateau stretch, more than 1,000 m over the Predeal valley, the Jepii Mari and Jepii Mici, Coştila, Caraiman and Omul (2507 m) peaks and lend grandeur to the landscape. On clear days one can see the chalet, the meteorological station and the TŌ aerial on the Omul.

The alpine variety of Predeal is not limited to these massifs only, which display lavishly their splendours to the experienced mountain climber. The peaks of the Bucegi can be reached in 9 hours on an average. The ascent to Mount Postăvarul claims 4 or 5 hours but in summer only. The climbing of whichever of the six paths leading to the Piatra Mare chalet also takes a similar time. These are long and difficult ascents making the delight of the passionate alpinist.

A characteristic feature however of Predeal is the fact that it has its own mountains within the area guarded by the above-mentioned massifs, mountains which are scattered generously by nature and which offer easy and pleasant excursions to everybody from children to old people. Their altitude varies between 1,000 and 1,500 m. Such extensive fir forests as in these parts can be found only in Switzerland and the Tirol.

Predeal also boasts exceptional therapeutical qualities thanks to the lavishly distributed heights, the well proportioned distances between them, the profusion of forms and colours that enchant the eye, the width and luminosity of the valleys, as well as the pure air.

The mountains, though high, are not oppressive. They are friendly and accessible. That is why Predeal is one of the most tonic resorts, invigorating not only for the body but also for the mind.

The famous words of Amiel, inspired by the mountains around Geneva, his native place, stating that "the landscape is a spiritual mood" can doubtlessly be inverted and Predeal proves it.

CHALETS AND TOURIST ROUTES

Predeal is not an old place. Some historians speak of its first inhabitant who built himself a house here in the first decade of the last century. It seems that one of the first outstanding tourists in these parts was Talleyrand, who on one of his journeys to Vienna had come as far as the foot of the Postăvarul. But it was in the inter-war period that the resort started to be known and it was then that numerous villas and a few roads were built.

Today the inhabitants of Predeal take pride in their fine resort which became quite a town with all the necessary facilities: schools, cultural establishments, a.s.o.

As all mountain dwellers, the people of Predeal spend their holidays... at the seaside. In the summer they can be met on the sandy beaches and it is only in autumn that they take an easy walk in their mountains. In exchange, Predeal plays host to over 100,000 tourists every year, many of them from abroad.

The expansion of tourism naturally asked for large-scale building work. Under the current Five-Year Plan funds amounting to thousands of millions have been set aside for the development of health resorts and spas. A substantial part of his amount has been allotted to Predeal where building sites keep opening. Whereas before the war there was only one hotel at Predeal, today there are five. Nevertheless they are unable to accommodate the crowds of holiday-makers and week-end excursionists. It has been envisaged to build near each existing chalet a new hotel, a plan that is in the course of implementation. Let us go for instance to the Clăbucet peak, the starting place for a ski track. A delightful view opens up before our eyes: in the valley stretches Predeal and the neighbouring town Azuga, with the peaks of the Bucegi towering in the background. A four-storey hotel with an immense terrace has been built here alongside the chalet. It also has a first-class restaurant. From here a cableway descends to Predeal, as far the Clăbucet-arrival, where a similar hotel awaits the tourists. A second cableway will be made available to visitors this winter.

Cioplea, a sunny crest on which stretches the new and fine district of villas, is another attraction of Predeal. Wood was used as a decorative element in the construction of the villas. Cioplea can be reached by motor cars either on a bitumen road or on another longer but far more picturesque road leading through the forest. With every passing year, new hotels, restaurants, open-air restaurants, a.s.o. keep springing up on Cioplea. From here two excursions (of some two hours)



In early November, the first snow covers Predeal.

can, be made, one to the Susai chalet and the other to the Girbova chalet, both situated at an altitude of 1350 m. in the midst of fir forests.

There are no less occasions for excursions on the other side of the valley. A walk to the Diham chalet for instance brings one near the Bucegi massif. Three paths start from here, which, after some eight hours of climbing, lead to Mount Omul. At a distance of two hours stands the Pirul Rece chalet and a students' camp. Great animation reigns here, especially in summer and at the end of January, the winter university holidays.

A new hotel is under construction to be commissioned soon near the Trei Brazi chalet, one of the oldest in this area. Located at an altitude of nearly 1,200 m. this chalet can be reached by motor vehicles on a highroad opened recently.



Known as a winter sports resort, Predeal boasts excellent ski tracks. The slopes near the Cioplea chalet are

very suitable for beginners, who can get familiar with this fine sport in the midst of a gorgeous winter landscape. On week-ends the place is crowded. A ski-jump has been built here and a smaller one for children. In winter Cioplea becomes a district for skiers.

On Mount Clăbucet there is a 220 m. long ski track with a difference of level of some 500 m. The track is also suitable for giant slalom and there is a skilift and a cableway.

Before taking leave from Predeal let us mention that some of the ski and biathlon competitions organized here enjoyed great success.

Many a national champion has been formed at Predeal as well as skiers who participated in European and world championships, in international competitions and in the winter Olympic Games.

— culture-ART-science —

● Days of Soviet Culture in Romania

It has become a tradition between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR to organize periodically cycles of cultural and artistic events devoted to the most important episodes in the life of the two peoples. The "Days of Soviet Culture" now organized in Romania were inaugurated by a concert given in Bucharest by the Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of its renowned conductor E. Mravinsky. After a second concert in Bucharest the famous Soviet orchestra will give two concerts at Cluj on November 7 and 8.

The greatest art gallery of Bucharest houses a Soviet decorative art exhibition, while Soviet photographers and stage designers also display their creations to the Bucharest public.

The "Ten Days of Soviet Books" are organized this year, too, the same as every year.

Following the tour of the Soviet Union made by the Dance and Song Ensemble of the Romanian Communist Youth, the Komsomol ensemble arrived in Romania and will present a number of shows in Bucharest and other towns. Soviet singers will be the guests of musical theatres in Bucharest and in other cultural centres of the country.

Under the sponsorship of the General Council of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association and of the latter's branches various cultural and artistic events will take place on the occasion of the "Days of Soviet Culture". In marking the 52nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Association has organized conferences, lectures and symposia on the significance of that historic event and on the great achievement made by the Soviet peoples in the building of the communist system.

The festival of Soviet films, a traditional event organized every year in the last week of October, offered the Romanian public an opportunity to see some of the latest productions of the Soviet film studios.

● A Semicentenary

Five decades have elapsed since the Romanian University was set up at Cluj. It goes without saying that it is not this university that marked the beginnings of higher learning in that important cultural centre of Romania. On the contrary: Cluj boasts the oldest university of the country, founded in 1581 by a group of Jesuit monks, which vied with the European universities of the time. In the 17th century, however, this educational establishment was dissolved.

More than a century after the setting up of Hapsburg rule in Transylvania, i.e. in 1872, following an imperial decree a new university was founded at Cluj. (Worthy of mention is the fact that girls were admitted to higher learning only in 1895).

The Romanian University was founded following the union of Transylvania with Romania on December 1, 1918. This outstanding event of Romanian culture and

science occasioned solemn meetings attended by guests from many universities abroad. From its very inception the Cluj University had such outstanding teachers of international renown as the physician and bacteriologist Victor Babeş, Emil Racoviţă, one of the founders of speleology, and the philologist Sextil Puşcariu. Other scientists, among them the historians N. Iorga and V. Pîrvan, the mathematician D. Pompei, the physician C. Levaditi and many others from the Bucharest University also delivered lectures at Cluj.

The scientific activity of the Cluj University professoriate materialized in numerous works which enriched the treasure store of Romanian science and culture.

The Cluj University, named after the scientists Victor Babeş and Bolyai, has now eight faculties which, together with the Polytechnic and the Agronomical Institute, are attended by some 10,000 students, Romanians, Magyars and of other nationalities.

In the last 20 years higher learning at Cluj has enjoyed the permanent attention of the State, that granted it strong material support. New lecture rooms, laboratories, hostels and refectories have been built, and the famous botanical garden of the city has been enriched. At the same time the good progress of the educational process and scientific research has been secured by a vast network of libraries. The Central University Library for instance, which has grown more in the last 25 years than during its 70 years of former existence, has over 2,000,000 volumes and some 320,000 periodicals. The Library exchanges publications with more than 650 similar institutions from 80 countries.

The educational process is going on within 51 departments, while the students carry on scientific activities within 50 specialized circles.

● Studies on Comparative Literature.

A gathering of specialists in comparative literature from all over the country took place recently in Bucharest.

Preoccupations in this field are relatively old in Romania, but it is only in the last two decades that they gained scope so that today we can speak of a genuine upsurge of comparative literature in Romanian literary research.

Pompiliu Eliade's dissertation at the Sorbonne is generally regarded as the first Romanian work on comparative literature. This dissertation, which was published in 1898, dealt with the French influence on the Romanian public spirit. It aroused much interest both in Romania and abroad, the more so as by inaugurating a new field of research, Pompiliu Eliade did not limit himself to the investigation of the literary phenomenon only, but approached the public spirit as a whole.

In 1924 another significant work on comparative literature, entitled Vasile Alecsandri and the French Writers, was published by Charles Drouhet, who taught French language and literature at the Bucharest University.

Professor Dumitru Popovici from the Cluj University was an outstanding specialist of comparative literature. He signed an interesting work entitled Romanian Literature in the Epoch of the Enlightenment. The great Romanian scientist, Nicolae Iorga, applied on a large

scale the comparative method in his recently re-published volumes History of Romanian Literature.

In the last two decades the late critic, aesthetician and professor at the Bucharest University, Tudor Vianu, laid the foundations of a new movement in Romania in the field of comparative literature.

One of his outstanding works in this domain is Eminescu's Poetry, in which he made a deep-going analysis of the philosophical and literary sources the great Romanian poet drew upon, as well as of the aesthetic significance of his creation in relation to other great poets and literary trends. His studies Hegel's Influence on Romanian Culture and Literary Forms and Figures are equally important; all of them have been recently published in a bulky volume (second edition) by the Academy Publishing House. It should be mentioned that Tudor Vianu did not content himself with merely studying literary influences but endeavoured to establish their causes, the social and historical conditions. In Tudor Vianu's concept the investigation of the way in which writers mutually influence each other illustrates the unity of mankind's values and contributes to consolidating the humanism and the mutual comprehension among peoples and their cultures so much desired by mankind today.

Another representative personality of comparative literature is Liviu Rusu, Professor at the Cluj University, the author of an Essay on Artistic Creation, of a volume entitled Eminescu and Schopenhauer and of an interesting study Principles of the Analogies in Comparing Literature and the Arts as Illustrated by the Relation between Aeschylus and Beethoven. As shown by the title of the latter Liviu Rusu extends the comparative method to all fields of arts.

On the line of systematically substantiating and organizing comparative literature as a relatively new discipline, outstanding merit has been earned by Professor Dima of the Bucharest University, whose latest volume Principles of Comparative Literature enjoyed success abroad as well.

Through his Evolution and Forms of the Lyric Genre, a bulky work published in 1968, the researcher Edgar Papu inscribed his name among the representative personalities of comparative literature in Romania.

● Romanian Ships on Seas and Oceans All over the World

In 1970 Romanian maritime navigation will celebrate its 75th anniversary. Indeed, the year 1895, when the Romanian Maritime Service was set up, is considered as the beginnings of Romanian sea transport.

Terra, a magazine published in Bucharest by the Society of Geographical Sciences, carries interesting data in this field. Thanks to endeavours during the last 25 years, Romania's maritime fleet now exceeds more than four times the fleet that existed in the 50 previous years. It is made up of vessels with a total displacement of 484,000 dwt, and for 1970 a total displacement of over 600,000 dwt is envisaged.

Nowadays Romanian vessels sail over an incomparably larger geographical area than in the past. The

Mediterranean continues to hold a traditional place in the maritime traffic and economic exchanges of Romania.

Romanian ships also regularly cast anchor in the northern ports of the Black Sea and for the first time sail beyond the Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar. There is a regular maritime service with the Atlantic European ports, the ports on the western coast of Britain and the northern coast of Scandinavia, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. For the first time Romanian sea-going ships carry goods all around the globe, travelling on the majority of the oceans and reaching all continents excepting Australia.

Nowadays Romanian vessels ply between almost 400 ports on the coast of 75 countries, while not more than 6-7 years ago they only reached 100 ports in 45 countries.

Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) maritime transport will double, following the endowing of the commercial fleet with high-capacity tankers and ore-carriers.

● World History in Dates

Under the above title the Bucharest Encyclopaedic Publishers recently brought out a bulky work compiled by Academician Professor Andrei Opetea et al. It is intended for the public at large and as a working instrument for specialists, making it possible for them to get a rapid insight into history, from its beginnings up to our days (January 1, 1968).

It should be mentioned that the endeavour to establish a chronology of world history is not new in Romania. As far back as in 1871, the great historian A. D. Xenopol printed the Rational Chronology of World History for teaching purposes. In 1937 another volume entitled World History in Synoptic Images by N. Demetrescu was published.

Intensive work has been carried out by the authors of World History in Dates in order to ascertain the historical dates, more often than not a very difficult job. They consulted numerous works and often abandoned historiography proper for the sake of examining historical sources.

The criterion for dividing the work into periods has been the socio-economic formation. While paying due attention to the history of Europe the authors granted equal importance to the extra-European societies, and particularly to the peoples which were kept for a long time in backwardness.

In the first place the volume includes a chronological presentation of political events. It is however not limited to the history of politics and diplomacy, but also features the more important dates relating to economic, social and cultural history (history of industry, of social legislation, important inventions, of literature and the arts).

Particular attention has been paid to the history of Romania which is integrated in the context of European and world history.

The volume also includes a list of sovereigns, heads of state and prime ministers, especially of the countries with which Romania had closer relations or which played an outstanding part in the history of Europe.

• From day to day ♦ From day to day •

● On September 30, Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of the United States of America, who, accompanied by a group of experts paid a visit to Romania in reciprocation to last year's USA visit by Academician Horia Hulubei, Chairman of the Nuclear Energy Committee.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu received the delegation of the Democratic Party of Guinea that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, on October 2. The delegation was formed of Keita Mamadi, Secretary of the Party's National Political Bureau, Minister of People's Education, and Dialo Taran, Secretary of the Konakry Federation of the Party, Minister of Health.

● The programme for the application in 1970—1971 of the Cultural Cooperation Agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Kingdom of Belgium was signed in Bucharest, on October 3.

● Epaminondas Tsellos, Trade Minister of Greece, and Mohamed Khir Yohari, Minister of Trade and Industry of Malaysia, visited Romania as guests of the Romanian Foreign Trade Minister.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council, received Spas Nikolov Gospodov who presented his letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania, on October 6. The State Council President received Mr. Phagna Bouasy who presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Laos to the Socialist Republic of Romania, also on October 6.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Hendrik Fayat, Minister of Foreign Trade of Belgium, who paid a visit to this country, on October 6.

● A delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Tahir Chamuran, Chairman of the Conference of the League of Communists of Skopje, made a

study trip in Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation called on Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, on October 6.

● On October 7, a call was paid on Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, by the Dutch journalists Herman Sandberg, chief-editor of "Het Parool" newspaper, and Jerome Helderling, chief-editor of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" newspaper, who were guests to Romania at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The problems tackled covered the Romanian-Dutch relations and also the official visit the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Holland P.J.S. de Jong and the Foreign Affairs Minister J.M.A.H. Luns are to pay to Romania.

● Tomas Pablo, President of the Senate of the Republic of Chile, called at the Grand National Assembly Palace in Bucharest, on October 9, where he had an interview with Stefan Voitec, Chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

● A delegation of the Committee for Science and Technology of the British Parliamentary Labour group paid a visit to Romania.

● Under a Decree of the State Council, Vasile Dumitrescu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Chile, with his residence in Santiago de Chile.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer received Drels Teir, the Finnish Minister of Trade and Industry, who visited Romania, on October 10.

● Under a Decree of the State Council, Petre Bălăceanu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the Tunisian Republic, with his residence in Tunis.

● A delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front visited Norway at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democratic Party.

● A delegation of the ARLUS General Council, led by Octav Live-

zeanu, Vice-Chairman of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, member of the Bureau of the ARLUS General Council, left for the USSR on October 15, at the invitation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association.

● Under a Decree of the State Council Marin Alexic was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Romania to the Republic of Indonesia and the Singapore Republic, with his residence in Djakarta.

● A Protocol on goods exchanges for 1970 between Romania and Poland was signed in Bucharest on October 17. It envisages a 13 per cent rise in the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries, compared with the Protocol of the current year.

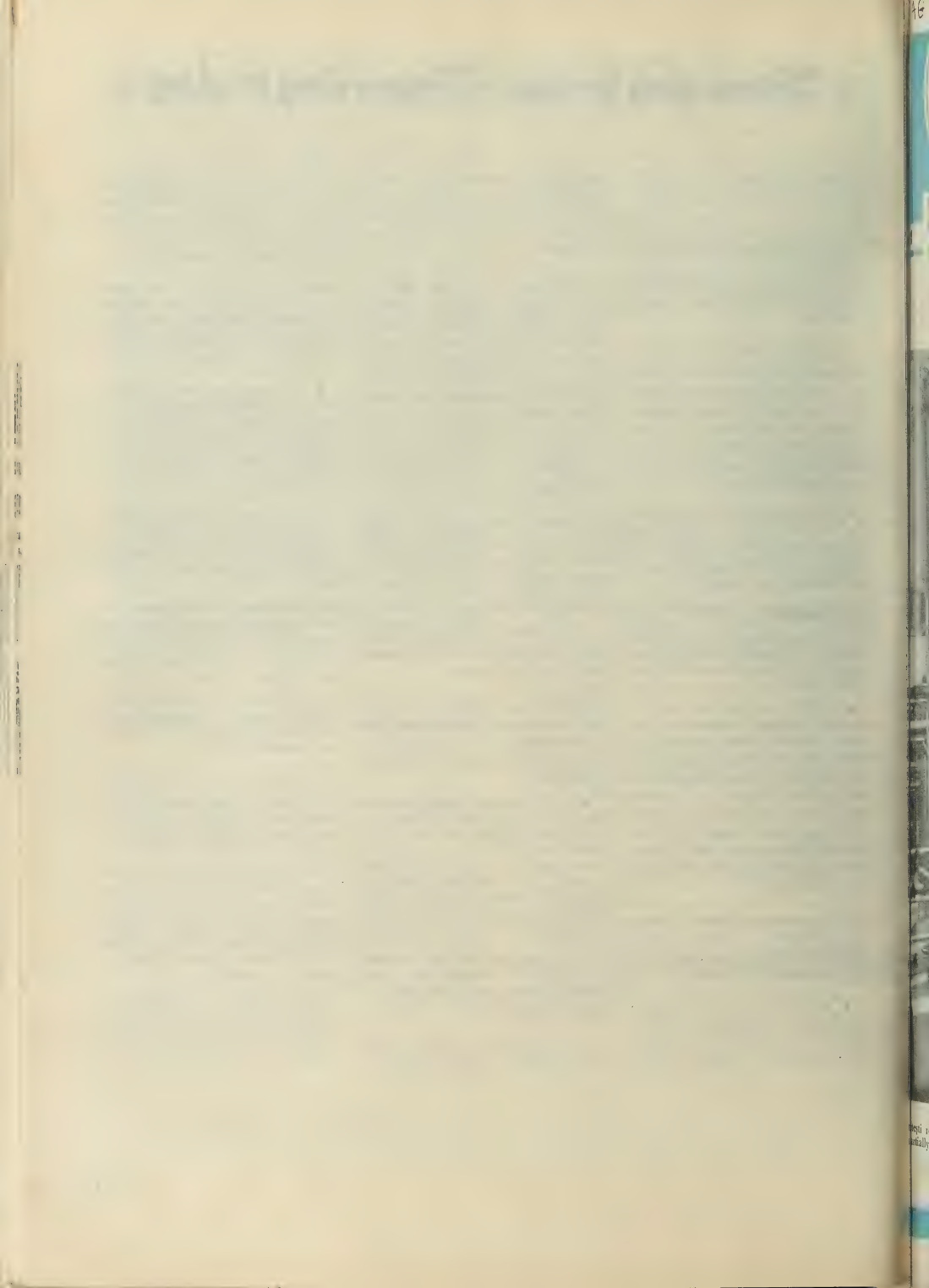
● A Protocol was signed in Bucharest, on October 17, for goods exchanges between Romania and Sweden for 1970, as part of the long-term trade agreement concluded in March 1967.

● A delegation of functionaries of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by Pavel Konstantinovich Sizov, alternate member of the CC of the CPSU, head of the light and food industries section of the CC of the CPSU, arrived in Bucharest on October 20, for a swap of experience visit to Romania, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

● Wishing for a better mutual acquaintance and to develop cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Bolivia the two countries decided to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level.

● A delegation of the French Communist Party headed by Gustave Ansart, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, arrived in Bucharest on October 21, for a visit to this country at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

● A delegation of Bucharest Municipality, headed by Dumitru Popa, Mayor-General of the Romanian capital, paid a visit to Italy at the invitation of the Mayor of Rome.



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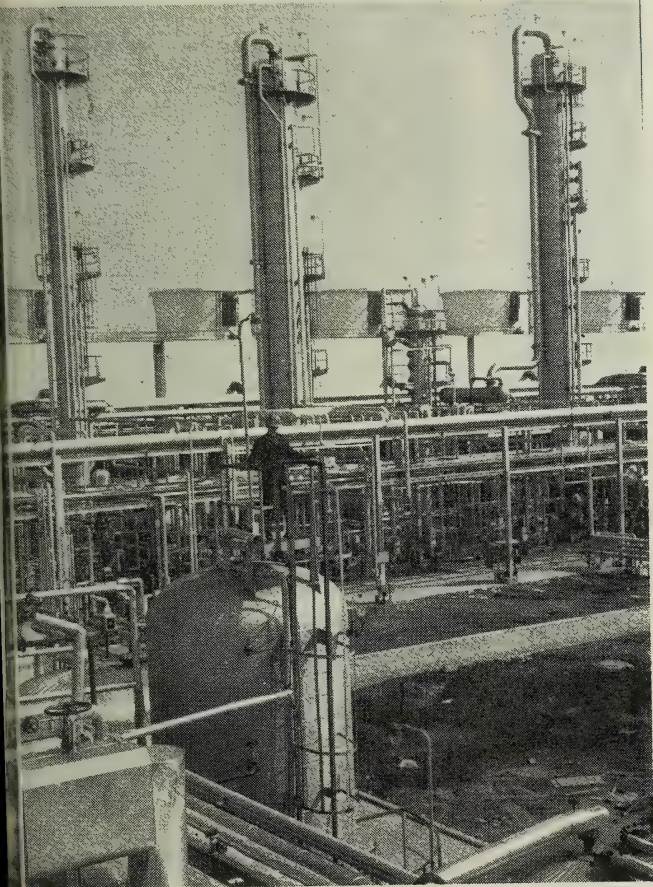
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...esti refinery, the main project of oil industry under this Five-Year Plan, has partially put into operation. When commissioned, the refinery will annually process three million tons of crude oil.

THE DAILY SCHEDULE OF BROADCASTS FOR ABROAD TRANSMITTED BY RADIO BUCHAREST

Language	Hours GMT	Meter bands
English for (Europe)	13.00 — 13.30	16.81; 19.67
	19.30 — 20.30	30.96; 41.70
	21.00 — 21.30	41.52; 50.17
English (for North America)	01.30 — 02.30	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
	03.00 — 03.30	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
	04.30 — 05.00	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
		16.81; 19.67
English (for the Pacific Area)	06.45 — 07.15	16.81; 19.67
English (for Asia)	15.00 — 15.30	19.67
English (for Africa)	11.00 — 11.30	16.81; 19.67; 25.40
French (for Europe)	11.30 — 12.00	16.83; 19.67; 25.40
	18.30 — 19.00	30.96; 41.70; 42.19; 49.22
	19.30 — 20.00	42.19; 49.22
	20.30 — 21.00	49.22; 50.17
French (for Africa)	11.30 — 12.00	16.89
	17.30 — 18.00	16.92; 19.50; 25.13; 25.40
German	12.00 — 12.30	19.67; 25.40
	18.00 — 18.30	41.70; 49.22
	20.30 — 21.30	397
	22.00 — 22.30	41.52; 41.70; 50.17; 49.22
Italian	15.30 — 16.00	30.96; 41.52
	18.00 — 18.30	41.52; 50.17
	19.00 — 19.30	397
	21.30 — 22.00	397
Spanish (for Europa)	11.30 — 12.00	16.81; 19.63
	19.00 — 19.30	25.13; 30.96
	20.30 — 21.30	30.96; 41.70
Spanish (for Latin America)	24.00 — 01.00	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35; 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
	04.00 — 04.30	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35; 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
		25.13; 30.96; 31.35; 41.70
Portuguese (for Europe)	21.30 — 22.00	25.13; 25.40; 31.35; 31.55
Portuguese (for Latin America)	22.30 — 23.00	25.13; 25.40; 31.35; 31.55
	01.00 — 01.30	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35; 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
Serbian	17.00 — 17.30	397
	19.30 — 20.00	397
Greek	12.00 — 12.30	31.28; 41.70
	18.00 — 18.30	397
	20.00 — 20.30	397
Turkish	17.30 — 18.00	397
	19.00 — 19.30	48.47; 50.17
Arabic	12.30 — 13.00	16.81; 19.67
	16.00 — 17.00	25.13; 25.40; 31.28; 41.52
Iranian	14.30 — 15.00	19.67; 25.13; 31.28
	17.00 — 17.30	25.40; 31.28; 31.55; 41.52
Yiddish (for North America)	02.30 — 03.00	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35; 31.55; 48.47; 48.78
Romanian (for Europe)	20.00 — 20.30	42.19; 49.22
	22.00 — 23.00	397
Romanian (for North America)	23.00 — 24.00	25.13; 31.35; 31.55; 48.78
	03.30 — 04.00	25.13; 25.40; 30.96; 31.35; 31.55; 48.47; 48.78

16.81 m = 17.850 Kc.	31.35 m = 9.570 Kc.
16.83 m = 17.830 "	31.55 m = 9.510 "
16.89 m = 17.760 "	41.52 m = 7.225 "
16.92 m = 17.730 "	41.70 m = 7.195 "
19.50 m = 15.380 "	42.19 m = 7.110 "
19.63 m = 15.285 "	48.47 m = 6.190 "
19.67 m = 15.250 "	48.78 m = 6.150 "
25.13 m = 11.940 "	49.22 m = 6.095 "
25.40 m = 11.810 "	50.17 m = 5.980 "
30.96 m = 9.690 "	397 m = 7.55 "
31.28 m = 9.590 "	

Nicolae Ceaușescu's Visit to Industrial Enterprises in Brașov and Bucharest

— Activities of Industrial Centrals —

On November 5 and 8, Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, toured several industrial enterprises in the municipalities of Brașov and Bucharest. At Brașov he saw the lorry and tractor factories — basic units of the industrial central for motor vehicles and tractors with headquarters in that city — as well as the knitwear factory. In Bucharest the enterprises that were visited included the "Grivița Roșie" chemical equipment works, the heavy machine factory, the cable and electro-insulating materials factory and the "23 August" works — units that produce a wide range of complex machines and installations for the chemical, oil, power, metallurgical and building industries, as well as for other sectors of the national economy. The visits were on the line of the current

working practice of the Party and State leaders and of their permanent endeavours to be in direct touch with the social and economic realities, to get acquainted on the spot with the work and problems of the staffs in various sectors of activity. The visits also occasioned a concrete examination of the stage of implementation of the current production and investments plans, of the way in which conditions are prepared for the fulfilment of the 1970 plan — the last year of the current Five-Year Plan — of the way in which the young industrial centrals carry on their activity, of their role in concentrating and specializing production, this being on the line of the endeavours for perfecting the forms and methods of organizing and managing the national economy.

We present below a few aspects of the activity of industrial enterprises and centrals.

MAIN UNITS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRAL FOR TRACTORS AND MOTOR VEHICLES

Within the new form of organization of Romania's industry, the Brașov lorry and tractor factories are the main component units of the industrial central for motorvehicles and tractors.

Those well-known factories — whose products are sold to numerous countries — are powerful productive units with a prosperous activity on the line of continuously expanding and diversifying output. So far under the current Five-Year Plan the output of the lorry factory has doubled: this year it produced more than 30,000 lorries as against 14,306 in 1965. At the same time the output of the tractor factory increased from 15,000 to 25,000 tractors. In this way the premises have been created for fully implementing the targets of the Five-Year Plan concerning the growth and diversification of the output of these products.

Underlying the growth and diversification of motor vehicle and tractor output is the systematic implementation of an investments programme aimed at enlarging and modernizing the existing production capacities, and at building new shops and sections, endowed with high-standard machines and equipment.

Within the continuous process of renewal and modernization of the technical and material basis, the lorry factory, for instance, benefits every year by investments funds exceeding 200 million lei. The whole volume of construction and investment work provided for by the 1969 plan has been achieved two months ahead of schedule. As a result, new projects have been commissioned and in this way the attainment of the production rate envisaged for 1970 — last year of the Five-Year Plan — is already ensured.

The landscape of the factory has been enriched with a new foundry, partially commissioned, which by its size and technical level is the most important of its kind in the Romanian motor vehicle industry. Its seven automated lines — with a capacity of some 55,000 parts per annum — will supply the necessary parts to the entire Romanian motor vehicle industry. The technical treatment and galvanic coating shops also started operation. They are endowed with automated installations and are in a position to process the necessary parts for 40,000 motor vehicles per year.

Concomitantly with the continued growth of output the action for the development of the factory aims at the creation of conditions for the assimilation for manufacture of new types of lorries with higher constructional features and lower fuel consumption. According to the provi-

sions of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, besides the further production of two to five-ton lorries, the serial production of seven and ten-ton lorries as well as high-capacity busses with diesel engines will be started.

A comprehensive programme of renewal and development is also in the course of implementation at the "Tractorul" works. Among the projects that have been commissioned recently, an important place is held by the 40 HP engine shop. It marks an important event in the diversification of production, as that factory is now in a position to turn out simultaneously 11 types of tractors, whose technical parameters are on a par with world performances. Besides 50, 65 and 130 HP tractors serially produced by the works, the list of products has been enriched with a set of 40 HP tractors: general-purpose tractors, rubber-wheeled tractors, caterpillar tractors suitable for sloping land, and different variants of tractors destined for vegetable, fruit-tree and wine-growing.

Following the fact that in Romania the basic operations at the main crops are at present fully mechanized, the efforts are channelled towards meeting the requirements of the new stage reached in the development of agriculture's power potential, i.e. towards proceeding to the mechanization of the entire cycle of operations at all crops, both in the plains and on sloping land.

A LARGE ECONOMIC COMPLEX AFTER A FEW MONTHS OF ACTIVITY

The two factories of Braşov — whose laboratory activity appears from the above succinct data — form the nucleus of the industrial central for motor vehicles and tractors. This is one of the centrals that have been set up experimentally in April. It comprises eight industrial enterprises of Braşov, Sinaia, Mediaş and Sibiu, enterprises that systematically cooperate in the manufacture of the central's main products. The central further includes a research and designing institute with headquarters also at Braşov, in the immediate vicinity of the tractor and motor vehicle factories.

Among the other units included in this industrial central mention should be made of the fine mechanics factory at Sinaia, the autoparts factory of Sibiu, that supplies parts necessary for both lorries and tractors, a factory at Birsa producing trailers for lorries and tractors and a factory at Mediaş specialized in the assembly of vans, refrigerator cars, a.s.o., as well as the Bucharest "Autobuzul" works, which has close relations of cooperation with the Braşov lorry works, the latter supplying the engines for the busses.

The very composition of the central points to the way in which this economic complex has been set up: the grouping of enterprises that cooperate in the production of tractors and

motor vehicles. Such a grouping, based on the criterion of cooperation, ensures — according to the view of specialists — the strengthening of economic and production links between the respective enterprises. Concentrating practically all units that participate in the production of motor vehicles and tractors, the central has appeared from its very inception as an integrated industrial complex, with a well-defined specialization, creating every condition for the improvement of cooperation between the component units, for the concentration and specialization of production, for obtaining a higher efficiency of the productive activity.

Although only a few months have elapsed since the setting up of that new industrial organization, a number of good results point to its vitality; management has been brought closer to production and in this way a more expeditious and efficient guidance of the factories has been secured. Such a guidance is also favoured by the fact that the central has its headquarters in the same city as its main component units, and its executives and specialists have been recruited mainly from among the staff of the two great Braşov factories. The central's management council also includes the managers of the other enterprises in its subordination and the director of the research and designing institute, as well as professors from the Braşov Polytechnic.

While promoting the experience of the two great Braşov factories, the central's specialists, in close cooperation with the managerial staff of the other component units (the Mediaş mechanical works, the Sibiu autoparts factory, a.s.) carried out a number of surveys, followed by practical measures, concerning the perfecting of production and labour organization, the organization of the production and assembly in continuous flow of parts that are required by all the units of the central.

The results obtained in implementing the production, economic and financial tasks during the short period that has elapsed since the setting up of the central, also spotlight the positive influence exerted by the latter on the activities of the enterprises: in the 10 months of this year the plan provisions have been fulfilled and even overfulfilled, both by the central as a whole and by each factory separately.

The positive results in this field have been pointed out also on the occasion of the working meeting of the head of the Romanian State with the representatives of the industrial central for motorvehicles and tractors. At the same time it has been shown that having in view the reason for which this new form of organization of industrial production has been created, the practical activity carried on should be more dynamic, more expeditious, more efficient. The necessity has been stressed to thoroughly grasp the role of the industrial central not as an intermediate link between the factories and the ministry, but

as an effective governing body of the factories in its subordination, as a large unit of the producing enterprises. The need has been spotlighted to take more resolute steps for the concentration and specialization of production, with a view to doing away with the parallelism still existing in the work of the factories belonging to the central.

At the same time it has also been pointed out that in the future the centrals must improve their relations with the component enterprises and with the central economic bodies. As large economic units with great powers in the fields of design, investment, purchase and sale, planning and record-keeping, the industrial centrals create propitious conditions for a higher organization of these activities, relieving the factories in their subordination of a number of administrative tasks, and making it possible for them to deal exclusively with production matters. When working out the investment plans, the development of the units in the central's subordination according to a unitary plan must be borne in mind; consequently, specialized units and sections should be built, capable of meeting the requirements of all the factories belonging to the central and even of other units.

BUCHAREST — AN IMPORTANT CENTRE OF THE PRODUCTION OF COMPLEX EQUIPMENT FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

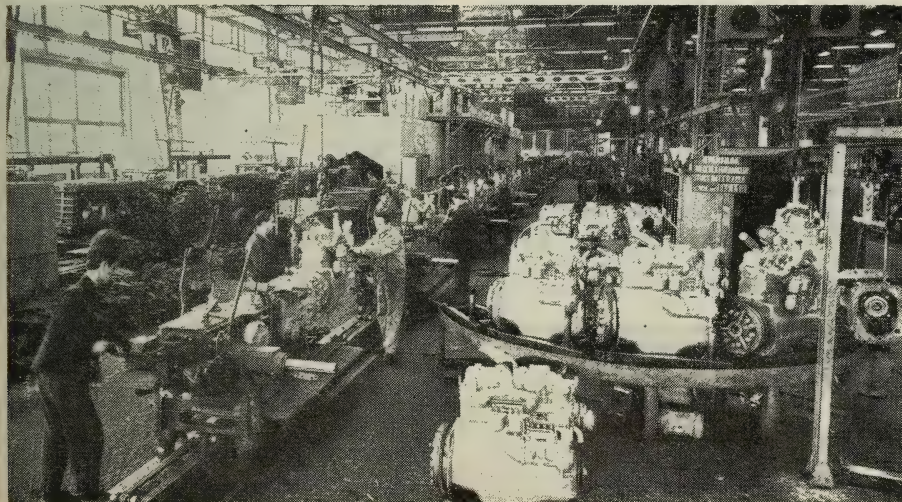
The assimilation for production of complete technological lines for various industrial branches, as well as of machines of a growing

complexity and technicity is a characteristic feature of the present development of the Romanian machine-building industry. Marking a qualitatively higher stage in the development of machine building, this trend has brought about deep-going changes in the pattern of some old Bucharest factories, and caused the appearance of new factories and industrial centres with an important role in the technical equipment of the chemical, oil, power, metallurgical and building industries, as well as of other branches of the national economy.

In order to meet such requirements, the well-known "Grivița Roșie" works has witnessed an impetuous development. Specialized in the past in railway car and locomotive repair, this works now turns out technological equipment for the chemical and oil industries, mainly unique pieces. Many of the works' products can be met in the combines and factories of the young petrochemical industry of Romania.

According to the new organization of Romania's industry, the "Grivița Roșie" works is a member-unit of the industrial central for the production of chemical equipment and refineries, which comprises six enterprises specialized in this field and a research and designing institute. This central has wide possibilities in its activity, starting with the designing of technological lines and complete factories to the delivery of the finished product.

Another great industrial central set up in Bucharest is the one for the production of power equipment, as well as equipment for metallurgy and for building. It groups a number of big factories, which made an outstanding contribution



The assembly shop of the "Tractorul" works.

to the technical equipment of the new industrial units that appeared on Romania's map in the last 25 years. This central is made up of the "23 August" and "Vulcan" works, well known in the entire country thanks to the complex and high-standard equipment they produce. The products of these works are exported to various countries, attesting the skill of the Romanian machine builders.

Besides these works the industrial central for power, metallurgical and building equipment also includes a new Bucharest factory for the production of heavy machines, whose construction has raised the entire machine-building industry to a higher level. The first shops of the factory (steel-mill, forge and foundry) have already been commissioned and produce outside parts, of up to 200 tons each, for the Iron Gates hydropower station, the Galați iron-and-steel centre, a.s.o.

The productive activity carried out in the shops that have started operation is accompanied by the work of the builders and fitters on the processing, turbine and heat treatment shops. The long-term plan envisages that by 1972 this works should produce turbines of a power unit of 320 MW, and subsequently of 600 MW.

The industrial centrals of Braşov and Bucharest as well as other centrals set up this year in Romania meet the objective demand of concentrating production. The centrals either group enterprises of the same branch or sub-branch, or enterprises of connected branches which permanently cooperate in the manufacture of some finished products. At the same time, when setting up industrial centrals account was also taken of the geographical position: units of different specialization but located in the same area were grouped with a view to achieving together a certain integration of production and the sale of products. Through the setting up of the centrals industrial activity is organized on the following three levels: factory, central and ministry. According to the model-statute endorsed by a decision of the Council of Ministers, the basic feature of the industrial centrals is their functioning upon the principle of economic self-management; they are endowed with corresponding material and money means and enjoy wide autonomy in their economic activities.

Taking over part of the ministries' powers, the industrial centrals are called upon to secure a

better streamlining of production, and to develop cooperation between enterprises. Within their framework activities are organized which are necessary to all enterprises in their subordination: research and designing, the production of spare parts, repair, purchase of the necessary materials and the sale of products. The centrals have the right to assign compulsory tasks to the constituent enterprises and units, they are responsible for the construction of new factories and establish the direction for the latter's technical and economic growth in keeping with the development plan of the respective branch and of the national economy as a whole.

The industrial centrals carry on their activities on the basis of the principle of collective work and leadership, their management councils being composed of up to 35 members. Direct management is ensured by the executive bureau and by the general manager, who have also the right to represent the centrals in their relations with suppliers and buyers.

The general standards of organization and functioning of the industrial centrals, their powers and competences, their rights and responsibilities as autonomous economic units are laid down in the model-statute experimentally endorsed by the Government, and will be adjusted to the specific of each branch in the relevant statute worked out by the respective ministry.

The experimental nature of the activity of the industrial centrals that have already been set up is on the line of the principles adopted by the Grand National Assembly in its December 1967 session concerning the measures for perfecting the management and planning of the national economy. These measures are being applied in the conditions of a general upsurge of Romania's economy; this creates the possibility of carefully experimenting them and of implementing them gradually, after their practical verification. The law passed by the supreme body of the State empowers the Council of Ministers to issue, in the course of two years, the necessary decisions in the main fields of the management and planning of the economy, and to use different variants, concrete solutions and methods of application. On the basis of the results obtained in the experimental period, the best solutions of organizing and managing production and labour in the country's economy will be made final and general.

Ion CERNEA

Meeting of the Council of Ministers

A meeting of the Council of Ministers, presided over by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, took place on November 13. The meeting heard a report by Foreign Affairs Minister Corneliu Mănescu, on the proceedings of the October 30—31 Prague Meeting of foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which discussed issues related to preparations for an All-European Conference.

The Council of Ministers endorsed a decision approving of the activity conducted at the Prague Meeting of October 30—31, 1969, by the Romanian delegation led by the Foreign Minister.

Below follows the text of the decision :

★

The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania has heard a report delivered by the Foreign Affairs Minister on the Prague Meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states of October 30—31, 1969 that discussed problems related to preparations for the European states' Conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

The Council of Ministers, based on article 70 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, decides to approve of the activity conducted by the Romanian delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the Statement of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states that was endorsed at the Prague Meeting has been a fresh expression of the constant efforts of the European socialist countries dedicated to the solution of one of the most important issues of present-day international life — the carrying through of security on the European continent.

The Romanian Government believes that inclusion on the agenda of the Conference on security and coope-

ration in Europe of the item on refraining from the use of and threat with force in the mutual relations among the European states, and of the item on expanding commercial, economic, and technico-scientific relations based on equal rights with a view to developing political cooperation among the European states, provides a serious basis for the debates at the European Conference, contributing to the promotion of normal relations of good neighbourhood, security and cooperation among all the states, to the improvement of the political atmosphere on our continent and the world over.

Being a European country, the Socialist Republic of Romania militated and is militating perseveringly for the manysided expansion of relations among the European countries, for eliminating the hotbeds of tension, for strict observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage, of the inalienable right of the peoples to decide on their own destinies. European security claims a system of clear-cut commitments from all the states, and of concrete measures to provide to each country full guarantee of its being safe from any danger of aggression or from other acts of use of force or threat with force, and to ensure their peaceful development in a climate of détente, understanding and cooperation.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania consistently stands for a broad, bilateral and multilateral discussing of the ways and means that should lead to the firm establishment of peace and security in Europe and is ready to examine with full attention, in a spirit of cooperation, any constructive proposals aimed at the attainment of this target.

The Romanian Government maintains that all the states of the Continent should participate on an equal footing in the preparations for and in the All-European Conference proper. Other states too, which are interested in making a contribution to the achievement of security in Europe may attend.

Each European country has the duty to make persevering efforts, making its own contribution by systematic and converging actions, to constructing security on the European continent. It is in this spirit that the Romanian government will act henceforth too.

Romanian Foreign Minister's Statement on Prague Meeting

At the request of the Romanian News Agency „Agerpres”, *Corneliu Mănescu*, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, made the following statement on the Prague Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Referring to the significance of the Prague Meeting and its importance for the achievement of European security, Minister Corneliu Mănescu said :

The meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states was, in our opinion, an expression of the participating countries' concern to seek out concrete paths for the promotion of peace and security on the European continent and throughout the world.

As is known, through the Bucharest Declaration (1966) and the Budapest Appeal, the socialist countries have put forward important proposals opening to the European peoples wide vistas for the establishment of a climate of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The statement adopted in Prague aims at pushing the building of security towards actual materialization and, with this end in view, proposes that the European Conference should discuss the problems of repudiating force and threat with force, of the development of mutually advantageous relations based on the equal rights of all states in the trade, economic, technical and scientific as well as other fields.

We are convinced that the elimination of force and the establishment of the universally applicable principles of contemporary international ethics and law in the relations among all European states, recognition of the right of each and every state to respect for its national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in the affairs of the other, the ensuring of fully equal rights and of mutual advantage — would be of highly positive significance for the achievement of European security.

We view European security as a system of clear-cut commitments, without any ambiguity, on behalf of all states, irrespective of their economic, military and human potentialities, as a system of concrete measures which should generate a climate of trust and full safety for each and every

state as to its security, territorial integrity, and a guarantee that it is protected against any danger of aggression or any other acts of threat or use of force.

We consider the Statement adopted in Prague as a call addressed to the European countries to jointly seek out the paths for the development of cooperation in the common interest of achieving European security.

Interviewed about the conditions for progress along the road of European security, for the convening of an all-European conference in the first half of 1970, the respondent said :

We believe that propitious conditions exist for the convening of the European Conference in the first half of 1970, as proposed by the Prague Statement. This appreciation is confirmed by the positive response aroused by the initiatives of the socialist countries aimed at the establishment of a climate of security and cooperation in Europe, and by the favourable prospects taking shape in this respect.

The wish to promote normal and peaceful relations based on the general and unanimously recognized principles of international coexistence is more and more pregnantly manifest and is materializing in an increased number of contacts at all levels, and in the growing volume of exchanges of material and spiritual assets — important factors of mutual understanding and rapprochement. This tendency is tellingly illustrated also by the development of Romania's relations with the other European states, by the contents and spirit of the discussions held during the visits paid this year here and those made by the State Council President and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, by the numerous meetings and consultations held on government and non-government levels.

In this context mention should also be made of the increasingly marked trend of opinion finding response also among the decisive factors in the European countries, in favour of the adoption of evidently significant measures for the establishment of security in Europe, such as recognition of the realities established in post-war Europe, of the inviolability of the existing

frontiers, the Oder-Neisse frontier included, of the existence of the two German states — the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany — under conditions of equality with the other states : the withdrawal of the foreign troops to within their national frontiers ; the dismantling of the foreign military bases and the liquidation of Europe's division into opposing military blocs.

Understanding of the process-like character of building European security and awareness of the necessity of a realistic, stagewise approach to the aims that have been set are elements of a nature to greatly facilitate the convening of the Conference. The provisions referring to the agenda of the European Conference listed in the Prague Statement demonstrate that the socialist countries are acting precisely in this spirit setting out from the idea that by tackling first of all subjects that are likely to more easily generate consensus, by manifesting a maximum receptivity to any other constructive initiatives, no matter from whom they would come, the major objective of European security may be attained gradually.

Romania's intentions as to preparations for and the actual success of the European Conference are — in the opinion of the Romanian Foreign Minister — specified in the report delivered at the Tenth Party Congress by President Nicolae Ceaușescu : *"The Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania consider that new concrete actions should be undertaken towards European security, disarmament and safeguarding peace; no matter how small progress might be in the beginning, we have to persevere because it is only in this way that we can safeguard peace and the peoples' security. Romania will most consistently act in this spirit making her contri-*

bution in the future, too, to the attainment of these lofty desiderata of our people, of all peoples".

As a European socialist country — Corneliu Mănescu said — Romania is vitally interested in the achievement of European security and has dedicated numerous initiatives, sprung from the basic principles of her foreign policy, to the realization of a climate of trust and good neighbourhood in Europe.

Romania, alongside of and by close cooperation with the other European states, will — in keeping with her possibilities — make her contribution, arising from the Romanian people's traditional wish for peace and understanding, to the holding of the European Conference and to ensuring its full success.

We intend to use all contacts and links, the whole range of diplomatic and political channels and of active mobilization of public opinion in order to promote the cause of European security and cooperation based on the equal rights of all states.

We are convinced that the achievement of European security directly concerns all European states and entails each and every state's responsibility. It is therefore quite natural for all these states to become both architects and end-users of European security. At the same time, useful could prove also the contribution other states would be interested in and ready to make for the establishment of a genuine security in Europe.

European security cannot be the exclusive offspring of one or more groups of states. It is feasible and will be lasting only if it will be the work of all and for all.

This is the spirit in which Romania intends to act in the future too.

The "Romania 1969" Exhibition of Economic Achievements

The "Romania 1969" Exhibition of Economic Achievements — the most comprehensive and representative ever staged in Romania — closed on November 9. Inaugurated some three months ago in Bucharest to mark an important historical event in the life of the Romanian State and people — the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation — the exhibition was a great success.

The number of visitors to the exhibition, from all over the country and also from abroad, amounted to some 22,000 every day. Altogether the exhibition was seen by more than 2,000,000 people, of whom some 10,000 from abroad. Of these about 1,000 were invited guests — heads of State and government, ministers, executives of economic institutions and organizations, scientists, men of culture, a.s.o.

A retrospective of the exhibition at the end of those three months once again spotlights its scope, and the echo it aroused both in the country and abroad. The pavilions and the open-air areas of the exhibition covered some 72,000 sq.m. and the exhibits on show exceeded 55,000. Many of these were prototypes and their serial production will start this year or next year. They included tens of products from the new types of "ARO" jeeps to the F-125 drilling rig for a depth of 2,600 m turned out by the Ploiești "1 Mai" works; from the Dacia 1300 sedan to various lasers; from the self-propelled combine to the SC-1,600 programme controlled vertical lathe; from the seven-ton lorry to the gamma boiler which was awarded a gold medal at the Brussels International Salon of inventions, and many others.

Thanks to its complexity, the exhibition at the same time offered a vast field for an exchange of information and experience between people working in various sectors of activity in factories and mills, in designing and planning units, on the country's fields. In this respect worthy of mention is the fact that among the visitors there were numerous workers, engineers, researchers and cooperative farmers, who came to the exhi-

bition to inform each other on experience gained in their activity along the years. The iron-and-steel workers of the Galați combine met those of Hunedoara, the oilworkers from the Prahova Valley their colleagues from the oil-fields of Moldova, the miners of Baia Mare the miners from the Jiu Valley, the Bucharest machine builders exchanged experience with their mates from Arad, while cooperative farmers came from all over the country.

Thanks to the variety of the consumer goods on show, destined to both the home and foreign markets, the exhibition also occasioned a useful dialogue between industry and trade and between producer and consumer, the latter making a great number of suggestions as to preference, quality, range, a.s.o.

Moreover, the exhibition was an expression of Romania's wish to cooperate with all the states and peoples of the world. It was an excellent occasion for the representatives of economic life from various countries to get directly acquainted with the progress recorded by Romania in many fields, with her economic potentialities and growing possibilities of participating in the international exchange of material and spiritual values. In this respect we should like to mention that the greater part of foreign visitors were specialists and businessmen, representatives of hundreds of firms from various countries, who came to Bucharest for negotiations with the Romanian partners. The exhibition made it possible for them to see the goods they were interested in and to buy various products. Thus representatives of the Waltrade firm of Düsseldorf, the Van Huberg firm of Belgium, the Geofroy Buerg firm from Britain are buyers of machine-tools for metal cutting, electrotechnical products, and various consumer goods, fabrics included. The Heinrich Glocke West-German firm is interested in the products of the Romanian pharmaceutical industry; the firm Consal of Rio de Janeiro intends to buy chemical fertilizers and other products. Eventually, many of these negotiations

will be made final through the conclusion of contracts.

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It goes without saying that such a large exhibition required great efforts for its organization. The designers and builders, as well as the exhibitors had to cope with a multitude of problems, starting with the laying out of the terri-

tory, the building of new pavilions and ending with the arrangement of the stalls proper. As is known, the first edition of the international fair to be held next autumn in Bucharest, will be organized on the same area. It will gather exhibitors from tens of countries; so far more than 20 countries announced their participation with national pavilions, and numerous commercial firms expressed their desire to display their goods individually.

After visiting the exhibition, many of the foreign guests — personalities of State or economic life, specialists or businessmen — expressed the wish to tell us about their impressions. Below we quote some of them :

● “The exhibits on show — noted Dr. HERBERT WEIZ, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic — prove the high technical level of Romania's industry”.

● JACQUES RABEMANANJARA, the Foreign Minister of the Malagasy Republic: “Dynamism, the will for development, confidence in man's energies are underlying the impressive achievements obtained by Romania's economy...”

● A. I. STRUYEV, the USSR Minister of Trade: “...The exhibition tellingly points to the scope of success a people guided by the Communist Party can obtain. We rejoice at the achievements of socialist Romania in the fields of science and technique

and in raising the people's well-being. We wish from the bottom of our heart fresh and fresh successes to the brotherly Romanian people”.

● “A conspicuous feature of the exhibition is the outstanding variety of products, their high technical level and quality. Congratulations” — declared HENRY FAYAT, Belgium's Foreign Trade Minister.

● RICCARDO MISASI, Italy's Foreign Trade Minister, stressed: “This was a rapid visit yet sufficient for noting the remarkable progress of this wonderful country. All sectors of the national economy underwent a substantial development, particularly the machine and equipment industry. My congratulations to the organizers of this beautiful exhibition”.

● DOBRY ALEXEEV, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of Bulgaria: “We are impressed by what has been displayed at this exhibition that shows the achievements of Romania's economy...”

● “By visiting this exhibition we were able to see concretely the high technical level of Romanian products, the diversification and modernization of the economy. The Romanian people is heading towards even more important progress and at the same time is destined to hold an outstanding place in the world within the framework of technical, scientific and cultural cooperation with other peoples” — noted M. N. DIAUE, Director of the departmental staff of the Prime Minister of Congo — Brazzaville.

● RICHARD GREYSS from the Near East Autoparts Supply, Cairo, stated among other things that he admired at the different stalls — each with a specific of its own — the perfect technique and the skill in presenting the great variety of products.

Training and Employment of Specialists in Romania

by Ion PĂCURARU
Doctor of Economic Sciences

Within the process of building up a multi-laterally developed society in Romania, of ceaselessly enlarging and perfecting its technical and material basis, the training and judicious employment of specialists and technicians are of decisive importance. In this respect a main prerequisite is the development of education at all levels and, above all, of higher learning, as it trains the specialists needed for both economic and socio-cultural activities.

The overwhelming majority of specialists existing now in Romania, i.e. some 88 per cent, have been trained in the last twenty years. During the 1950—1968 period some 250,000 highly-trained specialists and more than 360,000 medium-trained specialists have been trained in all fields. They make an outstanding contribution to the management and organization of production, to the promotion of advanced technique, to the development of scientific research and socio-cultural activities.

Large-scale investments, the expansion of production, the ample modernization of the economy and the continued application of the latest gains of technique in all fields of activity will require, under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan as well, a sustained activity for training and judiciously employing the personnel. This action will unfold according to a special programme, an integrant part of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and of the plan for the national economy's development up to 1980.

It is obvious that in Romania the changes as concerns labour resources and the training of cadres are asked for by industrialization. In this respect a characteristic feature linked to the very direction of economic development is the uninterrupted modernization of the professional structure. The professional make-up of engineers, for instance, has been enriched by new professions linked to automation, electronics, radio-technics, macro-molecular chemistry, cybernetics, a.s.o. At the same time, an increase in the categories of specialists has been recorded, proportional to the importance of the respective profession.

A second phenomenon brought about by industrialization is the growing weight, within the total of labour power, of medium and highly-trained staff. This phenomenon is illustrated by

the following figures: 274,500 specialists with higher training worked throughout the national economy in 1968, 74 per cent more than in 1958 and 352,500 medium-trained cadres, i.e. an increase of 65 per cent over the same year.

The greatest weight of employees, who are graduates of higher learning institutes, is to be noted in the field of education, science and culture, as a consequence of the upsurge recorded lately in these fields and as a result of the growing part they play in meeting the requirements of the economy as a whole. There is also a growing weight of highly-trained cadres in industry, this being an expression of industrial development and of the strengthened role of industry within the national economy. In the 1958—1968 period the number of highly-trained technicians went up by 87 per cent and that of medium-trained personnel by 109 per cent.

Parallel to the growth of production and to the heightened level of economic activity in enterprises the role of economists with higher training has been enhanced. In the 1958—1968 period, the number of highly-trained economists went up by 32 per cent. In spite of these increases the demand for economic cadres is still not met satisfactorily.

If employed in a judicious way, specialists with a comprehensive technical and scientific knowledge represent a great wealth. This problem has many facets: the employment of specialists in keeping with their knowledge, qualification and profession; their presence in the key-jobs in production, science and culture, i.e. where their work is most necessary and useful; creation of the necessary conditions for the contribution of specialists to become growingly efficient.

The introduction of new technique and modern methods of labour organization in all branches of the national economy obviously calls for a growing number of specialists capable of seeing to the most efficient utilization of equipment and labour. This explains the fact that, although, as shown above, the number of specialists increased vertiginously, it still does not meet the demands of the national economy in the full swing of development and modernization.

While in Bucharest and other big cities many specialists are doing administrative work, there is a considerable number of jobs for engineers, technicians and economists held by people with uncomplete studies. Such situations arise mainly in enterprises built in less developed centres or in those under way of development. For instance, building enterprises in the now developing counties as well as agricultural production cooperatives can offer a vast field of activity to any specialist.

In many cases part of the jobs are held by specialists with higher training but in other specialities than the one requested by the respective job. This state of affairs may be partly explained by the mobility of professions caused by the dynamism of economy, which becomes more marked thanks to the growing degree of mechanization and automation. In many cases, however, it is determined by the fact that owing to various reasons (lack of a professional orientation when choosing a profession, different working conditions, a.s.o.), part of the specialists are not working in jobs for which they were trained. As a result there is a shortage of specialists in a great number of sectors.

Out of 74,000 engineers (agronomists and forestry engineers not included), only 50,000 work in the speciality they have been trained for; 23,000 are holding jobs that ask for a different technical specialization and 900 have functions for which medium training would have been sufficient. There is a similar situation as concerns economists. Of 27,500 economists only 18,740 have corresponding functions, while 7,400 are appointed to administrative, technical, juridical

and others posts and more than 1,000 are on jobs of a medium level.

Another fact of the irrational employment of specialists is the fact that in some units people with higher or medium training, although having corresponding jobs, do work which is inferior to their training. At the same time in many places where conceptive work is needed there is a shortage of specialists. Such a situation is partly a result of the disproportion that has come about in the course of years between highly-trained and medium-trained specialists, but is also partly due to an inadequate proportion between posts that ask for higher and medium training and administrative posts, a fact leading more often than not to the appointment of highly-trained people to functions which are below their possibilities.

A careful examination of these problems and their solution in a scientific manner obviously ask for a set of measures that should enable the State to secure the judicious employment of specialists in the directly productive units, there where they may efficiently assert themselves in keeping with their profession and training.

Within the process of modernization and improvement of the pattern of the country's economy, a process directly linked to the multilateral development of Romanian society, this problem is utterly topical. The new law on education as well as the working out of a long-term plan on the future necessities of personnel are called upon to contribute to its solution and in this way to raise the specialists' share in increasing the country's economic potential and the efficiency of social labour.

Romania and UNESCO

The 23rd anniversary of UNESCO occasioned in Romania an evocation of her contribution to the comprehensive activity of that organization.

As far back as in July 1956, Romania expressed her adhesion to the Constitution and appointed a national commission for UNESCO. In 1962 she joined the Executive Council of Paris where she was represented successively by Academicians Tudor Vianu, Athanasie Joja, Andrei Ţetea and by Professor Valentin Lipatti.

Within the framework of the Executive Council as well as in the sessions of the General Conference and the consultative committees, the representatives of Romania put forward numerous initiatives, expressions of the principles underlying her foreign policy, a policy of peace and collaboration among peoples.

One of the domains in which Romania carried out an intensive activity within the framework of UNESCO has been the education of youth. After her representatives submitted to the 1960 session of the UN General Assembly the well-known Draft Statement on the education of the youth in the spirit of the ideals of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples, Romania initiated several actions aimed at developing the UNESCO programmes relating to this matter. She launched the idea of an international conference on youth, which was held in 1964 at Grenoble, and played host to gatherings that dealt with the same problem in 1964, 1966 and 1968.

Another field to which Romania granted much attention was the turning to good use of human resources. In this respect Romania submitted a resolution to the 15th session of the national UNESCO conference and suggested a set of measures with a view to planning and applying the best methods of using human resources and of training national cadres.

Wishing to contribute to the training of national specialists in the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Romania organized, starting 1965 and with support from UNESCO, international post-university briefing courses in the field of geology, oil and petro-chemistry, offering each year scholarships to citizens of those countries.

A third important domain in which Romania's initiatives within the framework of UNESCO were conspicuous, was European cooperation. Granting particular importance to the development of cooperation relations between the countries of Europe, aimed at contributing to the establishment of a climate of détente, to the achievement of European security, Romania initiated within UNESCO a number of actions in this respect. In 1968 Romania organized three important meetings that were attended by men of science and culture from all European countries: the preparatory meeting of the conference of science ministers from the European countries in UNESCO membership; a colloquium on "Archaeological Sources of European Civilization"; a colloquium on the modernization of the teaching of mathematics in secondary schools and higher learning institutes in the countries of Europe.

These important contributions to the mapping out of a programme for cultural cooperation in Europe have been underlined and extended in a resolution adopted by the 15th session of the UNESCO General Conference, a resolution that calls for a diversification of the cooperation programmes. It is within the framework of these programmes that various events will take place in 1970, including the Bucharest meeting of the rectors of European universities.

Achievements in the Field of Plasma

Academician Professor Eugen Bădărău, director of the Bucharest Physics Institute, stressed in an article that Romania held a foremost place in the investigation and explanation of very important phenomena of plasma. In this topical field of physics a thorough school of research is developing in great university and industrial centres, such as Bucharest, Timișoara, Jassy and Galați.

Quite a number of results obtained by Romanian researchers have been applied in the economy. Two large factories, for instance, those at Rîșnov and Borzești, obtain acetylene and other products from methane by plasma according to a Romanian method, a method to be extended also to the production of plastics, formaldehyde and several medical drugs.

At the "Electrofar" factory cooperation with physicists has proved particularly useful. This factory now produces thalium and mercury lamps, as well as bactericide lamps. Ionic tubes needed for automation are also produced as well as the first forms of thermo-ionic cathodes, while studies on the effect of the concave cathode are in a very advanced stage.

Romanian plasmathrons, built at Timișoara and awarded a gold medal at the Vienna international inventions exhibition — stressed Academician Eugen Bădărău — are instruments of an extraordinary force and unequalled speed in cutting hard metals and are also used for welding.

As for the new branch — plasmachemistry — some interesting applications have been studied in Romania already a few years ago and will soon be subject to practical testing.

The Romanian scientist expressed his view that given the present situation of research and the results obtained, there is every condition in Romania for the large-scale use of plasma in the national economy.

Commemoration of a Romanian Humanist

The 100th anniversary of the death of Gheorghe Asachi, a Romanian humanist scholar and writer, has been commemorated in November. He made his studies at Lemberg in Polish, Latin and German, and at the age of 16 obtained a degree of doctor in philosophy and an engineer's and architect's diploma. After a short stay in his country he left for Vienna where he became a passionate student of astronomy, and then for Italy where he remained up to 1812 studying archaeology and literature.

In Italy Asachi studied in the first place the works of Petrarch, under whose influence he wrote numerous sonnets — the first ever written in Romanian. His literary creation also includes ballads and legends, fables, satirical works, plays and historical short stories.

Back home, he made an outstanding contribution to the development of Romanian culture and literature. He was the founder of tuition in Romanian in Moldavia (1813), one of the founders of the Jassy Mihăileanu Academy and of the first Romanian gazette in Moldavia, *Albina Românească* (The Romanian Bee — 1829). He also contributed to the organization of the first theatrical shows and to the setting up of the Jassy conservatoire.

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The daughter of Gheorghe Asachi, Hermiona, author of several memoirs, married in 1852 the French historian Edgar Quinet, whose feelings of sympathy for Romania

found expression in his work *Les Roumains*, published in 1857.

Through the agency of C. A. Rosetti, Edgar Quinet's student at the Collège de France, the latter often supported Gheorghe Asachi's cultural activities.

It was the French historian who introduced Asachi to Jules Michelet.

Gheorghe Asachi died in Jassy in the autumn of 1869. On the occasion, Victor Hugo addressed to his daughter, Hermiona, warm words of condolences.

Activity of the Encyclopaedic Publishing House

Foremost place among the productions of the Encyclopaedic Publishing House, set up last year, is held by works of an encyclopaedic nature (general encyclopaedias, encyclopaedic and specialized dictionaries) and of scientific documentation (various series, bibliographies, chronologies, a.s.o.). On request it also supplies publishers abroad with any informative and iconographic material on Romania. A comprehensive long-term publishing plan points to a rich variety of subjects that will be dealt with, and to the endeavour to systematically disseminate our century's gains in human knowledge.

Among forthcoming volumes we should like to mention Small Encyclopaedic Dictionary comprising, in an alphabetical order, some 70,000 entries, of which about 45,000 explanations referring to current terms of language, notions, categories, trends, theories, schools of various specialities, and well-nigh 25,000 proper nouns (geographical names, historical political and cultural personalities, a.s.o.). A substantial space of the volume is reserved to Romania. The dictionary will be richly illustrated in black and white and colour, and there will be various maps, statistical tables, a.s.o.

The recently published World History in Dates, compiled by Academician Andrei Ofețea et al. features, in a chronological order, important dates of mankind's social, political and cultural evolution up to our days. A similar chronology of Romanian civilization has been compiled by a group of authors under the guidance of Professor C. C. Giurescu.

Two valuable works offering information mainly in the field of geography are Capital Cities of the World and Harbours of the World, both compiled by specialists under the editorship of Professor Victor Tușeanu.

Among specialized dictionaries worthy of mention is Dictionary of Contemporary Pedagogy, comprising some 650 items (current terms and proper nouns) and edited by Professor Ștefan Bărsănescu, corresponding member of the Academy. Other volumes printed by the Encyclopaedic Publishing House soon to be seen in the bookshops, will be Pocket Encyclopaedia, Horizons, Useful Knowledge and On the Map of the World.

Relations with similar publishers abroad holds an important place in the activity of the Encyclopaedic Publishing House. A special editorial board for foreign encyclopaedias sends, on the request of foreign publishers, articles, reference material, information, illustrations, maps, a.s.o. on Romania.

Aurel MARTIN

Editor in Chief

Henry Coandă in Bucharest

The Romanian scientist Henry Coandă, since many years a resident of Paris, paid a visit to Bucharest at

the invitation of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Henry Coandă takes actually great pleasure in visiting every year his native country.

The guest was received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council. He met Romanian scientists and researchers and visited the "Romania '69" exhibition of economic achievements.

Numerous press articles were devoted to the illustrious scientist and inventor and he gave an interesting interview to the Romanian television.

Both in that interview and in articles published by the press Henry Coandă evoked interesting aspects and episodes from Jassy where he attended secondary school and then from Germany and France where he completed his higher studies. Among other things he spoke of the fact that in his youth he went in for sculpture, studied at the German School of Relief and enjoyed the appreciation and guidance of Bourdelle. "Rodin's atelier — wrote Coandă — revealed to me the world of essences, whose investigation enabled me to comprehend some extremely subtle problems of air navigation. Then my friendship with Brancusi, that great artist of our times, creator of the unique *Maiistra*, directed me towards philosophy and helped me to consider the heights as a physical sensation, an a human aspiration".

Henry Coandă also evoked the figures of some great engineers and scientists, such as Gustave Eiffel and Paul Painlevé, as well as his studies that preceded his important achievements — the first jet plane in the world built in 1910 and the discovery of the Coandă effect.

The Romanian scientist added that the effect that bears his name will see "ingenious applications culminating in the 'flying saucer' that will fly up this year or early next year. I am confident — he said — that many young people would like to fly on board of such 'flying saucers', capable of attaining a speed of 800 km/h, in which they would be perfectly safe thanks to the simple fact that this type of plane is not composed of mechanical parts in motion and therefore any kind of engine breakdown is excluded".

Romanian Art Abroad

● *The most comprehensive exhibition ever devoted to the work of the great Romanian sculptor, Constantin Brancusi, has been opened at the Philadelphia Art Museum. More than 70 sculptures borrowed from 47 private collections or belonging to various institutions are on display. Participating in the exhibition are 14 American museums, the Romanian George Oprescu and Stanca Fotino-Morar collections, the Art Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania as well as foundations and museums of Venice, Paris, Brazil, a.s.o. In addition to Philadelphia, the exhibition will also be seen in New York and Chicago.*

● *Numerous Romanian stage managers have been invited to direct plays abroad. Andrei Șerban will go to New York, while Liviu Ciulei has been invited by theatres in West Germany, Switzerland and Israel. The Belgrade National Theatre will perform Cervantes' tragedy Numantzia with Horia Popescu as stage manager and Lucian Ciurchescu will produce a Romanian play at the Helsinki National Theatre.*

● *The Romanian documentary Scărișoara Cave, directed by Victoria Marinescu, entered a competition at Tokyo for the "Japan" prize.*

Experiments in Romanian Schools

In the last few years continuous efforts have been made in Romania for modernizing the educational system and for adjusting it to the rapid development of science, technique and economy.

Aware of the fact that there are still many unsolved problems, the Romanian school seeks new ways and means for acquiring a pattern which should correspond to the requirements of contemporary society, at the same time endeavouring to assess future necessities. The solutions that have been adopted so far in relation to some complex problems — still subject to discussion all over the world — have been considered, in the light of experience, judicious and satisfactory.

● School-age = 7 — 1

The changes come about lately in the Romanian educational system have naturally started in the 1st form of general-culture schools.

The extension of the duration of compulsory schooling to minimum 10 years asked for establishing the school-age at six. As regards the alternative "six years old" or "seven years old", data on the psychical and physical development of the six-year-old child, as well as those supplied by experimental investigations carried out by the Institute of Pedagogic Sciences favoured the option for the younger age. One variant of the experimenting started in 1967 with 25 classes which enrolled six-year-old children and where tuition was given according to the educational plans and programmes meant for the 1st form for seven-year-old children. The lessons had however a duration of only 30—35 minutes, while the remaining 15—20 minutes till the break were spent with playing and other free activities.

Another variant was applied in 54 classes according to a reduced educational plan — 21 hours per week and three hours free activities — the curriculum also much simplified.

It was the second variant that was adopted and applied in the 1968—1969 school-year; with a few improvements it proved most adequate for the six-year old.

Worked out by schoolmasters teaching in those classes, as well as by psychologists, physicians and pedagogues, the educational plan of the 1st form for the six-year old blends elements of kindergarten activities (improving the ability of

speaking, acquaintance with the surrounding world, a.s.o.) with gradual forms of teaching reading, writing and reckoning. For the lessons proper this plan sets aside 12—14 hours weekly, the other 10—12 hours up to the total of 24 hours being used for free activities; playing, walks, recreational programmes, a.s.o. It should be mentioned that the duration of a lesson grows gradually from 25—30 minutes in the first term to 35—40 minutes in the third term. In keeping with the assimilation possibilities of six-year-old children, in the first form only the primer is taught, and 10 further texts in the last term. As regards arithmetics, in compliance with modern trends, in the first five weeks the children get acquainted with various elements concerning the intuitive perception of the quantity of the objects, the special relations, a.s.o., the first rudiments of arithmetic being taught to them only at the end of that period. As for the other disciplines, the school programmes initiate the children into practical pursuits, singing, gymnastics, and others.

The enrolment in the 1st form of six-year-old children was welcomed everywhere, the villages included. This is proved also by the fact that this year, besides 265,000 seven-year-old children, 120,000 six-year-old children also started to learn.

● Minimum Schooling = 8 + 2 forms

The debut of the 10-year compulsory schooling (that will be generalized, by and large, in the 1972—1973 school-year) has taken place this autumn. It is the most important event in the Romanian educational system. Founded on the democratic principle, according to which its graduates may continue their studies in keeping with their preferences and abilities, the ten-year school — general, free of charge and compulsory — will teach the pupils in the I—VIII forms a common fund of general culture, enabling the graduates of the VIIIth form to continue their studies either in secondary schools or in the IX—Xth forms of the general-culture schools. In the latter forms the pupils will acquire a more thorough general culture, through the study of Romanian language and literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other disciplines. The pupils also continue to study the foreign languages begun in the V—

VIIIth forms (English, French, Russian or German) as well as hygiene, music, gymnastics, technical drawing, electrotechnics (or agriculture in the villages). The general cultural training received by the pupils in these forms is nearly equal to that acquired in the IX—Xth forms of secondary schools; this will make it possible for the graduates of the ten-year school to continue their studies in secondary schools after passing an examination. A particular feature of this form of training the youth is their acquiring a sufficiently complex knowledge of industrial or agricultural practice. Moreover, it is evident that the ten-year school does not only mean greater possibilities for theoretical and practical training; it prolongs with another two years the educational influence of the school over the youth in a period when their world outlook and character are moulded and when they first approach intellectual and physical work. Therefore the essential task of the ten-year school is to contribute to the many-sided development of young people's personality — a fundamental aim of education in Romania.

● The Study of Foreign Languages

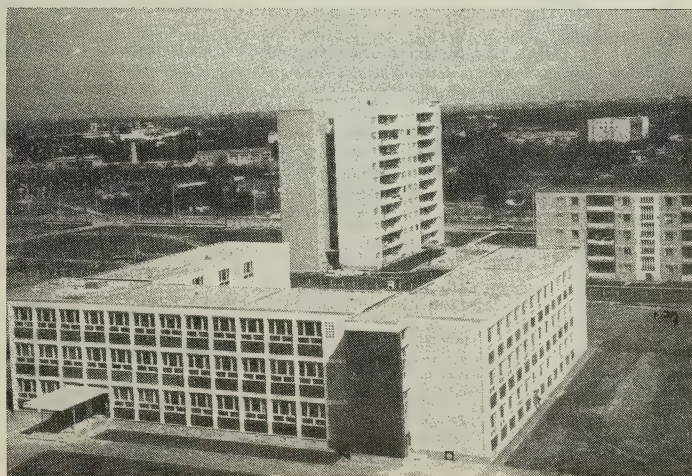
International statistics point to an astounding growth in the number of people who speak foreign languages, and link this phenomenon to the rapid extension of the circulation of material,

spiritual, scientific and technical assets. Taking into account this specific feature of contemporary life, within the Romanian educational system — in addition to teaching one or two modern languages in the V—XIIIth forms — other forms of learning foreign languages are also experimented. Thus in a number of IIIrd forms a modern language is experimentally taught. Special text-books have been printed to be used in these forms. Study according to this text-book has made it possible to pass on, beginning with the Vth form — i.e. after two years — to the teaching of some disciplines in the respective language, in this way providing a more thorough knowledge of the vocabulary and grammar of the respective language. At the same time, there are a few experimental classes where Spanish, Italian, Latin or Greek is taught. The setting up of such classes aims at providing the pupils with a high level of general humanistic culture, at training them for an eventual specialization. In step with the experience that will be gained in this field, these forms of learning foreign languages will be generalized at a more rapid rate than so far.

● Speciality Classes...

After a modest start, these classes have seen a gradual expansion and the results obtained by

A modern school built in one of the new residential districts of Bucharest



them in only two years have exceeded expectations.

Such classes specialized in mathematics and physics — at present functioning throughout the country — are attended by gifted pupils with a special liking for these disciplines, with their aptitudes confirmed by the high marks they obtained in the IXth form, prior to the one in which they may choose a specialized class. Such pupils have in their study programme a greater number of mathematics respectively physics lessons than their form colleagues. Mention should be made of the positive contribution made to the training of such gifted pupils by the university teaching staffs. Thus, in Bucharest, Academician Grigore Moisil, the outstanding mathematician, lectured on mathematical logic. The control papers subsequently submitted by the pupils attested to their knowledge of this modern discipline. At Jassy and Cluj, the pupils work in university laboratories, while visits to specialized institutions, lectures, a.s.o. are initiated everywhere.

● ...and Specialized Secondary Schools

Destined to train medium-level specialists by carrying forward the rich experience of the Romanian school and making use of the latest achievements in this field in a number of countries, the secondary schools specialized in disciplines relating to industry, agriculture, economy, sanitation acquired in the last few years great scope and became rapidly part and parcel of the general educational system. This type of secondary school blends harmoniously the interest of society in rapidly and efficiently integrating the youth in the sphere of material production with the latter's wish to specialize. The success enjoyed by this form of school is proved by the fact that whereas in the first year they had 25,300 pupils, in this school-year their number exceeds 80,000. It is a significant fact that this autumn 10—12 young people competed for one place in these schools. It is envisaged that in the coming years the greater part of secondary

school pupils will attend specialized schools and there will be far more such schools than the 170 existing today.

● Mens sana...

The number of general or secondary schools specialized in sports has also increased. According to a recent order of the Minister of Education two new general schools with special programme of physical education and football have been set up in Bucharest. Created with a view to improving the pupils' sporting activities, teachers with a rich experience in this field have been appointed to these schools.

But these schools are not the only ones specialized in sports. In Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej town the first secondary school specialized in sports gymnastics is functioning. It is attended by more than 180 girls selected from the most talented pupils all over the country.

Besides secondary schools specialized in sports in general there are some with a narrower specialization, attended by young people with a bent for a certain branch of sport, such as gymnastics, athletics, soccer, basketball, volleyball, a.s.o.

● A Few Additional Details

We have featured above some of the experiments at present going in Romania's schools. Those which have been considered positive have become part of the permanent teaching process. If we add to these the present-day efforts for experimentally teaching more complex notions of higher mathematics, biology, physics already in the first forms of general-culture schools, or for introducing programmed learning, we obtain a fairly comprehensive picture of the endeavours of the Romanian school to be up to present-day social and economic requirements.

Ștefan ZAIDES

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Joint Romania — Netherlands Communiqué

At the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Piet de Jong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Netherlands, and Joseph Luns, Foreign Affairs Minister, paid an official visit to Romania between October 27 and 30, 1969.

During their stay in Romania, the distinguished guests were received by Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who entertained them to luncheon; they saw round social-cultural establishments in Bucharest Municipality and in the Prahova County as well as some agricultural units, being met everywhere with warmth and cordiality, as an expression of the feelings of friendship and esteem that characterizes the relations between Romania and the Netherlands.

During the visit, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, had talks with Piet de Jong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Netherlands, and Joseph Luns, Foreign Affairs Minister, talks that were attended:

On the Romanian side by Cornel Burtică, Foreign Trade Minister, Vasile Gliga, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ion Morega, Deputy Minister of the Machine-Building Industry, Ion Stanciu, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Silviculture, George Elian, the Romanian Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Cornel Vladu, Director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On the Dutch side the talks were attended by Dirk Van Eysinga, the Netherlands Ambassador to Romania, J. A. de Kanitz, General Director of political affairs of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, D. M. Ringnald, Counsellor to the Prime Minister, K. W. Reinink, head of the European section of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, C. J. Wackwitz, Private Secretary to the Foreign Minister, Borgman-Brouwer, Private Assistant to the Foreign Minister, and Arnold Van Walsum, Secretary of the Netherlands Embassy in Bucharest.

The talks, held in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, spotlighted the favourable course of the bilateral Romanian-Dutch relations and their development prospects. At the same time, there was a useful exchange of views on the main current international questions.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that in the period that has passed since the visit to the Netherlands by Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, the relations between the two countries have steadily developed.

The two sides stressed the usefulness of the exchange of visits and of consultations between the two countries and assessed that the agreements recently concluded in the sphere of economic exchanges, cultural, technical and scientific cooperation, as well as in the domain of agriculture and transport, are a good basis for the subsequent expansion of contacts in these branches of activity.

With the purpose of seeking new means for the diversification of economic exchanges, for facilitating their more balanced development, it has been decided that negotiations for a new long-term commercial agreement should start on November 3, 1969.

During the talks, the two sides expressed their wish to abolish travel visas between the two countries and decided to continue negotiations along this line.

During the exchange of views on international questions, the two sides considered of special importance the

strict observance in inter-state relations of national sovereignty and independence, of equal rights, and non-interference in internal affairs.

The two sides spotlighted the importance of the efforts made by the United Nations Organisation for the intensification of inter-state cooperation, the observance of legal norms in international relations, the maintenance of peace and security in the world, stressing their conviction that for its enhanced efficiency the Organisation must answer her vocation of universality. They expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful way in which they cooperate in this international forum, highlighting the fact that Romania and the Netherlands have undertaken, together with other countries, useful initiatives and actions with the purpose of encouraging cooperation on a European regional level.

The two sides attached special importance to the intensification of the efforts for the adoption of efficient measures in the domain of disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. To this end, they expressed their satisfaction with their cooperation in the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

The two sides underlined that the achievement of European security is of special importance for peace.

The two sides expressed their opinion that this problem ought to be approached in a more realistic way, both in bilateral and multilateral contacts, with the aim of bringing closer points of view and determining the issues that should be the object of fruitful negotiations which should lead to increased security.

In this respect, stress was laid on the importance of developing bilateral relations among European states, and satisfaction was expressed with the amplification, recently, of the contacts among European countries. Likewise, a thorough exchange of opinions was held concerning the possibility of a conference on European security.

The two sides agreed to act for the intensification of cooperation among all the European states in the economic, scientific and technical domains.

They spoke up also for the development of cooperation within the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

Manifesting their anxiety in connection with the war in Vietnam, the two sides expressed their hope that the Paris talks would lead in the near future to the cessation of the war, to the establishment of peace and stability in that region.

Examining the Middle East situation, the two sides expressed their growing concern about the tension in that part of the world. They stressed that the Resolution of the UN Security Council of November 22, 1967, can offer a reasonable groundwork for the settlement of the litigious questions.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful talks they had and consider that the Romanian visit of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and of the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Netherlands was an important contribution to the strengthening of the links between the two countries, in the interest of the Romanian and Dutch peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the Netherlands invited the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to the Netherlands. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

From day to day ♦ From day to day

• Pursuant to talks conducted in Bucharest between the government economic delegation of Romania, led by Gheorghe Rădulescu, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the government economic delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, led by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the Working People's Party of Vietnam, Vice-Premier of the Government of the Vietnam D.R., talks that proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and full mutual understanding, an economic agreement and an agreement on non-reimbursable military support granted by Romania to the Vietnam D.R. in 1970 were signed, and also an agreement on goods exchanges and payments between the two countries in 1970. Agreement was reached on postponing repayment of sums resulting from earlier credits granted by Romania to the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

• A programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between Romania and Sweden for 1970—1971 was signed in Bucharest, on October 30.

• Maxim Berghianu, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania, had talks in Sofia with Tano Tzolov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria, related to the development of economic collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the 1971—1975 period.

At the conclusion of the talks, a protocol was signed on economic cooperation and goods deliveries between Romania and Bulgaria for the 1971—1975 period. In the terms of this protocol an important growth is envisaged in the volume of economic exchanges, parallel with the development and diversification of cooperation in production, compared with the 1966—1970 period.

• Following talks conducted between Maxim Berghianu, Chairman of the State Planning Committee, and

Imre Pardi, Chairman of the National Planning Office of Hungary, related to the development of economic cooperation, cooperation in production and mutual goods deliveries between Romania and Hungary for the 1971—1975 period, a working protocol was signed comprising measures aimed at expanding the economic relations between Romania and Hungary in the next five years.

• Pursuant to negotiations conducted in Bucharest, a long-range convention extending to 1975 and a protocol for 1970 were signed between the USSR Company for Foreign Travel — Intourist —, and the central agencies of the National Travel Office of Romania.

• A long-term trade agreement for 1970—1974 between Romania and Italy was signed in Bucharest, on November 4.

Riccardo Misasi, Minister of Foreign Trade of Italy, was a guest to Romania on the occasion.

• As a result of negotiations held in a friendly atmosphere, a protocol on goods exchanges in 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Bucharest, on November 5. Under this protocol an about 18-per cent growth of goods exchanges will occur between the two countries in 1970, compared with provisions for this year. An important place in the goods exchanges next year will be held by the mutual deliveries of machines and plant built as a result of cooperation between Romanian and Yugoslav economic organizations.

The protocol was signed by Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade, for Romania, and by Muhamed Hachich, Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade, for Yugoslavia.

• Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received A. V. Basov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of

the Soviet Union in Bucharest, on the latter's request, on November 8.

The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

• Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received Ewald Moldt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic in Bucharest, at his request, on November 8.

A talk took place on the occasion, which passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

• Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Corneliu Mănescu, Foreign Affairs Minister, will pay an official visit to Great Britain over November 24—29, at the invitation of Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

• Under a decree of the State Council, Iosif Gheorghiu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Japan, to replace Ion Dăcu who was recalled to the headquarters of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

• Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received Gavro Altman, chief editor of the review *Kommunist*, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Nicolae Ceaușescu granted an interview to the Yugoslav journalist on the occasion.

• A plan for the implementation of the cultural cooperation convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Albania was signed in Bucharest, on November 14.

• A trade and payments protocol for 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Albania was signed in Tirana, on November 15. It envisages a growth of trade exchanges compared with 1969.

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20th Year

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h Moldova with its centre in Piatra Neamţ town is one of the tourist areas to witness a still ampler promotion.

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Important Bills on the Agenda

The third session of the current term of legislature of the Grand National Assembly opened on November 17.

The agenda of the Session includes a number of bills, the most important among them being the bill on the endorsement of the State plan for the development of the national economy in 1970 and of the State budget for the same year. Further items are the bill on the conduct of ministries and other central bodies of State administration upon the principle of collective leadership; the bill on the organization and functioning of the militia; the bill on the employment of administrators, the establishment of guarantees and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the assets of socialist organizations; the bill on the serving of sentences; the bill on regulations concerning foreigners in the Socialist Republic of Romania; the bill on regulations concerning narcotic drugs and substances; the bill on the endorsement of the decrees having the power of law issued by the State Council, the report of the Special Commission of the Grand National Assembly entrusted with the task of checking up the endowment of clinical units and precinical educational establishments with medical, research and teaching apparatus as well as the employment and distribution of medical staff on the country's territory; changes in the composition of some standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.

Some of the above bills have been already passed by the Grand National Assembly following discussions in the respective commissions and in the plenum. The others are still in the discussion of the standing commissions and will subsequently be submitted for discussion and approval to the plenum of the Grand National Assembly, whose session will be consequently prolonged until the end of the year.

CONDUCT OF MINISTRIES AND OTHER CENTRAL BODIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATION UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Expounded by Ilie Verdeț, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, this law is an expression of the concern for the steady improvement of the State's activity on the basis of the programme mapped out by the December 1967 National Conference and of the decisions of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

The law stipulates that the ministries and other central bodies of State administration are led by a collegium each, which works out the development programme in the respective domain. The collegium is in duty bound to provide all technical, material and organizational conditions for fulfilling the plan both as a whole and in each central or economic unit in the respective ministry's subordination, for the most judicious utilization of the investment funds and for the exemplary implementation of the terms of contracts concluded with both Romanian and foreign partners.

The collegiums of ministries are made up of people who by their training and the highly responsible jobs they are holding — ministers and deputy ministers, general secretaries, general directors and other executives of the ministries and the subordinated units, specialists with long-standing experience and high qualification carrying on their activities within and without the respective ministry — are best suited to have their say in the fundamental problems of the respective branch's development.

At the same time the collegiums also include delegate of the trade union, nominated by the General Trade Union Confederation.

Such a composition of the collegiums aims in the first place at ensuring a multilateral, thorough-going approach to all matters under the competence of these executive bodies, so that their carrying into effect should lead to a maximum efficiency of the economic activity.

The main features of the collegiums may be defined as follows: they are deliberative and not consultative bodies as in the past; their functioning as management bodies entails the responsibility of each of their members for his own activity and for that of the entire collective; the collegiums blend their activities with other forms of collective work, such as for instance the participation in the discussions of invited guests — representatives of important public organizations, of scientists and other specialists.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE MILITIA

This law was expounded by Cornel Onescu, Minister of Internal Affairs.

The law lays down the powers of the Militia in defending socialist property and the personal property of the citizens, in preventing and promptly discovering offences, in identifying and arresting the offenders. At the same time the law includes provisions concerning the Militia's

attributions relating to the defence of the citizens' legal rights and interests, to the safety of traffic on public roads, the issuing and control of passports, keeping the records of the population and issuing identity cards.

The law is based on the principle of respect for law, for man and for truth. In this respect it stipulates that the militia bodies carry out their entire activity on the basis of law and abiding by law.

The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party has stressed once again that the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs carry on their activities under the direct guidance of the Party and that they are answerable to the Party, the constitutional organs and the people for the way they implement their legal duties.

The legislation now in force grants greater powers to the people's councils and their executive committees, calling them to guide and lead the militia bodies, to analyse periodically the latter's activities. On this line the law stipulates that the militia bodies carry out tasks resulting from decisions of the people's councils and their executive committees and keep the latter informed regularly.

The provision according to which the Militia relies in its activity on the large support of the masses is particularly important, pointing to the scope of socialist democracy in Romania.

As shown in the report submitted for discussion to the Plenum by the Commission for the people's councils and State administration and by the Legal Commission, "the law regulates the powers of the Militia in such a way that the guarantee of the constitutional rights and liberties of the citizens should be strictly observed and materialized in adequate organizational forms".

LAW ON THE SERVING OF SENTENCES

This law which includes provisions referring to the serving of sentences listed in the Penal Code and the Code of Penal Procedure creates more propitious conditions for attaining the aim of the punishment as a means of coercion but above all as a means of re-educating the offender.

In the spirit of the humanism of the Romanian social system, the re-education of offenders is achieved by labour, by their qualification or re-qualification in one trade or another, by cultural and educational activities. Work is done by observing the labour safety measures. The approval of the prison's physician is necessary when putting the offenders to work. Pregnant women cannot

be put to work during the period when, according to law, a birth leave is granted them before and after delivery.

Convicts who improve their behaviour are allowed to do work outside the prison without being guarded, or can be used to guard other convicts at work, after they have served at least one fifth of their sentence.

The work done is paid for according to the wage standards in force in the respective branch of activity. Part of the wages as well as of the amounts received as payment for inventions, innovations and rationalizations achieved by the convicts during their confinement is cashed by the convict, while the other part by the State.

An article of the law stipulates that after the convict serves his sentence and is set free, he is given a job.

In addition to these provisions, the law lays down the convicts' right to rest and leisure, walk, medical assistance, to forward petitions, to be visited, to receive parcels containing food, clothing or medical drugs, books, newspapers, magazines and cigarettes, to receive and send letters or money.

Foreign convicts can be visited by consular clerks of the respective diplomatic mission or consular office on the basis of a permit issued by the ministry to which the respective prison is subordinated, unless stipulated otherwise by international conventions.

An important institution of the Penal Code, an outcome of the concept on punishment is release on condition. In the application of the provisions regulating this institution, the law established criteria for calculating the part of sentence that can be considered as served, on the basis of work effected.

The law pays particular attention to the way in which preventive arrest is made. People in preventive arrest and under investigation have the right to receive visits, parcels and letters. In their turn they are allowed to send letters. They also have the right to send closed letters to the investigating body, the procurator's office or other bodies. They also have the right to get in touch with their lawyers, either chosen by them or appointed ex officio. In case they want to and the physician of the place of confinement approves, they can do a useful work.

Special conditions of education and qualification in work are provided to juvenile delinquents. They continue compulsory general schooling and are afforded the possibility of training for a job in keeping with their abilities and level of schooling.

High-Standard Parts for the Iron Gates

— An Impressive Industrial Itinerary —

A colossus of a jewel-like perfection. That is how the journalists characterized the turbine rotor destined for the Iron Gates hydropower station and displayed in the main pavilion — a concrete and glass structure — of the "Romania 1969" exhibition of economic achievements. The very place held by the rotor in the exhibition points to the fact that it is one of the most outstanding achievements of the Romanian machine builders in the year of the 25th anniversary of the country's liberation.

The metal colossus is now under kinematic testing at the Reșița machine-building works. Next year we will see it at the Iron Gates assembled with the first Romanian 178 MW turbine, the greatest of this type ever produced in the world.

Following up the itinerary of the first installations destined for the hydropower station on the Danube we shall dwell below on a few aspects of the laborious activity carried on within the machine-building industry for the production of some high-performance parts.

A NEW FACTORY

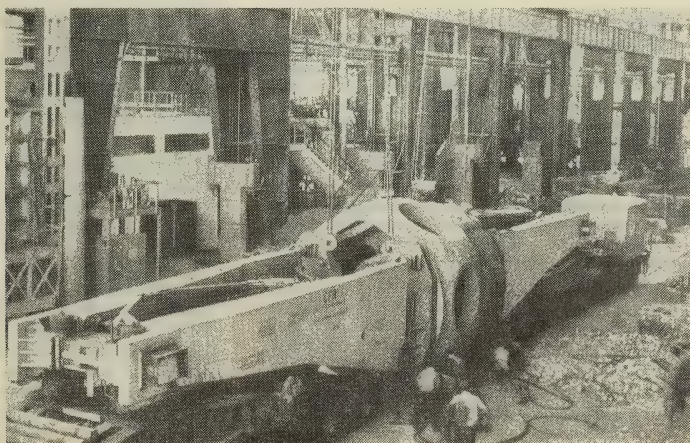
Fourteen factories in Bucharest, Reșița, Galați, Brăila, Bocsă, Turnu Severin, Craiova and Timișoara are cooperating in the production of the machines and equipment for the Iron Gates hydropower station. One of them — the Bucharest heavy machines factory — is brand new.

Indeed, the commissioning of the new factory, built in one of Bucharest's new industrial areas, is closely linked to the passing on to the home production of some high-standard and complex machines needed by the great hydropower station on the Danube.

The first shops of the factory, built on an area of over 100 ha, have already been commissioned. These are the steel-mill equipped with the latest types of electric ovens for producing special, al-

loy and high-grade alloy steels; the forge of a capacity of 6,000 tons, some 2.5 times more than the capacity of the greatest forge that existed in Romania so far; the foundry for heavy parts. It is here that the hub of the rotor destined for the Iron Gates has been cast, totalling the charges of four hearths of 50 tons each, a record in this country's industry. Moreover Romania ranks among the first five European countries which produce cast parts of 20 tons each. Supersound testings confirmed the high quality of the cast parts.

The casting of the parts for the three Romanian-made turbines, to operate at the Iron Gates hydropower station, has been a first examination passed by the personnel of the young Bucharest factory, called upon to produce in the coming years machinery of an ever higher tech-



The hub of the rotor destined for the first 178 MW turbine was transported from the Bucharest heavy machines factory to Reșița in a special wagon.

• The hydropower and navigation project built by Romania and Yugoslavia at the Iron Gates is located in an area where the Danube accumulates a power of over 10,000 million kwh in an average hydrologic year. The lock on the Romanian side already started operation, permitting freight and passenger traffic both upstream and downstream. Thanks to its size (310 m length and 34 m width) and to the modern locking system it is endowed with, the lock secures normal navigation.

• As is known, the Iron Gates project will make it possible to increase freight traffic more than four times and to improve navigation conditions on this part of the Danube.

• On the building site work is already in an advanced stage: the assembly of the hydropower units has started. These will be commissioned successively during 1970 and 1971.

• Built symmetrically on the axis of the 441 m long dam, the two hydropower stations — one on the Yugoslav bank and the other on the Romanian bank — will total an installed power of over 2,000 MW and everyone of them will have six turbines of 178 MW each.

• Three of the six turbines of the power station on the Romanian bank have been imported from the USSR and the other three — the same as the entire hydro-mechanical equipment, the power transformers and the electrotechnical apparatus — are produced in this country. Their assimilation for production has been an outstanding concern of the Romanian machine-building industry.

nical standard and degree of complexity. The factory will make an outstanding contribution to the assimilation for manufacture in this country of turbines with power units ranging from 300 to 600 MW for the thermoelectric and nuclear-electric stations to be built in the next decade according to the plan for the turning to good use of the country's power resources and for the country's electrification.

BUCHAREST — IRON GATES VIA REȘIȚA

The steel giants then have been sent to Reșița in a special 20-axle wagon, a genuine myriapod for the transport of huge-size parts.

For the production of the installations necessary to the Iron Gates hydropower station, the young Bucharest factory is also joined by the machine-building enterprises of Reșița, one of the oldest industrial centres in Romania, which will soon celebrate its bicentenary. It is to Reșița that are linked the first railways and metal bridges in south-eastern Europe, the first steam-engines built in Romania, but also the modern diesel electric locomotives serially produced in our days. It is also at Reșița that the first generating sets for hydropower stations on the country's inland rivers have been turned out, as well as 50

MW turbo-generators and other industrial machines and equipment.

The passing on to the production of great power-unit hydrogenerators — on a par with those turned out in countries with a long-standing tradition in this field — has asked for the enlargement of the old works, and its equipment with machines corresponding to the latest gains in world technique.

In the first years of the current Five-Year Plan, for instance, the heavy mechanics shop was surrounded by the metal scaffolds of an altogether new building, yet much larger. When the new shop was ready the old walls were demolished. It is in this way, that with a minimum loss of time, with the shortest possible interruption of productive activity, the new production spaces have been built, required by the new machines: a vertical lathe, its faceplate having a diameter of 16 m, and other parallel lathes arranged in such a way as to make it possible to work 30 m long pieces.

Pieces of an impressive size have been processed on these machines. These days the rotor of the No. 4 turbine — whose component parts have a total weight of 500 tons — of the Iron Gates hydropower station is tested in the factory.

POWER DEVELOPMENTS IN 1969

For the builders of the hydropower and navigation project, constructed on the Danube jointly by Romania and Yugoslavia, the year 1969 has marked the conclusion of an important stage: the complete closing down of the river bed, and the resuming of navigation through the lock on the left side of the Danube.

Efforts are now focussed on the building and assembling of the power generating units, whose production is a foremost concern of machine-building factories.

The contribution of the Romanian factories to the building of the Iron Gates project materialized so far in the delivery of some 16,000 tons of hydro-mechanical equipment, which secured the commissioning of the lock on the scheduled term, i.e. in August this year.

The first parts of the turbines have also arrived and their assembly has started.

The three hydropower units that are being produced in this country have a total weight of some 10,000 tons. To these are added further 7,000 tons of electric apparatus and transformers. The delivery of this equipment, now in the course of production, will mark an important moment in the construction of the Iron Gates project, where — according to the graph — in 1970 the first hydropower units will start operation.

Ion CERNEA

Romania Cooperates in Various Countries in the Building of Industrial Units

The multilateral development of the Romanian economy, the promotion of technical progress as well as the qualitative improvement of production and the latter's diversification have created propitious conditions for Romania's growing participation in the international exchanges of material values, in the world division of labour. This is also spotlighted by the dynamism of her foreign trade and by the fact that she has today trade relations with more than 100 countries on all continents.

In the last few years Romania added to the traditional forms of foreign trade new forms of cooperation meant to contribute to the widening of international economic collaboration, to rapprochement between all states, irrespective of their social and political systems.

Consistent to this line Romania has concluded bilateral agreements on economic, industrial technical and scientific cooperation with more than 40 countries, including nearly all socialist countries.

Within the framework of such agreements between Romanian foreign trade companies and firms abroad, a great number of actions, of major importance for both partners, have been initiated. They refer, first of all, to the building of industrial projects or to the assimilation for manufacture of some new products in various countries.

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On the basis of firm contracts, Romania is engaged — through the agency of the "Industrialexport" foreign trade company — in the building of some 20 industrial projects, in such fields as the tractor industry, the chemical and oil mining and processing industries, the mining industry, the timber industry, the building materials industry, agriculture and others.

Worth mentioning is the fact that Romania agreed with the partner-countries on payment instalments in various terms, reimbursement to be made either in the products of the newly-built units and in other usual export goods, agreed upon by both partners, or in services as well as in a quota of the income obtained in freely convertible currency. Mixed forms are also used.

We should like to quote a few instances. On the basis of arrangements concluded with

partners in Iran, the Romanian side, in addition to the delivery of some 20,000 tractors of various types, will supply the necessary equipment and designs and will grant technical assistance for the construction of a line of tractor engines for 5,000 engines and of a tractor factory, with a final annual capacity of 10,000 tractors. The partners from the two countries agreed upon the building of an industrial-type high-capacity complex for the processing of agricultural plant and animal produce.

In the field of the chemical industry, a contract concluded last year with the National Petrochemical Co. of Iran stipulates for the construction of a sodium products factory, to be commissioned at the end of 1971. Romania's contribution consists of the delivery of nearly all the designs and necessary documentation. She will also provide — in a proportion of 95—100 per cent — the equipment and will grant technical assistance in the assembly of this unit.

Also in the field of the chemical industry an agreement has been signed between the Romanian Industrialexport Co. and the Misr Chemical Industries Co. of the United Arab Republic, according to which the Romanian side will assemble until the end of 1971 a sodium products factory. Romania's participation consists of the delivery of some 70 per cent of the blueprints and of 85—90 per cent of the necessary equipment.

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Important arrangements have been signed with partners in Ceylon and Iran for the complex processing of wood by the construction of several wood-working combines. In Ceylon, for instance, the combine will include a sawmill with an annual capacity of 2,500 cu.m., a plywood factory with a capacity of 32,750 cu.m. per annum, as well as a factory for the production of 7,000 furniture sets every year. Following the agreement concluded with the Ceylon Plywood Corporation, Romania will supply the respective documentation and designs; she will grant technical assistance and will deliver more than 70 per cent of the necessary installations and equipment.

The second complex wood-working combine will be built in Neka, Iran. It will comprise a sawmill (annual capacity 93,000 cu.m.), a factory of packages (annual capacity 5,000 cu.m. packages and cases), a parquetry factory (1,490 cu.m. per year), a plywood and

vencer factory (annual capacity 12,000 respectively 4,000,000 cu.m.), a chipboard factory (18,000 cu.m. per year) as well as a furniture factory to produce annually 5,000 standard furniture sets, 200,000 bentwood chairs and 85,000 sq.m. doors and windows.

With a view to the building of this unit, to be commissioned by 1972, Romania will supply more than 63 per cent of the equipment, the greater part of designs and will grant the necessary technical assistance.

All industrial units to be built in Iran by cooperation with Romania, which granted long-term loans for that purpose, will be mainly paid for in crude-oil, tobacco or wooden products.

A cooperation agreement signed by Romania with partners in the Soviet Union provides for the delivery — in a proportion of 98—100 per cent — of the necessary designs and equipment for a coking installation with an annual capacity of 600,000 tons.

Contracts have been concluded with Syria and the United Arab Republic for the delivery of silos with a storing capacity of 38,000 cu.m.; mechanical ship-loading installations with a capacity of 1,000 tons/hour; installations for the concentration of phosphate by coking and by selective sorting. The latter installation, to be erected at Khneifiss, will have an annual capacity of 300,000 tons finished phosphate. The contribution of Romania to the building of this unit will consist of all the designs and documentation, of technical assistance as well as of the delivery of 84—90 per cent of the equipment.

Agreements of this kind have also been concluded by Industrialexport with the Solby-Siup enterprise in the Korean Democratic People's Republic under whose provisions Romanian industrial units produced and supplied this year four cement lines with a capacity of 300 tons in 24 hours, and with the Tehnoimport Co. of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to which a cement line with the same capacity will be delivered. Romania's contribution to the delivery of such technological lines consists of the designs, technical assistance at the assembly, as

well as in the export of 84—100 per cent of the equipment. Also with partners in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam agreements have been concluded for the building, in cooperation with Romania, of biscuit, ice and other factories.

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Besides deliveries of equipment and installations. Romania exports, every year, tens of drilling rigs for depths ranging between 1,200 m. and 7,000 m. as well as for geological drilling, for the digging of waterwells, a.s.o. It is a matter of common knowledge that in this respect Romania ranks among the first countries in the world. This year alone, contracts signed with firms of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and of Cuba provide for the delivery of four 2 DH-100 and F-200 drilling rigs and, respectively, of 14 drilling rigs of the types T-50, 2 DH-100 and F-200. Romania also exports tens of other types of equipments and installations used in oil-well drilling and working.

In accordance with the agreement signed recently with the Algerian "Sonatrach" hydrocarbon company, Romania will export in 1970, in compensation for Algerian deliveries of iron ore, six 3 DH-250 drilling rigs, made suitable for tropical climates, and for a depth of 5,500 m.

In addition to deliveries of installations and equipment for oil drilling and mining, Romania sends abroad hundreds of specialists every year, who grant adequate technical assistance in prospecting and in oil-well drilling and working.

Aware of the advantages resulting from industrial cooperation — either bilateral or multilateral — based on mutual advantage, Romania will continue to promote, on a larger scale, such modern forms of foreign trade. In this way her contribution to the world exchange of material assets and to the international division of labour will correspond to the growing possibilities of her national economy.

Tudose NIȚESCU

The Training of Sub-Engineers and their Role in the National Economy

Set up in the 1968-1969 school-year within the framework of the polytechnics, according to the new law on education, the departments for sub-engineers are meant to train a new type of specialists needed by the national economy.

It is known that the programme for the economic and social development of the country, endorsed by the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, provides for a considerable growth of the productive forces.

Specialized at a high level in a given field of activity, the sub-engineers are called upon to manage the sectors of production, exploitation, assembly and upkeep, to give assistance to the foremen and workers, to contribute to raising product quality and cutting specific consumptions, to participate in designing and research activities and in the scientific organization of labour.

A New and Original Form of Organization

Schools for sub-engineers, existing in many countries, have a certain tradition in Romania as well. Its present organization as well as its pattern and role greatly differ, however, from the old Romanian schools and from schools abroad.

The training of sub-engineers is made in the polytechnics by the same highly-skilled teaching staff that trains the engineers. At the same time the students benefit by the high-standard equipment of polytechnic institutes.

A competitive examination is required for admittance to the respective departments, in the same conditions as throughout higher technical education. The candidates, holders of a school-leaving certificate, have to prove their thorough knowledge of mathematics and physics.

The high level of the training of sub-engineers is also reflected in the curricula which, without being a miniature copy of the curricula for engineers, are conceived in such a way, as to enable the students to acquire, in four, five or six terms, a rich scientific and technical culture.

Obviously, the blending of theoretical training with the application of what has been learned in practice is a main feature of the curricula and syllabi. The time allotted to practical work in production is rather substantial and depends on the respective speciality and on the total duration of the courses. In the field of construction, for instance, practical work is done during a period of six weeks in the first year and of ten weeks in the second year. This will make it possible for the future graduate — holder of the title of sub-engineer* — to integrate rapidly and efficiently in productive activity and at the same time to assimilate fresh knowledge linked to progress in the field he specialized in.

It is this objective that was borne in mind when deciding that only people who work in a

field at least related to the speciality that was chosen should be admitted to the evening courses of the sub-engineer departments, work in production being an essential component of the process of scientific and technical training.

Thirty Specialized Departments

As was already shown, the training of sub-engineers is similar to that of engineers, as regards the teaching staff, premises and laboratories. As for the specialities, they have witnessed in only two years an impressive evolution. Whereas at the beginning, in 1968, there were 20 speciality departments (oil-well drilling and the mining of oil deposits, electric power, blast furnaces and steel mills, chemistry and technology of building materials, food industry, housing and industrial construction, building of bridges and roads, building and upkeep of railways, a.s.o.), in the current academic year further 10 specialities have been added, including chemical equipment, electronics, forge and heat treatment, technology of organic and inorganic chemistry, chemical technology of macromolecules, hydro-technical constructions, land cadastre, and land melioration. These departments naturally correspond to those sectors of the national economy that have developed during these years.

In addition to the sub-engineer departments in the polytechnics, this autumn two new departments have been inaugurated at Baia Mare and Pitesti. Coordinated by the Cluj and, respectively, Bucharest polytechnics, the two departments train sub-engineers in the domains required by these industrial centres: mining and electromechanical mining equipment, technology of cold-working, construction, upkeep and repair of motorvehicles.

In 1970, in step with the emergence of new branches in the national economy, the list of specialities and the number of students will be increased.

As for engineers, they will be employed mainly in conception and design activities.



The young people attending the courses training sub-engineers benefit — the same as the other students — by scholarships, hostels, refectories, and various other facilities providing them with adequate living and learning conditions during the whole duration of the courses.

After sitting for a State examination, the young graduates are appointed to jobs by a special commission, in keeping with three essential criteria: degree of specialization, the requirements of production and the graduate's own wishes.

"The framework created for the profession of sub-engineer — the rector of the Bucharest polytechnic told the press — will make it possible for those who devote themselves to it to start with full confidence an activity offering them wide possibilities of asserting their personality and many satisfactions."

* In Romania, this title is similar to the title of engineer in other countries. The title of engineer in Romania is identical with that of graduate engineer elsewhere.

Tourism in Romania

by University Lecturer **Alecsandru SOBARU**
Chairman of the National Travel Office

The 1969 tourist year is closing in Romania with results that exceed those obtained in previous years. According to preliminary data, this year some five million people — three million Romanians and some two million foreign visitors — applied for various services to the National Travel Office.

These results point to the marked development witnessed by tourism — a mass social phenomenon and an outcome of modern civilization — and to the endeavours of the Romanian State to turn to good account the country's tourist potentialities within the context of economic development.

Worthy of mention is the particularly intensive growth in Romania of international tourist traffic, this year's achievements topping more than twice the achievements of 1965.

Romania ranks among the first ten countries in the world as to the growth rate of tourism; this is a result of the construction of new hotels, shops and stores, restaurants and networks of services in seaside and mountain resorts as well as in spas.

Whereas in 1965 tourism accounted for a mere two per cent of the country's total currency income, nowadays this percentage amounts to 3.5. According to preliminary calculations, by 1975 tourism will bring to the country 5—5.5 per cent of its total currency income, a percentage very close to the international average which is some 6 per cent.

At present accommodation capacity for internal and international tourism amounts to 100,000 places, of which 60,000 in hotels, while the health resorts and spas can offer accommodation to some 50,000 holidaymakers and people taking cures. In addition, during the season some 20,000—25,000 people can find accommodation in private homes. Thanks to investment funds amounting to 3,000 million lei set aside for

tourism under the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan period, further hotels, to accommodate some 55,000 people, as well as restaurants and other facilities are under construction.

According to estimates, in the 1971—1975 period accommodation capacity for internal and international tourism will grow by some 100,000—110,000 places, i.e. an annual growth of 20,000—22,000 places. At the same time more extensive use will be made of the citizens' private homes for the accommodation of tourists.

The working out of a priority programme for turning to good account the tourist potential and for diversifying the technical and material basis is an important factor in the development of tourism in Romania. Romania is in a position to offer propitious conditions for all forms of tourism: sojourns at the seaside, vacations and cures in the mountain resorts and spas, tours of towns and places of tourist interest, shooting, angling, a.s.o.

The main share of tourist traffic in Romania is now held by the Black Sea Coast; more than 60 per cent of the currency income derived from international tourism is obtained in this way. It has been assessed that the size of the beaches on the Romanian littoral would allow for one million visitors to be accommodated simultaneously, a fact which offers wide possibilities for the future. In the 1971—1975 period it is planned to build at the seaside accommodation for some 50,000 people, as against 35,000 built between 1966 and 1970. The new buildings will be mainly located in the area between Mamaia and Uama Veche; in this way a string of resorts will be stretching along a distance of some 50 km.

At the same time, in compliance with the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, particular attention will be granted to a more marked exploitation of the tourist potentialities of other regions, which are open to tourism throughout the year.

At present surveys are being worked out with a view to a more complex utilization of the mountain resorts in the Prahova Valley and of Poiana Braşov, situated in the neighbourhood of Braşov, a city with old historical and tourist traditions.

Poiana Braşov is well known for its winter sports facilities but also offers a pleasant vacation in summer. That is why it is visited by scores of tourists from many countries. It is planned to increase the accommodation capacity of the resort to some 5,000—6,000 beds in the next 4—5 years and at the same time to make available all the necessary facilities.

Particular attention is paid by the National Travel Office to the resort of Sinaia. At present a high-capacity ropeway is under construction: it will link Sinaia with the Bucegi plateau and secure a rapid transport for skiers and excursionists. Additional sports and amusement facilities will enhance the attractiveness of this resort.

Predeal — a beautiful resort — will also benefit by substantial investments for increasing the accommodation capacity and for making available modern facilities for the practising of winter sports.

The upper valley of the Lotru river is another most picturesque area to be endowed with all that is necessary to turn it into a tourist attraction. Two new resorts will be built here — Voineasa and Vidra — where in winter skiers will find an ideal place for practising this sport, while in summer those who go in for water sports will enjoy the immediate vicinity of the storage lake of the hydropower station on the Lotru.

The Piatra Neamţ area and that of the Urancea mountains are other spots destined to attract many tourists, both Romanians and foreigners, on account of the beautiful landscape and authentic folklore. The resorts to be built in

that area will afford excellent possibilities of rest and recreation and of practising sports.

Tourist facilities will also be built on the shore of the storage lake of the Argeş hydro-power station, in the neighbourhood of the Bilea lake and Bilea waterfall and at Bicaş. All these, together with Poiana Braşov, Sinaia and Predeal, will form a string of tourist attractions.

The monasteries in Northern Moldova, regarded by experts everywhere as the most authentic expressions of Byzantine art blended with Romanian artistic tradition, are visited every year by growing numbers of tourists from all over the world. This affluence of both Romanian and foreign visitors made it necessary to take measures for increasing accommodation and other tourist facilities in that area.

Another area included in the programme for the development of tourism is the Iron Gates, which is on the way of becoming a tourist attraction following the building, jointly with Yugoslavia, of a big dam over the Danube. Here and along the Danube Defile a number of interesting spots worth visiting by tourists are succeeding each other: Herculane spa, Topolniţa cave, karstic formations in the Mehedinţi mountains and in the Cerna valley, Tismana and its surroundings, Tîrgu Jiu with Brancuşi's masterpieces and many others.

The modernization of roads renders many picturesque spots more easily accessible. Thus a road has been built that crosses the Jiu Defile and links important tourist areas in Transylvania with those in the North of Oltenia. By the modernization of the road linking Cluj to Uatra Dornei via Bistriţa-Nasăud traffic in this area will become easier.

The Danube Delta is a monument of nature unique in Europe. The National Travel Office drew up a special survey with a view to turning it into a tourist attraction, at the same time paying heed to preserve unchanged the natural specific of its flora and fauna. The hotels and chalets to be built there will be inspired by the local architecture; moreover, ship-hotels will be made available, enabling tourists, shooters, anglers and nature-lovers to get acquainted with the hidden beauties of the Delta.

Accommodation capacity in all these tourist areas, the seaside not included, will go up in the 1970—1975 period by some 50,000—60,000 places, i.e. twice as much as under the current Five-Year Plan.

Within the diversification of the technical and material basis, particular attention will be granted to promoting tourism by car, following the growing number of motor cars existing in the country but also as a consequence of the fact that motoring is the principal form of international tourism. Under agreements signed with similar organizations abroad, the Romanian Automobile Club offers various services to foreign motorists. These services include package tours, preferred by motorists from many European countries, as this type of travel is very advantageous.

Package tour is a new form of organizing tourism by car; it consists of a range of tourist services offered at advantageous prices along a route agreed upon beforehand. At the Third Congress of the International Touring Alliance — AIT — it was recommended, upon the initiative of the Romanian Automobile Club, to generalize this form of travel by car.

For promoting motoring in Romania a set of measures have been applied that secure technical assistance on the routes as well as facilities typical of this form of tourism.

In order to establish an adequate size and structure of the material basis of tourism it is essential to become conversant with the preferences of different categories of tourists for one or another form of accommodation, board and amusement. That is why the National Travel Office promotes modern means of analysis and computing, that should make it possible to most accurately assess the tourist traffic and the necessities arising therefrom.

Each form of tourism has a specific of its own that distinguishes it from the other forms. At the same time, however, all forms have common characteristics. The further diversification of the material basis of tourism in Romania will secure a most adequate blending of the common characteristics with the particular traits resulting from the requirements of the different forms of tourism, and a unitary policy

for developing the material basis of tourism in the conditions of its great diversity will be promoted.

With a view to turning to good use Romania's rich tourist potentialities, the National Travel Office pursues a policy of technical and economic cooperation with enterprises and organizations in various countries.

In this respect the National Travel Office has in view the building of hotels, motels and mechanical transport means in mountain resorts, as well as the construction of new seaside and mountain resorts and spas.

By offering to the foreign partners full or partial use of the projects built by cooperation and by reimbursing, gradually in tourist services, the investments made by them, cooperation also brings about a certain stability of tourist traffic in one or another area of tourist interest, and in this way a most efficient use is made of the technical and material basis that has been created.

A main condition for the development of tourism is the quality of services to tourists. That is why, in addition to the development of the material basis, the National Travel Office grants particular attention to the training of personnel, to teaching them foreign languages, and hospitable manners.

The turning to good account of Romania's potentialities of tourism creates the necessary prerequisites for a substantial growth of tourist activity. In this way the socio-economic functions of tourism acquire wide scope, and the importance of tourism as a factor making for mutual knowledge among peoples and for the promotion of peace soars.

Folk Art Traditions in Contemporary Romania

by PAUL PETRESCU
Art History Institute of the Academy

In the last decades archaeologists and ethnographers have confirmed and elucidated the theory advanced by renowned scientists as far back as the beginning of the 20th century to the effect that within the context of South-East Europe, the Romanian territory, including the Carpathians and the lower basin of the Danube, is one of the cradles of age old civilization, preserved with an impressive continuity along the millenniums. It is here that took shape and developed the Romanian people's culture, whose originality lies in the fact that the Carpatho-Balkan area had been inhabited without interruption. The continuity of the Romanian people on the entire territory it inhabits — the today isolated enclaves of the Macedo-Romanians, Meglenitic-Romanians and Istro-Romanians in the south of the Balkan peninsula included — explains the persistence of a great number of elements of material and spiritual folk culture of particular interest for the study of European civilization and culture. Indeed, the same lines of force that determined the configuration of European cultural and artistic life were to be found since the remotest times also in the folk art and culture born in this area, which underwent the ceaseless influence of the civilizations of the Near East and of the vast Eurasian steppes.

A rich tradition, dating from the age-old Thracio-Dacian culture, in its turn the continuer of the brilliant Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures that developed on Romanian territory, underwent ceaseless diversification and was subject to the influence, in successive historical epochs, of famous artistic and cultural trends such as the Greco-Roman and Byzantine ones. The geographical position of Romania also facilitated links with regions of remarkable civilizations, such as for instance the wonderful world of the East, sometimes passed through the filter of Balkan complexity, the Western Germanic world and that of the Northern Slavs. Mirroring the life of the people, its unrelenting fight for freedom and national unity waged amid cruel hardships, Romanian folk art and culture includes in its various fields elements whose origins and significance are lost in the mist of times. The unravelling of the old meanings and numberless symbols of Romanian folk art is a captivating pursuit and offers a vast field for investigation. Let us mention, for instance, the persistence, down to our days, of the tradition of round houses preserved in Eastern Europe by the Romanians and in the Mediterranean area by the Italians and Iberians. Or the strange symbol resembling stylized horns, worn by Romanian shepherds on their hoods, is connected by people to Dacian tradition. In the field of decorative characteristics of the region they lived in, a fact tree", an oriental decorative motif that penetrated into the art of all European countries, is also present in Romanian folk art where it assumes a great variety of forms either of the Greek or the Persian-Sassanian type. There are in addition the old symbols of the sun, the horse, the snake, the hand, a.s.o. all of them worked in various techniques, often reflecting one or the other of the great western European styles: the Romanesque, the Gothic, the Renaissance and the Baroque.

A typical feature of Romanian folk culture is its unity in all the historical provinces of the country — Oltenia, Muntenia, Dobrogea, Moldova, Transylvania and the Banat — unity to be noted in all fields of the people's culture and life, from social organization to architecture, from costume and pottery to music, dance and folk literature. This unity does not exclude, however, a great variety of regional forms, determined by the different historical circumstances and stages in the development of Romanian society in the past. In the small "lands", formed as far back as the early feudal period and situated in the Carpathian depressions or on the wooded plateaux of Moldova, Transylvania and Muntenia, different forms of building homes, decorating costumes, manufacturing tools and vessels had crystallized, and there had been different ways of singing and dancing, of celebrating important events in the life of man and of the village community, of observing the age-old rites and customs of an agrarian and pastoral civilization with millennium-old roots on Romanian territory. It goes without saying that, in addition to historical and social circumstances, differentiations were caused also by the variety of pursuits conditioned by the geographical surroundings. Farmers in the fertile plains and in certain mountainous areas, shepherds on the mountains, wine and fruit-tree growers in hilly areas, hunters in the forests and fishermen on the banks of great rivers and on the shore of the Black Sea, the Romanians led a life that varied according to the characteristics of the region they lived in, a fact which was reflected in folk art and the people's culture.

The variety of interpretation within the boundaries of certain unitary elements is to be seen in all fields of Romanian folk art, starting with architecture down to literary folklore. As a special field of the age-old Romanian culture, folk architecture is of an outstanding interest for studying the development of material culture and of art in the eastern part of Europe. Romanian folk architecture belongs to the architecture using timber as building material. This kind of architecture stretched towards the north as far as Scandinavia and the wooded region on the banks of the Volga and even to some countries in Western Europe. The Romanian peasant house differs according to regions, each having its own peculiar feature. Nevertheless, the unity in the plan and in the style of the decoration is conspicuous. We cannot fail to mention the Romanian wooden churches scattered all over the country's provinces, genuine masterpieces of European folk architecture of this type. The slender steeples of these churches are often about 60 m. high and no nail was used for their construction.

Whereas in architecture and generally speaking in wood carving local tradition is predominant even today, in pottery the age-old tradition starting with the Cucuteni Neolithic and the Dacian pottery underwent the successive influences of the meridional Greco-Roman and the luxurious Byzantine pottery. Oriental pottery of Asia Minor and of Rhodes also left its mark. All these influences can be easily traced in the pottery



The mastery of folk artists is also proved by the remarkable decorative effect of the textiles.

produced nowadays by peasants in nearly 200 pottery centres scattered all over the country.

Regional diversification can be noted in the decorative textiles, too. Outstanding among these as to their artistic merit are the handwoven rugs and carpets. The geometrical decorative motifs of the Moldovian rugs, often featuring the "life tree", and those of the Maramureş and Banat rugs appearing on red, blue and brown backgrounds, greatly differ from the stylized floral motifs of the Oltenian rugs where touches of Oriental, mainly Persian influences can be traced; hunting scenes, legends, historical figures, and exotic animals.

The Romanian people's sense of beauty expressed in the way they build and decorate their homes, is equalled by their mastery in making their costumes. A visit to a Romanian village on a holiday, reveals the beauty and picturesqueness of the peasant costumes, unequalled in Europe. The decoration of the national costume is one of the most complex domains of Romanian folk art; its origins are attested by two famous monuments of the Antiquity, Trajan's Column of Rome and the triumphal monument at Adamclisi in Dobrogea. On both of them appear, carved in stone, images of Dacians bearing costumes which are identical with those borne by the Romanian peasants today.

There are many variants of the peasant costume in each historical province, and even within the same ethnographical area. This variety is actually one of the sources of the great charm of the peasant costume and of Romanian folk art as a whole. This variety is conspicuous also in the field of literary folklore, in the songs and dances. Each valley has its own peculiarities as to intonation and interpretation, while the rhythm is identical and there is a certain general atmosphere typical of all Romanian territories. This holds also true as regards the age-old rites and customs which can be traced back to the times prior to the appearance of Christendom but which underwent powerful changes in the course of the centuries. Some of these customs such as those related to weddings or the Oltenian *Căluşari* dance have preserved traces of old magical practices up to the early 20th century. In the last few decades, however, a transition from ritual to show has been manifest. The brilliance of the folk show is one of the great attractions of the Romanian folklore. The dynamism of the show and the incursions into bygone conceptions are coupled by the brilliance of folk art; in this way the shows acquire an exquisite originality and are an expression of the

world outlook of a people that enjoys the advantage of being the continuer of uninterrupted traditions on the soil of the homeland.

The most significant customs were connected with family life, i.e. with the most important events in human lives, such as births, weddings, funerals. Ancient rituals in use at funerals included the so-called *bocete* (lamentations) describing the feats of the deceased and the grief of the mourners. But death was associated with the strange merriment of the wake when ritual dances and songs were performed by masked men.

The customs linked to various holidays which in fact represented interdictions and recommendations compulsory for a people of farmers and shepherds, aimed at ensuring the best conditions for cereal harvesting and for livestock breeding. Most picturesque were the rites for the invocation of rain. Investigation of the Romanian people's customs enables one to grasp the profoundness and extension of a universe whose coordinates in time are unfathomable.

The origins of the rich repertoire of epic songs, fairy-tales, legends, anecdotes and stories can also be traced back to remote times. Some of the epic songs such as those on marriage, on the sun and the moon are inspired by the ancient mythology. Others sing the feats of national heroes. Two Romanian ballads of a unique beauty have become famous. There are *Mioriţa* (The Ewe Lamb) linked to pastoral life and to the transfigured significance of death and *Mesterul Manole* (Master Builder Manole) embodying, in the form of folk poetry, the symbol of creation blended with grief and suffering. Folk literature includes numberless fantastic tales with Prince Charming, *Ileana Cosânzeana* (a beautiful girl) and other personages; these express the ideals of the people, the fight between good and evil.

One of the oldest forms of the Romanian lyrical song is the *doina*, defined rather as a musical genre; it is more or less improvised by the singer within the limits of some traditional forms and procedures. Besides songs, instrumental music contributes to defining the Romanian folk music which is of an exceptional variety thanks to the existence of a wide range of musical instruments.

The Romanian folk dances are performed to the accompaniment of songs, instrumental music and shouts. The same as the singers, the dancers also rely on their fantasy and dynamism in choosing the succession of the figures. The Romanian folk dance is very rich in figures. Thanks to this variety, the colourful costumes, the succession of melodies and rhythms, the Romanian folk dance appears as a fairy-like show that can be encountered on holidays in all the Romanian villages.

This rich cultural life with age-old traditions is nowadays continued in the conditions of deep-going changes that shook the old social, economic and cultural systems and imprinted on them new rhythms and meanings. Everything has been changed around and in the Romanian villages, keepers of an inestimable treasure store. In order to hand down to future generations the image of an admirable past, and in order to link everything that was best and finest in that past with the aims and aspirations of the future, sustained efforts have been made in Romania during the last two decades for studying the treasure store of the people's culture and for preserving its most significant elements.

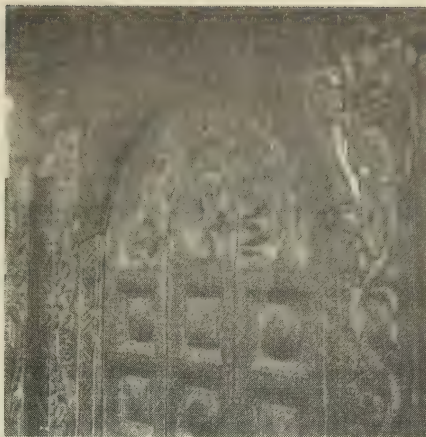
Investigation of folk culture and of village life boasts also of old traditions in Romania, materialized as far back as 150 years ago in numerous folklore collections and studies on folk poetry. Research into folk art witnessed a great upsurge at the end of the 19th century and concomitantly museums dedicated to this art were opened. In addition to the ethnography departments of the Bucharest, Jassy, and Cluj universities, a folklore institute

was set up between the two world wars, under the leadership of the well-known musicologist and folklorist Constantin Brailoiu. Comprehensive investigations of rural sociology were carried out at that time that resulted in many monographs in which folk art was dealt with at large. Such studies on Romanian village life were made within the framework of the Romanian Institute of Social Sciences and the sociology department of the Bucharest University, under the guidance of Professor Dimitrie Gusti, founder of the Romanian school of sociology. After World War II, the Institute of Art History was set up under the guidance of Academician Professor G. Oprescu, an eminent expert in folk art. The folk art department of the Institute carries out systematic research throughout the country, studying architecture, costume, pottery, textiles and wood carvings. Today the folk art department has two sections: one of the history of peasant architecture and furniture and another of the history of artistic handicrafts. It published numerous studies and monographs and compiled the first treatise on Romanian folk art, now in the press. At the same time the Institute of Ethnography and Folklore (director Professor Dr. Mihai Pop) has been reorganized; within its framework the material and spiritual culture of the Romanian people is investigated, and a comprehensive ethnographic atlas of Romania, to be completed in 1980, is being elaborated. Both the Institute of Art History and the Institute of Ethnography and Folklore have branches and sections at Sibiu and Cluj, dealing with questions relating to folk art and ethnography in Transylvania. A section dedicated to investigation in the field of inter-Balkan ethnography is functioning within the Institute of South-East European Studies.

Parallel to research, comprehensive activity is carried on in Romania with a view to gathering and preserving the treasure store of folk art. As far back as in 1906 a national museum of folk art was opened under the guidance of the art historian A. Tzigara Samurcas. At present the museum boasts of some 30,000 exhibits. A remarkable initiative has been the setting up of open-air museums of ethnography, first at Cluj by Professor Romul Vuia and then in Bucharest by the sociologist Henri M. Stahl. The Bucharest Village Museum comprises now more than 200 peasant constructions and some 15,000 objects, and is one of the most important museums of its kind in the world. Similar museums have been inaugurated at Sibiu (specialized in exhibiting peasant technical installations from all over Romania), at Bran, and at Golești-



The gate is an integrant part of the architecture of the house.



Carved gate.

Argeș, and will be opened soon at Timișoara, Jassy, Rîmnicul-Vilcea, and Constanța. In this way all the Romanian historical provinces will have folk art museums.

In addition to research and preserving activities, a number of measures have been taken for encouraging and protecting folk art and folklore in the villages. With this end in view the Central House of Folk Creation has been set up 15 years ago in Bucharest, with branches in each county. It encourages talented folk artists, and secures the perpetuation of handicraft traditions by the organization of competitions, exhibitions, a.s.o. At the same time, within the framework of town and village houses of culture, amateur folk song and dance groups have been founded, shows are staged and local and national competitions organized. Professional folklore groups have also been set up. These tour both Romania and foreign countries and present shows of Romanian folk dances.

Economic measures have also been taken. Within the framework of the Central Union of Handicraft Cooperatives a special board of folk art and artistic handicraft has the task of organizing in the famous ethnographical areas folk art cooperatives for producing pottery, leather articles and embroidery on leather, wood carvings, textiles and peasant costumes, folk paintings, glassware, artistic metal objects, articles in basketwork, dolls in national costumes, toys, a.s.o. Folk art motifs were also applied on garments which enjoyed great success at international fashion shows. Shops specialized in authentic folk art objects have been opened by the Union of Artists of Romania.

As for artistic education there are special secondary schools and popular art schools where disciplines related to folk art are taught. At the Bucharest and Cluj Fine Art Institutes the students are initiated into the history and techniques of folk art. In their works many of the students draw for inspiration on the treasure store of folk art.

All these efforts have yielded good results. It can be safely stated that nowadays in Romania the material and spiritual culture of the people is thoroughly studied and its age-old cultural traditions are carefully and lovingly preserved.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Premier I. G. Maurer's Visit to Great Britain Joint Communiqué

Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Corneliu Mănescu, made an official visit to England at the invitation of Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, over November 24—29, 1969. During this visit, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Minister of Foreign Affairs were received in audience by Her Majesty the Queen. They met with representatives of political, industrial, cultural and scientific life in Great Britain.

Talks were held between Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson, participating in which were

On the Romanian side: Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vasile Pungan, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Kingdom, Nicolae Nicolae, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Minister of the Machine-Building Industry, Ștefan Ispas, Director General of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, Cornel Vladu, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Nicolae Cristescu, a counsellor of the Ministry of Finance.

Participating on the British side were Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, George Thomson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Brown, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, and Denis Seward Laskey, Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Romania.

There have also been separate talks between Secretary of State Michael Stewart and Foreign Minister Corneliu Mănescu assisted by their advisers.

During the talks the two sides proceeded to a comprehensive and useful exchange of views on the relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom, and on present-day international questions of joint interest.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding. The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction that the relations between Romania and Great Britain, based on confidence and mutual respect, were developing favourably. They particularly welcomed the growth of commercial exchanges and the intensification of economic, technological, cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries and agreed that the expansion of this cooperation was desirable.

The two sides agreed to act for concluding soon an agreement on air transport, an agreement on measurement certificates and also to examine the possibility of concluding an agreement on touristic cooperation.

The sides have established to continue efforts for the settlement of outstanding financial issues.

In their discussions on international issues the two sides reasserted their belief that a consistent promotion of normal relations among states is an essential factor

of the establishment of a climate of peace, confidence and cooperation, and that these relations should be based on the right of each people to develop according to its own will and interests, and on observance of the principles of national independence, sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The two sides have carried out a thorough analysis with respect to cooperation and security in Europe and stressed the importance of the development of economic, political, technological, scientific and cultural relations by bilateral and multilateral contacts among all the European states.

The sides reasserted their determination to contribute to the improvement of the situation in Europe in order to ensure an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation. They welcome contacts and negotiations to this end, which have started or are to start soon.

The sides agreed that a conference on European security, attended by all the states concerned, requires most careful preparation.

The two sides reasserted the particular importance they are attaching to the achievement of progress in adopting concerted measures on an international level in connection with disarmament. They consider that the implementation of such measures, adequate measures on a regional level included, with the wish to promote detente, would signify a valuable contribution to international peace.

The two sides expressed their hope that the Paris negotiations would lead to an end of the war in Vietnam, to the adoption of solutions which would ensure to the Vietnamese people its right to decide its fate by itself, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the area.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East where the continued tension endangers world peace, the two sides underlined that the U.N. Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967, provides a reasonable basis for political settlement.

They also highlighted the importance of the role the United Nations Organization is meant to play in intensifying inter-state cooperation and expressed their conviction that in order to be completely efficient, the world Organization must become truly universal.

Both sides underlined the positive role played by contacts between members of government and other personalities of the two countries in expanding Romanian-British cooperation and agreed that these contacts should be further developed.

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers invited the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to visit Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be established by diplomatic channels.

Romanian Visit by Prime Minister of Congo (Brazzaville)

Commander Alfred Raoul, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo, and Charles Assemekang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid an official visit to Romania over November 10—13, 1969, at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During their Romanian sojourn, the distinguished guests were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with whom they had a cordial talk. They also toured industrial and agricultural units, and social and cultural establishments in the Bucharest and Braşov municipalities, where they showed keen interest in the constructive endeavours and achievements of the Romanian people. The Congolese guests were met with warmth and sympathy, an expression of the feelings of friendship and esteem nurtured by the Romanian people for the Congolese people.

During the visit, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conducted talks with Commander Alfred Raoul, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo, that were attended on the Romanian side by:

Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade, Bujor Almaşan, Minister of Mining, Radu Constantinescu, Vice-Chairman of the Government Commission for economic and technical collaboration and cooperation, Gheorghe Lazăr, Deputy Minister of the Timber Industry, Alexandru Tujon, the Romanian Ambassador in Brazzaville, and Emilian Manciu, a director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

On the Congolese side the talks were attended by Charles Assemekang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ambroise Noumazalaye, Coordinator of the General Plan Commissariat, N'Diaye, Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, C. Dadet, Political and Diplomatic Adviser to the Prime Minister's Office, M. Moumounou, Plan Commissioner, P. Nzaza-Backa, a senior official of the Ministry of Mining, M. Bangui, Head of the Zootechnical and Outfit Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sébastien Bikouta, Head of the Treaties and Conventions Division of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

There was also an interview of Charles Assemekang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Congo, and Corneliu Mănescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania.

During the talks, that proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, the two Prime Ministers informed each other on the activity and concerns of the two states and peoples, analysed problems related to bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on some questions of the international situation.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation, an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and a long-term trade agreement were signed as a result of the talks.

The two sides assessed that the agreements that were concluded provided a basis for the expansion and diversification of the bilateral relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Congo, to the interest of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

With a view to creating ever more favourable conditions for the implementation of the documents that have been signed, the two Prime Ministers agreed to undertake the necessary steps for proceeding soonest to an exchange of Ambassadors with headquarters in the capitals of the two countries.

During the exchange of views on international questions, the sides declared themselves for intensified efforts with regard to maintaining and consolidating world peace, for the peaceful settlement of disputed issues. The two sides maintain that a heightened responsibility devolves at present on all the world countries, regardless

of their size, for making their contribution to the resolving of the major problems of the world today. The two sides declared that the consolidation of international peace and security necessitates that each people be ensured the sacred right to decide by itself on its own destiny and that inter-state relations be based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in the internal affairs and mutual advantage.

While pointing to their anxiety in connection with the existence of hotbeds of crisis and tension in the world that are spelling danger to the peace and security of the peoples, the two sides expressed their full solidarity with the heroic struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against the aggression of the United States of America, for freedom and national independence, and declared themselves for the cessation of the war and withdrawal of the American troops from Vietnam, so that the Vietnamese people be allowed to solve its internal affairs by itself, the country's unification included, without any outside interference.

The two heads of Government also expressed their worry over the state of tension in the Near East and declared themselves for the settlement of the conflict in the spirit of the Security Council Resolution of November 1967.

The two Prime Ministers welcomed the far-reaching changes occurring on the African continent, and asserted their full solidarity with the struggle for freedom and independence waged by the peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the assertion of their national identity, for the free development of their political, economic and social life.

The Heads of Government of the two countries resolutely condemned the policy of racial discrimination promoted by the regimes of the South African Republic and of Southern Rhodesia, and also the policy of colonial oppression in Angola and Mozambique.

The two sides highlighted the importance entailed on the economic and social progress of every state of making best use of the national material and human resources. They stressed that an important role in doing away with underdevelopment can also be played by expanded international cooperation as well as by enhancement of the support the United Nations Organization is meant to give.

Both sides declared themselves for the abolition of the bars to a normal development of international life, for an end to the arms race and the achievement of general disarmament — a major desideratum of mankind.

The two Prime Ministers stressed that for augmenting the efficiency of United Nations activity along the line of expanded international cooperation and of safeguarding world peace and security, it is absolutely necessary to restore to the People's Republic of China its legitimate rights at the U.N., to admit to this Organization other states as well, to implement the principle of U.N. universality.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the visit paid to Romania by Commander Alfred Raoul, Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo and the talks on the occasion would contribute still more to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Congo, Commander Alfred Raoul, extended to Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, an invitation to visit the Republic of Congo. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit is to be established subsequently, by diplomatic channels.

From day to day ♦ From day to day

Calls at the State Council

● Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, received Nikolai Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, on November 24.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the progress achieved on the line of Romanian-Soviet trade exchanges, and the common wish was emphasized of developing them in the future too, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace.

● Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received A. V. Basov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union in Bucharest, on November 25. The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Trade Relations

● Pursuant to negotiations held in a friendly atmosphere of full understanding, the protocol on goods exchanges and payments for 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague.

According to the new protocol's provisions, the volume of goods exchanges between the two countries will be in 1970 by 17 per cent bigger compared with the provisions of this year's protocol.

● Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, visited Moscow where he had an interview with N. Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, on November 19.

The problems tackled during the talk, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, covered the goods exchanges between Romania and the Soviet Union in connection with the forthcoming signing of the trade protocol for 1970.

During his Moscow visit, Cornel Burtică had an interview with Janusz Burakiewicz, the Foreign Trade Minister of Poland during which problems related to the goods exchanges between Romania and Poland in 1970 and in the ensuing period were discussed.

● A protocol on goods exchanges for 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Algerian Democratic People's Republic was signed in Algiers, on November 19.

The head of the Romanian delegation, Engineer Nicolae Finantu, Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, accompanied by the head of the Romanian Commercial Office in Algiers, was received by Layaki Yaker, the Algerian Minister of Trade, also on November 19. On the occasion, the Algerian Minister expressed his satisfaction at the signing of the protocol, and assessed that real conditions existed for the further development of the economic relations between Romania and Algeria.

● Following negotiations conducted in Bucharest, a protocol on mutual goods exchanges for 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union was signed on November 22.

The protocol was signed by Cornel Burtică, Minister of Foreign Trade, for Romania, and by Nikolai Patolichev, Minister of Foreign Trade, for the Soviet Union.

● Pursuant to negotiations held in Bucharest, a long-term trade agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany was initiated, as well as a protocol on goods exchanges between the two countries for 1970.

● A protocol on the list of goods for 1970 on the basis of the long-term agreement concluded between Romania and Spain for 1968—1970, was signed in Bucharest, on November 26.

● Pursuant to negotiations between the government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, negotiations that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, a protocol on goods exchanges in 1970 between the two countries was signed in Bucharest, on November 25.

Under the protocol provisions the mutual goods deliveries will reach about 218 million roubles, representing an important growth compared with both the provisions of the long-term trade agreement for 1970 and with the level reached in 1969.

In Brief

● Under a decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Dumitru Aninoiu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Austria, in place of Gheorghe Pele who was re-called to the headquarters of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

● Talks were held in Paris between George Macovescu, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania, and Hervé Alphan, Secretary General of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of France.

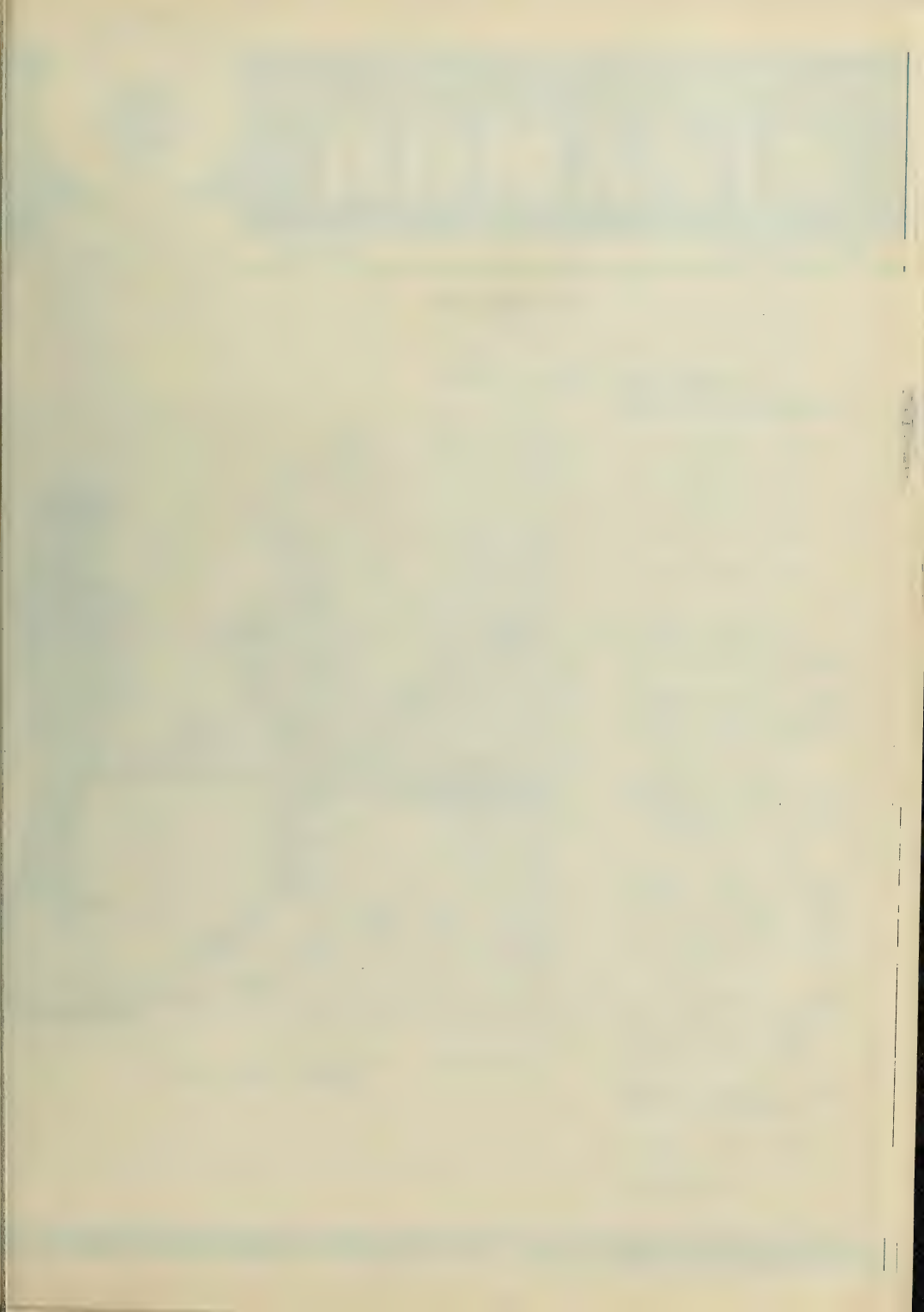
During the talks which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the present and future development stages of the bilateral relations were reviewed, and opinions exchanged on some international problems of common interest.

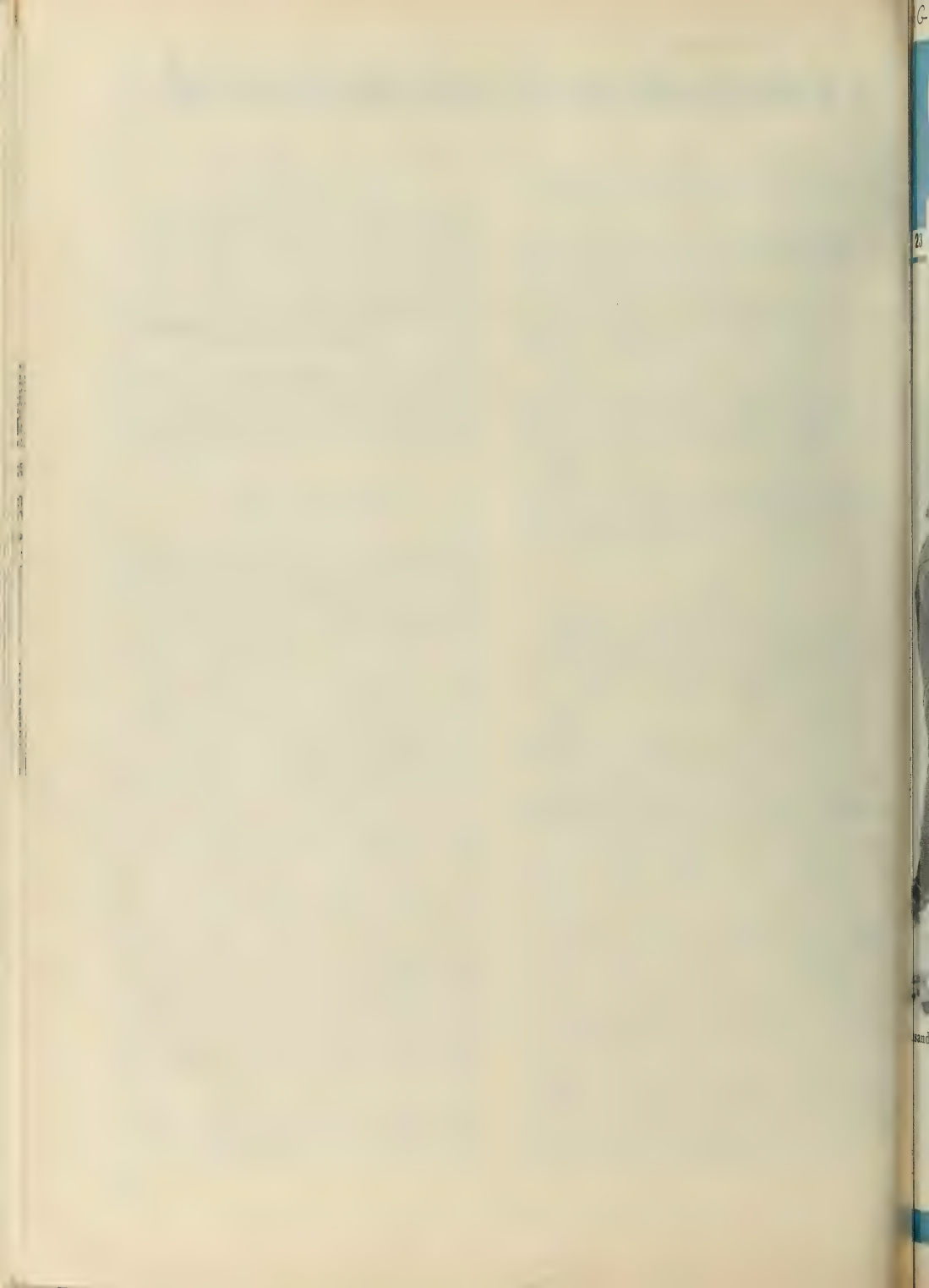
George Macovescu was received by Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. During the interview aspects were reviewed of the bilateral relations and of the present-day international situation.

● The 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Chile was attended by a delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, including Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP.

● Clarence Palmbly, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the USA, visited Romania where he had talks on the cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania, received on November 21 the delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, headed by Liubcho Arsov, the Conference Vice-Chairman, who was swapping experience in Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.







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Thousands of schoolchildren are spending unforgettable winter vacations in the snow-covered Carpathians

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COMMUNIQUE

of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party

A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party took place on December 10—13, 1969.

At the start of the proceedings, the plenum observed a minute's silence in memory of Dumitru Petrescu and Alexandru Moghioros, veteran fighters of the communist and working-class movement, front-ranking activists of our Party and State, who died during the period since the last plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting debated the draft state plan of development of the national economy and the draft state budget of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1970 — the last year of the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan. Appreciating that the provisions of the two drafts submitted to debate comply with the guidelines laid down in the Five-Year Plan, with the possibilities and necessities of the national economy, of our socialist society, and with the indications of the Tenth Party Congress concerning the high-rate development of material production, of science, education and culture, and the advancement of the living standards of the working people, the plenary meeting unanimously endorsed them and decided that they should be submitted for enactment to the current session of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The plenary meeting examined the proposals put forward by the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives with regard to higher pensions for the cooperative farmers. The plenum appreciated that the inauguration of the old-age and sickness pension system for cooperative farmers has been an important measure of social welfare. The plenum unanimously endorsed the proposals for raising the pensions for cooperative farmers by 50—80 per cent, starting January 1, 1970, with more marked rises in the pensions of cooperative members who have been working for a longer period in the agricultural production cooperative. Following the measures that have been endorsed, the funds expended for payment of pensions to the cooperative farmers will grow by nearly 390 million lei in 1970, as against 1969. Besides the amounts they are receiving from the Pensions Fund, the retired cooperative farmers will keep benefiting by social assistance granted by the cooperative as well as by the plot of land assigned to them for use, in keeping with the Agricultural Production Cooperative Statute.

The plenum expresses its conviction that the pension rises will contribute to a continuous improvement of the living conditions of the retired peasants and of their families, and will signify an important stimulatory factor in the activity of the cooperative peasantry.

The plenary meeting examined the proposals of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP concerning the establishment of commissions per problems at the Central Committee and at the local Party bodies — in keeping with the Rules adopted by the Tenth Party Congress — and endorsed a decision on the organization and functioning of these commissions. The decision of the plenary meeting stipulates the establishment of the following commissions at the CC of the RCP: the Commission for Economic Affairs, the Commission for Agricultural and Silvicultural Affairs, the Commission for Social, Health and Living Standard Issues, the Commission for Questions Related to the Development of the Social and State System, the Commission for Organizational, Party Activity and Inner Party Life Questions, the Commission for Questions Related to the Training of Cadres, Education and Science, the Commission for Ideological and Cultural-Educational Problems, the Group of Lecturers of the Central Committee, and the Commission for International Relations. Likewise, at the county, municipal and town committees of the Party, the following commissions will function: Economic Commission, Commission for Agricultural and Silvicultural Affairs, Commission for Organizational, Party Activity and Inner Party Life Questions, Commission for Propaganda, Education, Science and Culture, and the Group of Lecturers of the county, municipal or town committee of the Party. Contingent upon their specific activity, similar commissions will also be established at the other local Party bodies.

The commissions will be made up of the members of the respective Party bodies, as well as of other experienced cadres with adequate political and professional training. At the Central Committee, these commissions will be headed by secretaries or members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and at the local bodies — by secretaries or other members of the bureaux of the Party committees. The secretaries of the Central Committee and of the other Party bodies, and their sections will systematically consult with the commissions on the major measures in the domains they are con-

cerned with and will ensure the participation of the members of the commissions in all activities for their implementation.

The plenary meeting has also endorsed the decision on an improved consultation with and information of the Party active, the communists and the other working people concerning the activity of the Party and State bodies, the problems related to the home and foreign policy of the Party and Government. The plenary meeting has noted that information of and consultation with the Party active, the communists and the mass of working people with regard to the most important problems of the home and foreign policy promoted by the Party and Government, the discussions and exchanges of views in connection with the major issues of economic and social life, have increasingly developed into fundamental methods in the activity of the central and local Party bodies.

Setting out from the results recorded, the central committee has established that the principal draft decisions on a Party and State line, the major measures regarding economic, political and social-cultural activity, and the problems related to the advancement of counties, localities, enterprises and agricultural units should be extensively and in an organized and systematic manner debated with the Party active, with the members of the Party organizations and with the broad mass of working people. The decision also establishes the obligation of all Party bodies to present reports and information on their activity to the Party members, as well as the obligation of the leading cadres of the Party and State to effectively support the activity of the local bodies, assisting them directly in organizing their work and in carrying out the duties incumbent on them. The decision stipulates it a task of the members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, of the members of all Party and State bodies, of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, of the Party, State and public organization functionaries to participate in the information of communists and of the broad mass of working people, on the home and foreign policy, on the entire activity of the Party and Government. The plenum expresses its conviction that these measures will contribute to performing at an ever higher standard the Party's leading role in all compartments of social life, that they will stimulate an active and many-sided participation of the communists, of all working people, in carrying through the policy and the decisions of the Party and the State.

The plenary meeting has been informed on the unfolding of the meeting of Party and State leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the U.S.S.R., held in Moscow over December 3—4, 1969. The plenary meeting expressed its satisfaction in connection with the results of the meeting, considering that it has occasioned a useful exchange of views, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, understanding and cooperation, on problems concerning the evolution of the international relations, the political situation on our continent, the changes occurred in the policy of the F.R.G. following the formation of the new government included, the realization of security in Europe and in the world, and the defence of peace.

The plenary meeting assessed highly and approved unanimously the activity of the Romanian Party and State delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, conducted in the spirit of the foreign policy established by the Tenth Party Congress, of strengthening friendship, cooperation and unity with the socialist countries, of expanding relations with all states, regardless of social and political system, of expanding international cooperation and of active participation in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace.

The plenary meeting decided to promote comrade Dumitru Popa from the ranks of alternate members to the ranks of members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, and to elect Comrade Manea Mănescu secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The plenary meeting also decided to promote comrade Zaharia Stancu from the ranks of alternate members to the ranks of members of the Central Committee.

Speaking during the debates of the problems on the agenda were comrades Iosif Uglar, Constantin Băbălău, Alexandru Sobaru, Gheorghe Homoștean, Constantin Dăscălescu, Mihai Telescu, Aurel Baranga, Constantin Cîrțina, Petre Ionescu, Vasile Malinschi, Ștefan Boboș, Mihaela Gheorghiu, Alexandru Boabă, Aurel Duca, Gheorghe Buzdugan, Ion Gheorghe, Ion Avram, Ion Sirbu, Pavel Ștefan, Emil Bobu, Mihai Roșianu, Angelo Miculescu, Nicolae Vereș, Zaharia Stancu, Florian Dănălache, Constantin Pîrvulescu, Carol Kiraly, Ion Crăciun, Gheorghe Neula, Cornel Burtică, Nicolae Bozdog and Ioachim Moga. Likewise, in the work groups of the plenary meeting 68 comrades participated in the discussions.

At the end of the debates a speech was made by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu.

(The text of the speech was published in extenso in Supplement No. 17 of our Bulletin).

An Important Stage in the History of Contemporary Romania

The Romanian people will celebrate on December 30 the 22nd anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, a remarkable victory in its long struggle for freedom, democracy and social progress. At the same time that event meant the fulfilment of the working people's ardent hope to become the sole masters of their destiny, to fully assert their creative capacities within the ranks of the world's free peoples.

The evolution of capitalism in Romania was marked by great contradictions within the ranks of the bourgeoisie, because part of it declared itself, for industrial development, while the other, conservative part, linked its interests to those of estate owners. These contradictions within the ranks of the ruling social forces determined their leaders to bring to the helm of the country the Hohenzollern dynasty, meant to play the role of a factor of equilibrium. The monarchy was set up at a moment when problems which were vital for the country's development — above all the winning of independence and the completion of the formation of a unitary national State — had not yet been solved. Thus the monarchy was the form of state in whose framework the Romanian people solved this problem by its struggle and endeavours. But the results of this struggle were used by the ruling classes in their own interests.

On top of the social pyramid, the monarchy promoted the interests of those classes, and pursued a policy of bleeding white the country's riches and of enslaving the Romanian people. It introduced and promoted arbitrariness in state life. The many actions for suppressing the peasant risings and the working-class and revolutionary movements added up to the long succession of illegalities and wrongs perpetrated in the time of the monarchy.

From the very outset the Romanian people overtly expressed its antimonarchic stand, as this form of government was alien to it and contrary to its fundamental interests. A republican movement started in the country; it was joined by eminent personalities of political, cultural and social life and supported by broad sections of the population.



The working class, the broad mass of the people, guided by the Romanian Communist Party, have materialized the idea of republic at a higher level than that dreamt of by our

forebears, thanks to the conditions created by the act of August 23, 1944, that led to the country's liberation from under the fascist yoke and made it possible for the Romanian people to achieve full national independence.

In an inspired atmosphere, the Deputies' Assembly sanctioned, in the evening of December 30, 1947, the abolition of the monarchy and passed the law according to which Romania was proclaimed a People's Republic. The news aroused the tremendous enthusiasm of the people.

The proclamation of the Republic was a moment of the utmost importance for the progress of the people's revolution, marking the winning of the entire power by the working class, in alliance with the peasantry and the other sections of the working people, the achievement of the people's full sovereignty.

Through the Republic, the Romanian nation obtained the most democratic form of government in its entire history, a powerful instrument in the building of a new life, and resolutely entered a new historical stage — the construction of socialism.

Social life fully proved the superiority of the state structure established 22 years ago.

The achievements of the Romanian people lead to the assessment that in this short period of time the country has progressed with a whole epoch — an epoch of deep-going and fruitful changes. Holding in its own hands political power and the means of production — nationalized in the summer of 1948 — the Romanian people has had every condition for defining and directly conducting its destiny. The workers, peasants and intellectuals, the entire people have built a new life on the ruins of a bygone world. Changes of a profoundness and resonance unprecedented in the Romanian people's age-old history have come about in this period.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Romania inherited from the former regime a backward economy rendered even worse by war destructions. Persevering efforts were necessary, and these efforts were wisely guided by the recognized political force of the country — the Romanian Communist Party. After the conclusion of the process of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, under the direct guidance of the RCP, annual plans (1949—1950) had been worked out, whose implementation led to the attainment and transcending of the prewar level. The years that followed were characterized by the continued growth of industrial and farm output,

a rise in the working people's living standard, the development of science, art and culture.

The main pointers spotlighting the country's progress in 1968 as against 1950 were as follows: gross industrial output went up some 9.2 times, farm output 2.2 times; the volume of investments was 11 times greater, that of the social product nearly 5.4 greater, while the national income increased 5.2 times; there were 21 per cent more inhabitants and 125 per cent more wage and salary earners.

Thanks to the high rate of economic growth, Romania ranks among the states where development is the most dynamic. The whole industrial output of the year of 1938, for instance, is now produced in 24 days. Electric power output has risen in 1968 as against 1950, about 18 times, the output of ferrous metallurgy approx. 9.4 times, that of the machine-building and metal-working industry 20 times, chemicals 36 times. The might and capacity of the Romanian industry have been proved by the fact that with every passing year more and more high-standard goods of a growing complexity and economic efficiency are being produced.

The economic policy promoted by the Romanian State had in view, concomitantly with the concern for creating a modern powerful industry, the development of agriculture, a key branch of the national economy. The investments set aside for agriculture account for nearly 20 per cent of the total investments in the economy. The results of permanent endeavours, and of the complex measures that were taken for the improvement of the organization and management of agriculture are reflected in the output that was obtained. Average gross farm output was well-nigh 24 per cent greater in the last three years (1966—1968) than the average output obtained in the five previous years. The 12.8 million tons of cereals reaped on an average every year fully cover the consumption requirements of the population, the raw material necessities of industry and also secure availabilities for export.

The high-rate development of social production in Romania is not an aim in itself; it is but a premise for the systematic and many-sided improvement of the people's life — the supreme goal of the new social order. In 1968, national income was 4.32 times greater than in 1950 and the real wages 2.6 times. The real income of the peasantry went up three times. Starting 1967, more than one million wage earners are benefitting by wage raises one year earlier than initially planned. At present, the generalization of wage raises for all categories of wage and salary earners is under way. Pensions have increased by 40 per cent in the first three years of the Five-Year Plan.

State expenditure for social and cultural purposes has grown substantially, the volume of industrial and food products sold to the population has increased. More than 430,000 dwellings have

been built with State funds during the last ten years, as well as 827,000 privately-owned homes.

The development of the productive forces demanded, as an objective necessity, the continuous improvement of the relations of production. Lately, especially after the December 1967 National Conference of the RCP, complex measures have been taken for perfecting the activity of the whole society, improving the forms of management from the top down to every place of work, the whole activity of the Party and State being based on the principle of collective work. Socialist democracy has been developed, and conditions have been created for the wide participation of those who work, of the broad masses of people in running the State affairs. The role of mass and public organizations, of cooperative unions and unions of creative artists has been enhanced within social life. By the setting up of the Socialist Unity Front — a representative political organism — an adequate framework has been created for the active participation of the mass and public organizations, of all working people in debating and applying the measures that have been envisaged.

In the last few years a set of measures have been taken with a view to perfecting the activity of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council and the Council of Ministers. Measures for the improvement of the structure and activity of ministries are under study. All these steps aim at heightening the role of the State in conducting the entire economic activity, in developing the technical and material groundwork of socialist society, in exercising at an ever higher level its economic and organizational functions.

New prospects are opened up to the multilateral development of the country by the comprehensive programme endorsed by the Tenth Congress of the Party, a programme fully corresponding to the demands and possibilities of the new stage entered by the Romanian society in its development, to the vital interests of the people.

As is known, the fundamental aims of the programme of economic and social development of the country, mapped out by Congress, are the continuous widening and perfecting of the technical and material groundwork, the building up of a multilaterally developed society. This means, above all, the creation of a modern economy, based on a powerful industry, an advanced agriculture, the gains of the contemporary technical and scientific revolution and the high-grade utilization of the country's resources and of the whole production potential, a high productivity of social labour — all this with a view to securing the necessary conditions for the fullest possible satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of the members of society.

In the light of these fundamental aims the levels of material production have been established, as well as the tasks concerning a rise in the living standard. Consequently, during the 1971—1975 period industry will grow at an average annual rate of 8.5—9.5 per cent, and gross industrial output is envisaged to increase by 50—57 per cent as against 1970. Conditions will be provided for overall farm output to top by 28—31 per cent the average of the years 1966—1970. Centralized State investments will amount to 420,000—435,000 million lei, i.e. equal to the funds invested during the current decade. By the implementation of the investments programme new jobs will be available in the economy; thereby the number of wage and salary earners will grow by some 500,000.

Economic development will determine the growth of the national income by 7.7—8.5 per cent on an average every year. Real wages will go up by 16—20 per cent in 1975, and the incomes of the peasantry by 15—20 per cent. Under the next Five-Year Plan some half a million dwellings will be built for the population.

Securing a lasting foundation for national independence and sovereignty, economic growth also created the prerequisites for Romania's increasingly intensive participation in the world exchange of material assets. Nowadays, Romania has economic and trade relations with more than 100 countries, and the volume of her foreign trade went up 6.8 times between 1950 and 1968. The greatest share in Romania's foreign trade is held by the socialist countries, i.e. over 55 per cent in 1968. At the same time, faithful to the ideas guiding her foreign policy, Romania continuously extends her economic relations with all states, irrespective of their social systems. A growing share is held within the country's exports by machines and equipment, industrial consumer goods and chemicals.

Engaged in an intensive activity of peaceful construction, in the sphere of her foreign relations Romania is deeply interested in securing conditions of peace and cooperation both in the area she is situated in and in the whole world.

The main features of the Romanian State's foreign policy are friendship with the socialist countries, multilateral fraternal cooperation with the peoples who are building up a new social system, and the constant endeavour to strengthen the might and cohesion of the world socialist system.

Romania supports with deep sympathy and solidarity the struggle of the peoples for winning

national independence and for doing away, once and for all, with colonialism and neo-colonialism, as well as the efforts made by the young states for consolidating their sovereignty, for their independent advance on the road to progress.

Acting in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-political systems, Romania pursues a policy of expanding her relations with all the states of the world. A concrete expression of the wisdom and firmness of this policy is the extension of Romania's foreign relations. When Romania became a People's Republic she had diplomatic relations with merely 25 countries, while now the number of these countries rose to 96. The guarantee for this expansion is the fact that the foreign policy of socialist Romania is not a policy of incidental circumstances, subject to fluctuation; that in all situations and in the face of all events she is guided upon the principles that should underlie international relations; that she adopts a principled stand concerning all issues of the international situation; that she evinces realism and correctness when participating in negotiations and a spirit of patience and collaboration in seeking solutions acceptable for all sides, that she respects the obligations she has assumed.

Regarding peace as the supreme dream of mankind, the Romanian State makes great and constant efforts for contributing its share to the exclusion of war from the life of the peoples. It holds the view that fundamental conditions for safeguarding peace today are the observance of the right of each and every people to decide its destiny according to its own will, non-interference in the affairs of other states, fully equal rights among nations. The wide development of contacts between representatives of states, exchanges, negotiations, collaboration upon the principles of national independence and sovereignty, the achievement of security in Europe, where the two world wars broke out, — all these would secure detente, the elimination of hotbeds of tension, the solution of war-generating litigious issues.

The foreign activity of socialist Romania, in full concord with her domestic activity, is an expression of the vital interests of the people, which devotes its entire energy to the vast, peaceful work of building up a multilaterally developed socialist society and is imbued with a profound feeling of responsibility for the cause of peace and socialism in the world, for the fate of the whole of mankind.

● Overfulfilment of Plan in the Key Branches of Industry

Numerous Romanian factories have already implemented their production targets planned for 1969. Such results as well as those obtained in industry as a whole during the first 11 months of the year, prefigure the fulfilment of the main plan provisions concerning the growth of output.

In a number of key branches of industry, the output that has been obtained is substantially greater than the one initially planned. The mining enterprises, for instance, have fulfilled their production plans for the 11 months of the year in a proportion of 102.7 per cent. The most substantial increases have been recorded in coal mining: this year it will stand at almost 20 millions tons, as against 16.6 million tons in 1968 and 12 million tons in 1965, the year prior to the current Five-Year Plan period.

The growth of coal output is determined especially by the use of coal in the great thermo-electric power stations built in the last few years. This is also reflected in the results obtained by the electric and thermal power industry

where, too, plan provisions have been overfulfilled. Electric power supplied over and above the plan during the 11 months that have passed of the year amounts to 559 million kwh. In this way the possibility is at hand to top the output planned for the whole year, i.e. 31,000 million kwh. The high growth rate of the power industry is also shown by the fact that the output growth amounts to nearly 4,000 million kWh. as against the achievements of 1968 and to some 14,000 million kWh. over 1965.

In the iron-and-steel industry more than 100,000 tons of metal have been produced over and above plan provisions and considerable amounts of rolled goods. This creates the prerequisites for the production, this year, of the 5.5 million tons of metal envisaged in the plan, which means a growth of two million tons over the output obtained in 1965. Substantial output increases have been recorded in the machine-building, timber, light and other industries, and the plan provisions for the 11 months have been, by and large, implemented.

● Targets for the Last Year of the Five-Year Plan

The economic targets facing Romania in the next year — as shown by the provisions of the State plan submitted for discussion and approval to the Grand National Assembly — are on the line of the essential coordinates of the 1966—1970 Five-Year Plan. A comparison of the plan pointers for 1970 with

the initial targets included in the long-term plan spotlights the fact that a high rate of economic growth will be maintained next year, too, guaranteeing the implementation of the Five-Year Plan provisions.

Industrial output will grow in 1970 by 11.3 per cent, and will amount to a value of 295,000

million lei, as against 291,800 million lei, the upper limit initially envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. In consequence thereof, in the last year of the Five-Year Plan overall industrial output will be more than 75 per cent bigger than the one obtained in 1965. Such provisions are based on the increased possibilities of the economy, an outcome of the fact that in the previous years the growth rate of industry was higher than the one provided for by the Five-Year Plan.

The mining industry, the electric power, iron and steel, machine-building, chemical and building materials industries will grow next year at a higher rate than the one envisaged for industry as a whole. The 12.8 per cent growth of output in the mining industry will be obtained mainly on account of the expansion of coal mining as well as of the mining of copper, lead and zinc ores.

As for the electric power industry — whose output will total nearly 35,000 million kwh. — the trend will be continued to use, to a growing extent, the coal resources; at the same time the share of hydrocarbons in the power balance will be reduced, as the industrial processing of the latter is more efficient.

Increases ranging from 18 to 21 per cent are planned for the outputs of pig iron, steel and rolled goods; in this way conditions will be created for overfulfilling the Five-Year Plan as regards the development of the iron-and-steel industry.

Thanks to its continued high-rate growth, the machine-building industry will produce some 66 per cent of the machine and equipment necessities, as against the 61.8 per cent produced in 1969.

Following an output growth of 21 per cent planned for the next year, the chemical industry will continue to hold first place in this respect among the country's industrial branches.

A more marked development of the building materials industry is envisaged; output in this branch will grow next year by more than 13 per cent.

This growth will be determined by the steady intensification of building activity in Romania. Next year the construction of 250 important economic projects will be started. Investment funds will amount to over 67,000 million lei, topping by 3,100 million lei the provisions included in the Five-Year Plan for 1970.

The main features of the 1970 State plan will be the channelling of efforts to a greater extent towards a most judicious use, with utmost efficiency, of the production capacities, an increased labour productivity and a cut in the production outlays, thus ensuring a rise in the efficiency of the entire economic activity. As a result of the positive processes taking place within economy in the last few years, as well as of the measures to be taken with a view to raising economic efficiency, it is envisaged to obtain, next year, a growth of 10.3 per cent in the social product and of 12 per cent in the national income.

● Machine-Tools and Complex Machine-Sets

Under the current Five-Year Plan the production of metal-cutting machine-tools progressed rapidly in Romania. The particular attention paid to this sub-branch of the machine-building industry is expressed in the doubling of the number of machine-tools that are produced as well as in their steady diversification and growing technical standard.

Whereas 7,163 machine-tools were produced in 1965, at present their number reached some 13,000, to grow to about 14,500 in 1970 — the last year of the Five-Year Plan. The output growth obtained so far exceeds the initial provisions of the current long-term plan.

Romanian factories are now producing more than 100 types of machine-tools as against the

79 produced in 1965. The widening of the list of products has been achieved especially on account of the assimilation for manufacture of new machine-tools and complex sets, with constructional and functional features that meet the requirements of modern technique: programme-controlled universal lathes, turret and vertical lathes, boring and milling machines, a.s.o.

The expansion and diversification of production is a result of the enlargement and modernization of the well-known factories at Arad, Oradea, Sibiu, a.s.o., as well as of the construction of the new machine-tool and machine-set factory of Bucharest. It is in this factory that a great number of the new types of machine-tools are turned out, including 15 types of metal-

cutting machines. Among the main products of the factory there are the unitary series of vertical lathes, covering the whole range of types and sizes destined for working parts with diameters up to 3,200 mm. At the same time a new type of vertical lathe of Romanian design is being produced. The first such lathes have already been supplied to the new factory of Bals to be used for the working of monoblock railway axles and bogies. This lathe is also in demand on foreign markets and it enriches the list of high-standard machines exported by the young Bucharest factory.

An interesting product of the factory is also the file sharpening machine, awarded a gold medal at the 1969 international fair of Plovdiv. It performs the semi-automatic cutting of files with lengths between 200 and 500 mm., meeting the most exacting requirements as to fineness.

Significant for the technical capacity of the factory is the fact that it turns out machine-sets for a number of simultaneous operations. More than 200 machine-sets have been produced so far upon designs of Romanian specialists; these are meeting the specific demands of several factories and have been supplied to the tractor, lorry and motor-car factories.

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Besides meeting, to a growing extent, domestic necessities, the Romanian machine-tool factories make an outstanding contribution to expanding exports. Some one half of their products are exported, being in demand even in countries with long-standing traditions in this field, such as Belgium, Britain, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, and Switzerland.

● Concentration of Industrial Production

Romania's industrial output is this year more than 10 times bigger than the one obtained in 1950. The high-rate growth of industry achieved during the twenty years of planned economy has been accompanied by a complex process of concentration of production in large factories, equipped with high-productivity modern machines and installations.

Concentration of production has been carried out and continues to be carried out on account of the re-tooling and enlarging of the existing enterprises, as well as by the building of new, high-capacity factories. To illustrate this trend let us quote a few instances from various industrial branches. Thus, the entire industry of oil processing has been concentrated in a few high-capacity refineries. Characteristic in this respect is the building of refineries with a capacity of three million tons processed oil, such as the recently commissioned refinery of the Pitești petrochemical aggregate works. Predominant within the electric and thermal power industry are power plants of high power units, with optimum working parameters. The Craiova electric power and district-heating station, for instance, is equipped with turbines of over 300 MW each: installed power amounts to 1,000 MW. The power stations under construction in the Jiu Valley coal basin as well as at Deva will have similar amounts of installed power. As for the

iron-and-steel industry, concomitantly with the enlarging of the Hunedoara and Reșița combines, a new combine has been built at Galați. An expression of its recent expansion, the Hunedoara iron and steel works turns out at present some three million tons of steel. To illustrate the size of the Galați combine suffice it to show that already in the first stage of its construction, it will produce 2,5 million tons of steel a year, all of which turned into rolled sheet and strips. This capacity will be doubled under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

The growing concentration of production is also shown by the change in the grouping of enterprises according to the number of workers. Between 1951 and 1968 the average number of workers per industrial enterprise has doubled. As a result of the construction of new production capacities in the existing units and the building of new factories and mills, a growth in the weight of enterprises with a great number of employees is noted. Whereas in 1950 factories with up to 500 workers were predominating in Romania (73 per cent of the total), nowadays the greatest share is held by factories with far more workers. The latest statistics show that the number of factories with over 2,000 employees went up from 41 in 1950 to 186 in 1968. Significant is the fact that the number of industrial enterprises with more than 5,000 wor-

kers rose in the 1951—1968 period nearly four times.

The objective trend of concentrating production is also reflected by the change in the organizational pattern of Romanian industry, brought about by the setting up, this year, of industrial centrals. The first ten industrial centrals have been set up last spring as an experiment. Their number rose subsequently and today there are nearly 200 in all branches of industry. These large economic complexes are set up either by grouping enterprises of the same branch of activity, or by grouping units of connected branches which cooperate in the manufacture of some finished products. Bearing in mind the specialization within the machine-building industry, for instance, the central for automation and electronics has been set up: it groups 12 factories and three research and design institutes in the field of electric drive and electrotechnical installations. All factories that cooperate in the production of motor cars have been grouped in a single body set up under the Pitești works, the main unit in this sub-branch. A number of factories that cooperate in the turning out of complete installations have been united within the centrals for the production of chemical and

refinery equipment, and for the production of power, iron-and-steel and building equipment.

Following the setting up of centrals, the iron-and-steel industry is practically concentrated in four great economic units, which provide the entire output of pig iron, steel, rolled goods, pipes and wires.

Besides specialization and economic links between branches, the geographical position was also borne in mind when setting up centrals. Thus, units with different specialization but achieving together a certain integration of production have been grouped in the same central. It was in this way that was set up the Borzești petrochemical group, comprising a refinery, a rubber combine and a chemical works, all located in the same industrial area. They have close cooperation relations, the chemical works processing the raw materials supplied by the refinery.

Although the industrial centrals have only recently started their activity, it has been assessed that they meet the objective demand of concentrating and specializing production, and create the necessary prerequisites for improving the management and planning of the national economy.

Semicentenary of the Cluj National Theatre and Romanian Opera

A cultural and artistic centre, whose multi-lateral activities rank it second in the country after the capital city, Cluj celebrated recently a great holiday of Romanian art: the 50th anniversary of the opening of its National Theatre and Romanian Opera. Besides these venerable institutions and the "Gheorghe Dima" conservatoire of the same age, since the country's liberation a Hungarian-language theatre and opera are functioning at Cluj as State institutions, as well as a philharmonic orchestra, regarded as one of the best in Romania. There is also a secondary music school, and the Union of Composers has a branch in that city.

Within the context of the rich artistic life throbbing around these institutions, for a couple of days Cluj was the venue of jubilee events that took place in the presence of State officials and of cultural and artistic personalities invited from all over the country.

The foundation of the Cluj National Theatre and Romanian Opera was the outcome of the passionate efforts made along many years by great scholars and patriots, illustrious representatives of progressive Romanian culture. During the 50 years of their existence, the Cluj National Theatre and Romanian Opera have campaigned for the bright humanistic ideals, brilliantly illustrating the creative virtues of the people, its aspirations for beauty and culture.

The two institutions have made a valuable contribution to cultivating society's new ideals, love of the homeland, friendship between Romanian, Magyar, German and other working people, to strengthening their fraternal links in the joint work for the progress and prosperity of socialist Romania. Many generations of artists enthusiastically dedicated themselves to raising the prestige of those two art institutions, giving life, with perfect artistic skill, to masterpieces of national and world drama, which aroused a deep response in the hearts of audiences.

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In the main cultural centres of Transylvania, the traditions of theatrical and musical movements date back to the mid-18th century. The

"First Theatrical Society of Transylvania" came into being in 1869 at Cluj, and in the decades that followed the Transylvanian towns were toured by troupes come from Bucharest, whose leading actors were M. Pascaly, Matei Millo, Vlădescu and Fanny Tardini, and one of the prompters was the future great poet, Mihail Eminescu. The emergence of the first literary and artistic associations, the founding of musical organisations in towns and the contribution of the ASTRA society to the assertion of talents and of Romanian spirituality created a climate favouring the subsequent setting up of the Conservatoire, the National Theatre and the Romanian Opera. This became possible following the historical act of Transylvania's union with Romania, an event that marked the beginnings of a new economic, political, social and cultural life in the provinces beyond the Carpathians.

Starting with its first season, inaugurated on December 2, 1919, with the performance of Vasile Alecsandri's play *Ovid*, and until the temporary interruption of its activity on the eve of and during the war, the Cluj National Theatre played a particularly important role in Romanian cultural life. Now, when a review is made of the 50 seasons of the Cluj National Theatre, the name of its founder and first director, the actor and playwright Zaharia Birsan, should be evoked as well as the names of other personalities who came after him: Lucian Blaga, Victor Eftimiu, Mihail Sorbul and Ion Marin Sadoveanu. A brilliant pleiad of actors came to the fore in this theatre, headed by the dean of the Romanian stage, People's Artist Ștefan Braborescu. Actors, such as Olimpia Birsan, C. Neamtu-Ottonel, George Calboreanu, C. Ionescu-Ghibericon, S. Mihăilescu-Brăila, handed over the torch of artistic mastery to successive generations of gifted actors, down to the young generation of today, including in its ranks Silvia Popovici, Silvia Ghelan, A. Giurumia, G. Mottoiu and many others.

In the course of its activity, the Cluj National Theatre has made an outstanding contribution to encouraging national dramaturgy and to staging valuable works belonging to classical Romanian and world drama. In conditions of the

blossoming of Romania's spiritual life in the last quarter of a century, the theatre has considerably intensified its activity. From the 210 plays staged in this period, 83 were works of Romanian authors, some of which had their first performance at Cluj. Well-nigh 300 shows are staged by the Cluj National Theatre every year, both on its own premises and in tours, before audiences amounting to 160,000. Recently the theatre participated in the international theatre festivals of Arezzo and Firenze and enjoyed great success.

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The main merit in founding at Cluj the first permanent opera house in Romania belongs to the composer Tiberiu Brediceanu, an outstanding personality of Transylvanian musical life, and to the stage manager Constantin Pavel. They were soon joined by the great singer and pedagogue Dimitrie Popovici-Bayreuth, who played an important role in the consolidation of that institution. In the annals of the Cluj Opera House pride of place is held by the pioneers of this musical stage, singers Elena Roman, Mimi Nestorescu, Traian Grozăvescu, Lya Pop, Emil Marinescu, Ana Roja Vasiliu, Lya Hubic, Stela Simonetti, conductors Jean Bobescu, Eugen Lazăr, Leontin Anca and others.

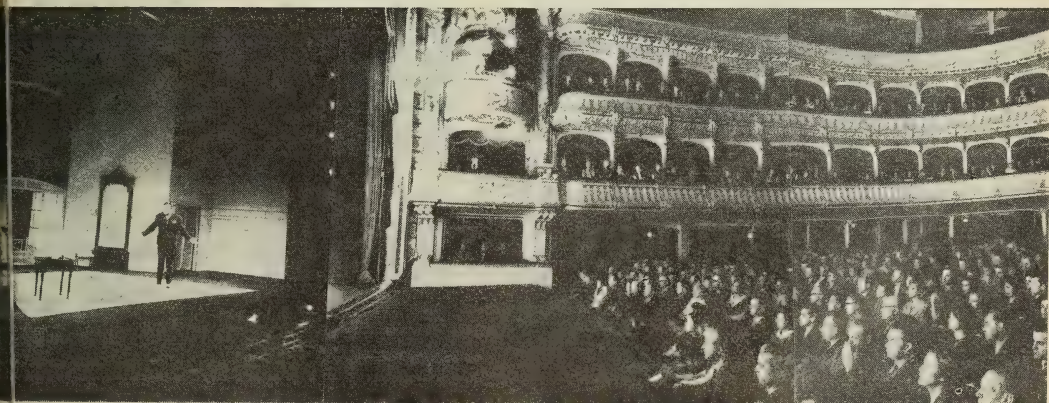
Since its very inception, the Romanian Opera of Cluj has regarded the promotion of autochthonous creation as a task of honour. Among the over 100 musical works in its permanent repertoire more than 40 are Romanian compositions.

Valuable works by Sabin Drăgoi, Paul Constantinescu, Marțian Negrea, Ion Nona Oitescu, Constantin Bobescu, Alexandru Zirra and Tudor Jarda had their premiere at Cluj.

Many famous foreign singers were the guests of the Cluj opera, among them Sigismund Zaleski, P. Raiceff, John Sullivan, Yovita Fuentes, Alfred Picaver and Arturo Tamburini. After Romania's liberation, many young talents, today highly appreciated in the greatest musical centres of the world, made their debut at Cluj. Such singers are Ion Pisso, Ion Buzea, David Ohanesian, Lucia Stănescu. Worthy of mention is the fact that the Hungarian-language opera, opened in 1948, has some 100 operas and ballets in its repertoire, one third of which are works of Romanian composers.

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The jubilee meeting held in common by the National Theatre and the Opera and a documentary exhibition devoted to the activity of the two institutions along fifty years inaugurated a series of events dedicated to this holiday of Romanian art. The first festive show was the premiere of the historical drama *Passion Week*, with which the writer Paul Anghel made his debut as a playwright. In the days that followed, *Caligula* by Albert Camus and the masterpiece of the Romanian classical writer I. L. Caragiale, *The Lost Letter*, were performed, the latter by the actors of the Bucharest National Theatre as a homage paid to the event.



Interior view of the Cluj National Theatre

The Cluj Opera has chosen for its jubilee performance *Aida* by Verdi. It was this opera that 50 years ago inaugurated the first season of that theatre. The cast of the revival in new settings included leading singers of the Bucharest Opera, such as Ludovic Spiess, who in the last few years was enthusiastically hailed by audiences in famous opera houses abroad in the part of Radames. The second festive show was the opera *Michelangelo*, by the Romanian composer Alfred Mendelsohn.

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On the eve of the common jubilee of the two Romanian stages, the "Gheorghe Dima" conservatoire of Cluj also celebrated its 50th anniversary. The setting up of a higher musical school in Transylvania was a natural desideratum of those who worked for the creation of a Romanian theatre and opera, as it was on the conservatoire that devolved the task of training singers and instrumentalists for the opera and concert halls. Among the initiators of the Con-

servatoire was the same enthusiastic musician Tiberiu Brediceanu, while its organizer was composer Gheorghe Dima.

In the inter-war period the Cluj Conservatoire trained a whole batch of well-known musicians, such as Sabin Drăgoi, Eugen Căteanu, Max Eisencovitz, Iuliu Mureșeanu, Sigismund Toduță, Nicolae Ursu, Zeno Vancea, some of whom became teachers. Their endeavours were continued by the following generations of teachers, composers performing artists and musicologists, including such names as Liviu Comes, Tudor Jarda, Cornel Tăranu, Romeo Ghircoiașiu, Erwin Junger, Ilie Balea — today leading musicians, holders of national and international prizes and distinctions.

After its 50 years of activity, the Cluj Conservatoire is even more closely linked to artistic life throughout the country and is determined to contribute in the future, too, to ceaselessly raising the level of the Romanian musical school put in the service of the country's social and cultural progress.

Winter Sports in the Carpathians

In winter, when snowfall is heavy, the Bucharest North Railway Station looks at weekends like a picture postcard showing an Alpine resort. Yet there are no mountains to be found in the capital city. To reach them you have to travel some two hours by train. That is why noisy crowds of young and not so young people, with skis on their shoulders and dressed accordingly, fill the railway cars every week.

It goes without saying that winter sports are not a privilege of the Bucharesters. They are practised throughout the country and have acquired a mass character.

The possibilities they offer for practising winter sports turn the Romanian Carpathians into an extension of the Alps.

It is a matter of common knowledge that alpinism was born in the 18th century, when the Mont Blanc was for the first time ascended. According to shepherds who lived in those parts the first climber in the Carpathian Bucegi massif was the Frenchman Vaillant in 1839. He published in Paris three well-documented volumes on Romania in which one of the most important chapters dealt with mountaineering. After Vaillant, the famous British alpinist, Leslie Stephen, the conqueror of the Alps, ascended in 1866 the Bucegi massif and the Ceahlău peak. Climbing in the Carpathians soon became a favourite pastime of Romanian hikers. Pioneers in this field were a few teachers and students.

In the course of time Romanian ski champions and daring alpinists toured in winter the Retezat, Făgăraş, and Bucegi massifs, covering no less than 80—100 km. These are achievements that preceded the outstanding performances obtained by three Romanian alpinists, who in 1957 climbed the Mont Blanc and by other two alpinists, husband and wife, who succeeded in 1961 in climbing over one of the highest peaks of Pamir, the 7134 m. high Lenin peak.

But let us return to the Carpathians.

THE RODNA MOUNTAINS UNDER SNOW

The eastern branch of the Carpathians comprises the Rodna massif, whose highest mount is Pietrosul (2305 m). In the glacial epoch the height of the massif favoured the formation, particularly on the northern slope, of numerous glaciers, which biting off the rock turned the mountain into a sharp ridge of an Alpine type. Along the millenniums thick strata of ice slid down to the valleys and dug immense hollows. The 67 glacial lakes existing in this massif are particularly attractive, having a charm of their own.

The climate — it is colder than in other massifs and the snow lasts longer — renders these parts very suitable for winter sports.

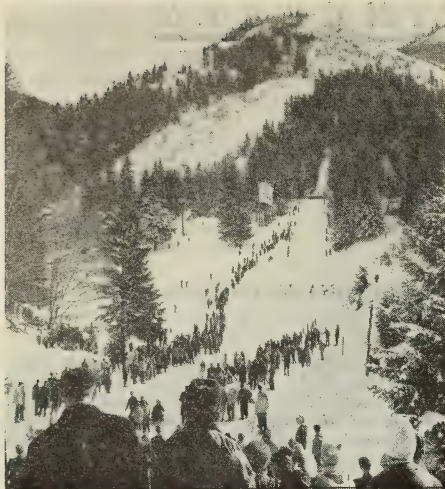
The crossing of the ridge of the Rodna mountains, which is 40 km. long, is not an easy job. It lasts some four days and in the list of Alpine climbing difficulty standards it is entered under 3B. This route is recommended only to experienced and resistant mountain climbers.

The vast glacial hollows sheltered by the high rock walls, the steep and more gentle slopes forming ski tracks of which both the experienced skier and the beginner may choose the one that suits him best, the grounds favouring competitions — all these have turned this massif into a favourite with winter sports fans.

At Borşa there is a great sports complex. From here the Pietrosul peak can be reached. It is also from here that starts the road to Fintina, a sports centre of the Eastern Carpathians. The facilities for competitions include an excellent ski track, of some 3 km. and with 800 m. level difference, for downhill race, and a ski jump. There is also a track for giant slalom ending in the vicinity of the modern hotel built this year. The special slalom tracks change their place according to the thickness and quality of the snow.

In this region of an admirable picturesque beginners in skiing find a number of gentle slopes.

Not far from Fintina a smart chalet is available for skiers who want to explore the surroundings.



Ski runs on Mount Postăvarul

Descending from Borșa towards the south-west we come across Borsec, one of the finest mountain resorts, and soon reach Toplița, another health resort with many mineral water springs. As this place is the coldest spot in Romania, a skating rink has been built here for speed races. People going in for this sport find here excellent facilities amid a wonderful alpine landscape.

BACK TO THE BUCEGI

Poiana Brașov, Predeal, Buzteni and Sinaia are mountain resorts whose names are well known to tourists all over the world.

Poiana Brașov (1021 m.) is known as the main winter sports resort of Romania. Mount Postăvarul (1807 m.) is endowed with ski runs, ski jumps, a bobsleigh track, and a cableway.

The Poiana Cup, a most important ski competition, will be held here on February 21 and 22, 1970. Skiers from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will vie with each other for that cup.

A modern artificial skating rink built recently add up to the facilities made available to winter sports fans.

A competition for children named the Silver Sledge will be held soon at Poiana Brașov. Thousands of children will compete here during the winter vacations.

Predeal and Buzteni are meeting places of Bucharesters on Sundays. An important place in the history of Romanian skiing is held by Predeal with its many ski runs and a recently built cableway and ski-lift. Many Romanian sports performances are linked to Predeal. Besides ski runs, Sinaia also boasts of a bobsleigh track. Within the framework of the Cup of Sinaia, a competition will be held between February 8 and 15, 1970. Alongside of Romanians, sportsmen of Austria, Switzerland, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany will participate in the competition. The Romanian teams and young hopes, among whom the well-known sportsmen I. Panțuru, I. Niculescu, D. Panaiteșcu, I. Pușcas and N. Neagoe, are already assiduously training on the track of Piatra Arsă.



Each massif had a number of peaks unexplored for a long time. The most difficult ascent in the Romanian Carpathians was, however, that of the Fisura Albastră (Blue Cleave) in the Bucegi mountains. Seen from the Buzteni railway station, this peak looks like a black groove carved in the rock. The conquest of this route, started in 1945, required 44 climbs, 100 days, and 23 nights spent of the walls, as well as seven years of attempts and hopes. It was only in 1952 that the first victory over this mount was won. The second time it was climbed in 1955.

Alpine premières take place also in the redoubtable Făgăraș mountains. The Făgăraș mountains are the main massif of the Romanian Carpathians on account of their height and Al-



A sunny winter day in the Carpathians

pine character. The peaks in this massif have the most varied forms: towers, arrows, a.s.o. and often exceed 2,500 m. The variety of forms is due to the action of glaciers. The highest peak, Negoiul (2,530 m.), reveals a profile resembling the dents of a huge saw bathed in the flaming rays of the setting sun. The majestic appearance of the peaks in the Făgăraş mountain is also enhanced by the glacier formations. Some glaciers of yore became lakes, the sources of tumultuous mountain torrents. In the last few years winter sports have begun to gain scope in these mountains, too, thanks to the construction of comfortable chalets.

The picturesque Apuseni Mountains (Western Carpathians) also take their share in playing host to tourists in winter. Besides famous caves and old settlements hidden among the heights with inhabitants preserving the traditional Romanian customs and dresses, a few winter resorts are developing, such as Stina de Vale and Semenic. Here, too, recent facilities make it possible to practise winter sports and first of all the most popular and wide-spread of them, skiing.

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Obviously, not everybody visiting these places in winter is keen on sports. Many guests prefer to spend their vacations in the cold season, attracted by the beauty of the snow-clad landscapes. The hotels, villas, chalets, restaurants and night clubs witness in all mountain resorts a great affluence in winter, too, while to spend New Year's Eve in the fairy-like setting of the mountains is a temptation too strong to be resisted.

SKATING

It would be wrong to attribute the privilege of winter sports to the mountains alone. There are many places with hills in the surroundings where skiing is a most popular sport, while skating rinks are to be found in every town.



In the Rodna mountains

In March 1970 Romania will be the venue of the ice hockey world championship of group B. and C.

Group B will compete on the "23 August" indoor skating rink of Bucharest.

As for group C, it will take place at Galaţi, the city on the bank of the Danube, where optimum conditions were at hand for the building of a great skating rink.

One of the most important industrial centres of the country on account of its large iron-and-steel works, Galaţi becomes in this way also a place suited for important international sports competitions.

● Studies on the Urban Landscape of Romania . . .

The rapid economic, social and cultural development of Romania is strikingly reflected in the changes that keep coming about in the urban landscape. That is the reason why a great number of interesting studies are devoted to this domain.

One of the latest studies point to the evolution of towns and spotlight the role played by the different sectors of activity in this evolution.

The greatest weight of the population is held today by the inhabitants of middle-sized towns (26.21 per cent) and by those of great towns. (21.1 per cent).

New industrial branches have made their appearance within the economic pattern of towns and in the overwhelming majority of urban centres a redistribution of the main industrial branches has taken place.

There are industrial branches that are present in all towns. Indeed, it would be hard to find nowadays a town in Romania without a certain activity in the fields of the textile, ready-made clothing and the food industries, of the local or cooperative industry. However, decisive in the life of the towns are, as a rule, the branches of the heavy industry.

Under these conditions, the number of traditional towns, local administrative and trading centres, keeps decreasing in favour of the other two forms of urban settlements — expressions of the dynamism of modern towns — urban agglomerations and urban microregions.

In the first form of urban settlement, the vital element is represented by the new industrial districts that are developing concomitantly with the respective town. Such is the case with Pitești, Brașov, Jassy, Turnu Severin and others.

As for the second form, there are today in Romania microregions — consisting of great and small towns and rural settlements — with a specialized, predominantly industrial economy, such as for instance the Jiu Valley (coalfield), Hunedoara (iron-and-steel centre), the Trotuș Valley (chemical industry), or with a complex economic make-up, such as the Prahova Valley (oil mining and heavy industry), Galați-Brăila (heavy industry, shipyards, light industry). Most of these urban microregions, which are in the full swing of development, are resuming, on larger areas, nearly all the essential functions of life, from production to modern consumption, and are unitary, distinct urban organisms.

The above are but a few of the new elements resulting from the ascending process of urbanization.

It goes without saying that the most striking changes in the country's landscape are brought about by the high rate of construction work going on in all towns. The compositional urbanistic elements grafted on the natural background lend to the towns a new personality.

● . . . and on the Electrification of Villages

An essential factor of economic and cultural growth in the villages is doubtlessly electrification. The Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party set the task

to electrify, by the end of 1970, more than 80 per cent of the villages.

Up to the beginning of this year well-nigh 10,000 villages (some 70 per cent) have been electrified. Of these some 9,000 have been connected to the national power grid and several hundreds have been equipped with generating sets of their own.

Consequently, in order to implement the provisions of the Ninth RCP Congress a number of 875 villages should be electrified during 1970.

Following the new administrative and territorial organization of the country, there are today 13,149 villages in Romania instead of the 15,000 existing in 1966.

● The Fifth "George Enescu" International Contest

The Fifth "George Enescu" International Contest and Festival will be held in Bucharest over September 5—20, 1970. A tribute paid to the memory of the great Romanian musician, this artistic event that has become traditional, has won, since its very first edition, high prestige all over the world.

This contest and festival, organized every three years in Romania, means doubtlessly more than an expression of profound respect for George Enescu. It acquires the significance of a cultural phenomenon that highlights the place held by Enescu's work in the treasure store of contemporary music.

The Fifth "George Enescu" International Contest is open to young performing artists from all the world, who on December 31, 1970, will not have exceeded the age of 33. The contest will include the following sections: violin, piano, and singing (women and men). The first two stages of the contest will be eliminatory. In the last stage the piano and violin players will be accompanied by orchestra and the singers by piano.

The following prizes and mentions will be awarded: first prize — 30,000 lei and a gold medal; second prize — 25,000 lei and a silver medal; third prize — 20,000 lei and a bronze medal; fourth prize — 15,000 lei; at the same time three mentions of 7,000 lei each will be awarded.

For the best interpretation of works by Romanian composers in the second and third stages of the contest the Union of Composers of the Socialist Republic of Romania will award the following distinctions: for the second stage two distinctions of 5,000 lei each for violin, piano and singing, while for the third stage one distinction of 10,000 lei for each section.

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The path opened up by George Enescu in musical creation, the art of performing, musical teaching and compositional technique is subject to lively discussions in many countries.

To enabling a more thorough discussion of this problem, concomitantly with the contest, i.e. on September 12, 13, 14, 1970, the Second "George Enescu" International Symposium of Musicology will be held. The following themes are suggested: The Values and Trends of Romanian Music in the Context of the Evolution of Contemporary Music; The Mode of Integration of Folklore in the Musical Creation of the 20th Century; George Enescu — Composer, Performer and Pedagogue (contributions of a theoretical and documentary nature).

The papers to be read at the symposium will have to be written in one of the following languages: Romanian, English, French, Russian, German or Spanish. They may be accompanied by musical illustrations. The papers read and the summaries of the debates will be published in a volume.

• A Romanian Work on "Prehistory of the Modern Rocket. The Sibiu Manuscript, 1400—1569"

An interesting volume by Doru Todericiu, entitled *Prehistory of the Modern Rocket. The Sibiu Manuscript, 1400—1569* was brought out recently by the Publishing House of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

It is the merit of the author to have succeeded in exploring the manuscript of Conrad Hess of Sibiu (entered under *Miscellanea 37*) concerning the history of technique and in correlating it to the present-day problems of rocket building.

The manuscript consists of three parts with valuable references to some scientific and military problems of the 15th—16th centuries. The most significant is part three, written by Conrad Hess with an outstanding accuracy. It deals with ballistics and pyrotechnics and includes a design for the construction of various types of rockets and for the launching of multistaged rockets. The work of Conrad Hess, who settled at Sibiu in 1529, proves that he was the forerunner of modern rocket building. The Sibiu manuscript was in the meantime examined by scientific circles abroad on the occasion of the congresses held at Braunschweig in 1964, at Madrid in 1966 and at Nuremberg (1967).

Doru Todericiu proves the fact that some rocket designers such as F. Perger (1557), Schmidlap (1591) or K. Semienowicz (1651) knew of Conrad Hess' work, of which they took over whole chapters in order to explain their designs.

The interesting book is suggestively illustrated by drawings and reproductions.

• A 5000 Year Old Aurochs' Head

Excavator operators from a great Oltenian draining site unearthed an interesting relic of the animal world that existed on Romania's territory several thousand years ago. It is a huge aurochs' head, found near the Lechința de Mureș village and weighing almost 100 kg. It is supposed that the "trophy" belonged to an animal that weighed more than one ton and lived some 5000 years ago.

The aurochs was an animal that lived in the Carpathian massif up to the early 18th century. It was mentioned by Dimitrie Cantemir, the reputed 18th-century Romanian scholar. History tells that an aurochs' head was the emblem of the first Moldavian prince, Dragoș.

Another archaeological find was brought to light in the same village. In the garden of a farmer a silver

coin treasure has been found. The over 3,000 coins are small mediaeval dinars, dating from the first half of the 16th century. The new finds will enrich the collections of the museum to be opened in the village of Iernut.

• Romanian Contributions to the History of the Motor Car

The motor vehicle industry was born in Romania in 1955, when the first SB-101 lorry, required for the great building sites of the country, was produced. It is known that the first Romanian-made Dacia 1100 cars made their appearance on the Romanian highroads on August 23, 1968. The elegant and practical Romanian motor car ARO, produced according to the latest technique, was presented to the visitors of the "Romania 1969" Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

These achievements were preceded by a great number of Romanian contributions, that hold a place of prestige in the history of automobile.

In the summer of 1880, the Romanian graduate engineer Dumitru Uăseșcu, then in France, appeared in the streets of Paris in a steam-driven car, designed and built by himself. The newspapers of the time dwelt at large on this event and the car was considered the "most perfected carriage-automobile".

Traian Ūia, the great Romanian inventor, one of the pioneers of world aviation, resumed the idea of the steam-driven car, and added to it new elements, which he tested also in France. Henri Coandă, the father of the jet plane, built in 1911 the first aerodynamic motor vehicle in the world.

Twelve years later, another Romanian, Professor Engineer Aurel Persu sustained theoretically and in practice the idea of a car of an oblong form, like a falling drop of water. He built an automobile patented in Germany and covered in it the then enormous distance of 100,000 km. In a paper read at the Romanian Academy, Persu expounded other daring ideas as well, which were subsequently used by motor vehicle builders. One of those ideas referred to the placing of the engine at the rear of the car.

Forty-four years ago George Constantinescu, the Romanian scientist who discovered sonicity, devised a sonic mechanical converter, which solved one of the most pressing problems: the automatic gear changing. Presented in 1926 at a Paris exhibition, the invention enjoyed great success.

It is interesting to add to these facts a few data on Romanian motoring sports. Its debut was made by George Valentin Bibescu in 1901 when he drove from Geneva to Bucharest. The same Bibescu, accompanied by Leon Leonida, Mihai Ferechide, the authoress Martha Bibescu and the French writer Claude Anet drove from Galați to Isfahan, the then capital city of Persia. This was considered the first intercontinental trip in the world made by motorists.

Starting 1906 Romanian motorists actively and successfully participated in international races.

The present-day growth of motorvehicle production in Romania and the rapid increase of the motor vehicle fleet are smoothing the way for new performances in the field of car races and motoring which will be added to the former successes.

From day to day ♦ From day to day

● Pursuant to negotiations conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, a protocol on goods exchanges and payments in 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Bucharest, on November 25. It envisages a 7-per cent increase in goods exchanges compared with 1969, and a 36-per cent growth over provisions of the long-term agreement in force between the two countries.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Soltan Sanandaji, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran in Bucharest, at his request, on November 28.

The talk on the occasion proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

● Gheorghe Iason, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Ghana, presented his credentials to the Head of State Brigade-General A. A. Afrifa, President of the Presidential Commission.

● The protocols on goods exchanges and on technological and scientific cooperation in 1970 between the Home Trade Ministries of Romania and Bulgaria were signed in Bucharest, on December 3.

According to provisions, the direct exchanges of goods will grow next year by about 20 per cent compared with this year. The technological and scientific cooperation between the two ministries will include exchanges of experience in the matter of the populations' demands of consumer goods, the organizational structure of the trading network and of relevant constructions. The mutual organization in Bucharest and Sofia of consumer goods fairs is also envisaged for 1970.

● A Party and State delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, led by Hoang Van Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the

Working People's Party of Vietnam, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Vietnam Democratic Republic, who had attended celebrations, in Tirana, of the 25th anniversary of Albania's liberation, paid a visit to Bucharest at the invitation of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

● The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Japan, Iosif Gheorghiu, presented his letters of credence to Emperor Hirohito of Japan, on December 5.

● A documentary exhibition "Mahatma Gandhi — His Life and Message" opened at the Athenaeum of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Bucharest, under the auspices of the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO.

● Under a decree of the State Council, Iasob Ionașcu was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Malta, with headquarters in Rome.

● A protocol on goods exchanges and payments in 1970 between Romania and Cuba was signed in Havana. It envisages an important increase of exchanges, compared with 1969.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Ferenc Martin who presented his letters of credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania, on December 10.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jonkheer Dirk van Eysinga, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on relinquishing

diplomatic activity because of family reasons.

During the discussion, that preceded in a cordial atmosphere, the Romanian Premier assessed the contribution made by the Dutch Ambassador to the development of Romanian-Dutch cooperation.

● Talks were held at the CC of the RCP, on December 10, between Paul Niculescu-Mizil, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Venelin Kotev, Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, who paid a friendship visit to Romania.

● A meeting marking the 21st anniversary of the proclamation by the U.N. General Assembly of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" was held in Bucharest, at the headquarters of the Romanian Association of International Law and International Relations.

● Dumitru Aninoiu, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Vienna, presented his credentials to President Franz Jonas of Austria, on December 11.

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Denis Seward Laskey, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Bucharest, at the latter's request, on December 11.

● A cooperation plan between the Ministry of Health of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the Ministry of Health of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1969—1970, has been signed in Bucharest.

● Zygfryd Wolniak, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, visited Bucharest at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania.



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Night view of Bucharest on New Year's Eve

ALVAMDA

THE ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY
AGERPRES

*Wishes you Peace and Prosperity
in 1970*

The State Plan of the National Economy and the State Budget for 1970

The plenum of the present session of the Grand National Assembly, opened on November 18, resumed its proceedings on December 17, after a brief interruption during which the draft bills on the Agenda were examined by the commissions.

The plenum debated two draft bills of major importance: the draft State plan of the national economy and the draft State budget for 1970. These drafts include the targets of the Romanian economy in the last year of the

current Five-Year Plan which is called to prepare the multilateral development of Romanian society in the forthcoming five years.

As has been stressed during the discussions, the provisions of the 1970 plan and budget are based on the achievements obtained so far. These achievements as well as the provisions for next year are a guarantee for the fulfilment, and even overfulfilment in some key branches, of the targets established for the whole Five-Year Plan period.

A BRIEF BALANCE-SHEET OF THE YEAR 1969

The year 1969 boasts of remarkable achievements in all fields of activity. Preliminary data show that industrial output will amount to 265,000 million lei, topping by some 26,000 million lei the output obtained in 1968, i.e. an increase of 10.7 per cent.

In industry as a whole labour productivity has risen 5.3 per cent, and savings deriving from the cutting of production costs have reached almost 3,000 million lei.

In agriculture, despite of unfavourable climatic conditions, the outputs obtained at the main crops cover the needs of economy, and the consumption requirements of the population as regards the basic foodstuffs.

The money incomes of the population have grown in 1969 by 6.7 per cent over the previous year, new social and cultural projects have been commissioned, and remarkable results have been obtained in housing construction and in public utility work in towns.

Romania's economy has witnessed high growth rates as to the development and modernization of the productive forces; new factories and mills have been built at a high technical level, new products are being manufactured and technological processes used.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE 1970 ECONOMIC PLAN

Industry

The 1970 plan — stressed in his exposé by Maxim Berghianu, Chairman of the State Planning Committee — ensures an equilibrium in the fields of material production, finances and the foreign currency balance. It is based on the even unfolding of activity and on the substantial growth of economic efficiency in all branches.

Industrial output will reach 295,000 million lei, topping by 30,000 million lei, i.e. 11.3 per cent, the preliminary achievements of 1969. Output increases are to be expected in all industrial branches and at all basic products, and high growth rates will be maintained, particularly in the chemical and machine-building industries.

Electric power output will reach 35,000 million kwh; coal output will top by 3.7 million tons the 1969 achievements; oil output will stand at 13.3 million tons, while that of methane gas at 18,800 million cu.m.

On the line of the development of national resources, the draft plan provides for a substantial growth over 1969 of the outputs of

copper, lead and zinc, for the intensification of work for the opening of nonferrous ore mines, for the modernization of the ore mining and dressing methods.

Steel output will attain 6.5 million tons, in this way overfulfilling the task traced by the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. A main target will be that of commissioning, ahead of schedule, the hot-rolling mill for strips and for electrotechnical sheet and the tinning and zinc coating plant at the Galați iron-and-steel combine, as they will make it possible to enrich the range of highly-processed products.

The output of the machine-building industry will go up next year by 13.8 per cent. Next year will start the serial manufacture of more than 80 new, highly important products and groups of products. The main share will be held by machine-tools, equipment for the building industry, products of fine mechanics and of the electrical engineering industry. At the same time the first modern electronic computers will be turned out, as well as devices based on semiconductors, and a new type of drilling rig, while complex technological equipment needed by the chemical industry and other branches will be assimilated for production.

Present-day tasks also include the stepping up of the use of imported licences, a more rapid integration of production based on such licences, as well as research work with a view to their permanent perfecting.

Of great importance for the future growth of the machine-building industry is the trend to concentrate, specialize and streamline the enterprises in this branch.

The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, the industrial centrals and the research and designing institutes will draw up, together with the Foreign Trade Ministry, a list of products which, manufactured upon Romanian design while using the gains of world technique, should be highly competitive and help extending cooperation with the socialist countries and with firms in other countries.

Chemistry will continue to remain the most dynamic branch in 1970 as well; it will grow at a rate of 21.4 per cent. More than 40 per cent of this growth will be obtained by the commissioning of the Pitești and Râmnicu Vâlcea petrochemical combines and of the new production capacities for man-made yarn and fibres.

An important target in the field of chemistry is a most expeditious use of the results obtained by Romanian researchers — valuable cadres with a rich experience — who have at their disposal laboratories equipped with modern apparatus.

The output of the building materials industry will witness a remarkable growth, especially as concerns asbestos cement plates and tubes, window panes and concrete prefabs.

The Ministry of the Light Industry will increase the output of consumer goods by 3,000 million lei; substantial increases are envisaged in the output of fabrics, knitwear, footwear and glassware. At the same time the food industry will see a growth of some 9 per cent over 1969.

Agriculture

The efforts made for developing and modernizing the technical and material groundwork of agriculture, the extension of double crops to more than one million hectares, the change in the structure of areas according to the efficiency of crops and the measures envisaged for streamlining and specializing the farming units will make it possible for agricultural output to top next year, in normal climatic conditions, the maximum level provided for in the Five-Year Plan by 1,500 million lei.

State investments amounting to 8,100 million lei will be set aside for agriculture in 1970. These funds will be mainly used for mechanization and for hydro-melioration work.

Cereal output is planned to reach 15 million tons. In order to increase vegetable output the irrigated areas destined to such crops will be extended and the construction of greenhouses, whose output should exceed by 90 per cent the Five-Year Plan provisions, will be stepped up. At the same time the number of livestock envisaged by the Five-Year Plan will also be exceeded. Large inter-cooperative units will contribute units will contribute to a high-rate development of livestock breeding.

A set of measures recommended by the Party leadership for a better organization and remuneration of work in the agricultural production cooperatives are a lasting foundation for the high-grade utilization of the potentialities existing in agriculture, for the growth of cereal, meat, milk and vegetable output with a view to meeting the necessities of industry and the population's consumption requirements, and to increasing export availabilities.

Investments

Funds amounting to 78,000 million lei will be invested in economy in 1970. Of this amount 67,000 million lei will be invested from State funds, while the remainder will represent the cooperative organizations' own funds and the funds of the population.

The investments programme has been sized in the conditions of cutting the cost of building-assembly work and of reducing the latter's weight in the volume of investments. Next year, 740 projects and production capacities will be commissioned and the construction of some 250 projects will be started. These will prepare a

a corresponding amount of work for 1971 and will help to maintain the growth rate of production under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

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Considerable funds will be set aside for the implementation of the scientific research programme, to be focussed, to a greater extent, on matters linked to economic development. A number of 367 research themes will enjoy priority, and the results of another 186 researches will be applied in practice. An outstandingly important measure will be the functioning, starting January 1, 1970, of the research units upon the principle of economic self-management.

Foreign Trade

The steady growth of the economic potential creates conditions for the volume of foreign trade to go up next year by 11.5 per cent as against 1969. The volume of export goods will amount to 11,850 million lei foreign currency.

Carrying into effect the fundamental principles of the foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Government, the main share within foreign trade will be held in the future, too, by the socialist countries. At the same time trade relations with the other countries of the world will be expanded.

In 1970, important tasks will devolve on the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, whose exports will go up 2.2 times as against 1969,

and on the Ministries of the Chemical and Light Industries where the growth will be 22 per cent and 26 per cent respectively. Special measures are planned for the even production of export goods, and for the strict observance of the contractual commitments. Next year a number of tasks concerning foreign trade will be transferred to the producing ministries.

For An Increased Economic Efficiency

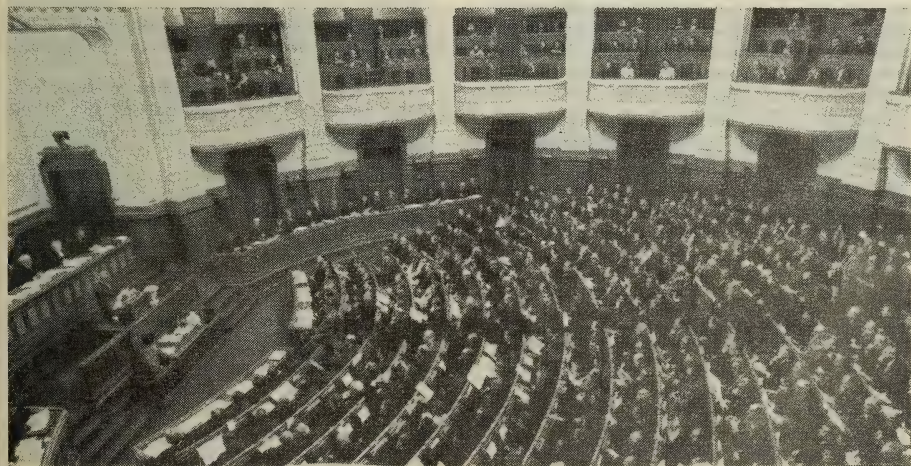
A main feature of the 1970 plan is the emphasis laid on the growth of the efficiency of the entire economic activity, by means of a most judicious use, at maximum productivity, of the production capacities, reduction in the consumption of materials and fuel, the high-rate increase of labour productivity and the cutting of production costs.

Labour productivity is planned to go up in industry as a whole by 8.8 per cent.

The re-organization of the ministries, the setting up of industrial centrals, combines and groups of factories are important actions that brought management closer to production and created propitious conditions for settling more expeditiously and more efficiently the problems linked to economic activity.

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The growth of output, and the rise in economic efficiency will secure in 1970 a national



Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, while delivering his exposition

income that will be 12 per cent higher than in 1969. In this way the resources necessary for extended reproduction and for a continued rise in the living standard will be secured. The effects of the generalization of the new wage scheme and the wage rises to be applied in further branches and sectors will make it possible for real wages to increase by 8.8 per cent over 1969. At the same time the real incomes of the peasantry will go up and the pensions for cooperative farmers will be increased. The plan provisions stipulate that the volume of retail sales of goods should top by more than 7,000 million lei the sales of 1969. The funds set aside for social and cultural purposes will be 7.3 per cent greater and some 6,300 million lei be invested in the development of the material base of education, culture, health protection, housing construction and communal husbandry.

Well-nigh 95,000 dwellings will be built out of State funds, of the funds of the population and by means of State loans.

THE STATE BUDGET

The 1969 State Budget concluded with a surplus of 5,600 million lei.

Within the framework of the measures for perfecting the organization and management of the national economy, next year part of the profits will remain at the disposal of the economic units which will have obtained them, with a view to making investments, increasing circulating assets, *i.a.s.o.* At the same time the profits will serve for bonus funds.

Following these measures, the amount of the State budget revenue and expenditure will be reduced, while, as has been shown, the profits left to the disposal of economic units will increase. In 1970 the funds at the disposal of these units will represent 34 per cent of the profits instead of 7 per cent up to now.

Next year, State budget revenue will amount to 147,200 million lei and expenditure to 146,200 million lei, with a planned surplus of 1,000 million lei.

In compliance with the structure of the national economy the overwhelming part of the State budget revenue derives from the income of State and cooperative units. Revenue from the socialist economy thus totals 139,900 million lei (92.3 per cent). Money accumulations of the economy, the main source of the budget revenue, are growing by 8,500 million lei as against achievements of 1969, or by 6,100 million lei over the initial provisions of the Five-Year Plan.

The report on the budget shows that within economy as a whole and in the main branches efficiency is growing with every passing year.

However, there are still some enterprises which do not cover their expenses from their own income.

Revenue deriving from taxes and dues paid by the population amounts to 11,300 million lei, *i.e.* 1,400 million lei more than preliminary estimates. Underlying this growth are the higher incomes of the population, especially from wages, as a result of the general application of the improved wage scheme.

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From the total State budget expenditure, 65 per cent is destined for financing the national economy. Besides the funds appropriated for centralized State investments, an amount of 1,600 million lei has been earmarked for granting long-term loans to the agricultural production cooperatives for investment purposes.

As an expression of the permanent concern in raising the population's material and spiritual living standard, the important amount of 36,900 million lei, *i.e.* 25.2 per cent of the total State budget expenditure, is set aside for financing social and cultural actions.

More than 9,000 million lei are earmarked for education. The substantial growth is mainly necessary for covering the expenses incurred by the passing on to ten-year compulsory education and starting schooling at the age of six. Health protection benefits by funds amounting to 7,000 million lei, while social insurance and State allowances for children by 15,900 million lei.

Expenditure for defence will amount to 7,100 million lei, *i.e.* 4.8 per cent of total State budget expenditure.

In 1970 local budgets will represent 21,600 million lei of which 81 per cent derives from the counties' own incomes, while the remainder will be covered by the State. Counties with a less developed economy will benefit by the greatest support.

As a result of the development of local economic enterprises and organisations and of the fact that a number of great food industry enterprises are now administered by the people's councils, a substantial increase in the revenue of local budgets is envisaged. As for expenditure, the greater part will go to social and cultural actions.

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For the Romanian people the year 1970 has a particular significance: it is the last year of the current Five-Year Plan.

It will crown the fruitful efforts made for creating a lasting foundation for starting the implementation of the provisions of the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, which will raise Romania onto a new stage on her road towards progress.

Organization and Functioning of the Council of Ministers

In his exposé, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has shown that the significance of this law appears clearer if we bear in mind the totality of preoccupations for the continuous improvement of the social mechanism as a whole and of each link of the latter, as well as the ample programme of building up a multilaterally developed socialist society.

In the course of the last few years and especially after the December 1967 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party — stressed the Prime Minister — a number of measures and normative acts have been endorsed, aimed at improving the organization and activities of central and local State bodies. Typical of all these measures is the fact that they blend, in an indissoluble unity, the perfecting of central leadership with the broadening of the functional autonomy of basic units, by transferring to them some of the responsibilities of the central bodies.

The recently passed bills on the organization and functioning of the ministries stipulate the attributions of these institutions, channelling their activities with priority towards the study of and prognosis concerning the development trends of each and every domain, as well as the measures that are necessary for a growingly rapid, modern and efficient progress of economic and socio-cultural life.

As the supreme body of State administration, the Council of Ministers will also have to improve its activity in compliance with the new requirements. In the conditions of the heightened responsibilities and extended powers of ministries and economic and territorial-administrative units, it has become possible for the Council of Ministers to devote itself, to a growing extent, to the solution of general problems, to better fulfil its constitutional tasks of guiding and controlling the most varied fields of activity.

The bill lays down that the Council of Ministers — which is elected, as is known, by the Grand National Assembly for its respective term of legislature — is made up of the Chairman

of the Council of Ministers, of the First Vice-Chairman and vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, of the ministers, as well as of the Chairman of the Council of State Security, the Chairman of the State Planning Committee, the Chairman of the Price Committee, the Chairman of the State Committee for Local Economy and Administration, the Chairman of the National Council of Scientific Research and the Chairman of the State Committee for Culture and Art.

The Council of Ministers further includes the Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade-Union Confederation, the Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, as well as the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth as Minister for Youth Affairs.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman and the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers form together the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

The bill passed by the Grand National Assembly defines more precisely and in a detailed manner the responsibilities incumbent on the First Vice-Chairman and the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers concerning guidance, control and the elaboration of measures within the branches and domains coordinated by them. Conspicuous in this respect is the extremely wide and varied sphere of the powers that are granted by the law: from organizing and checking up the application of the Party and State decisions to guiding the activities for working out draft bills, from the enacting of measures that should secure technical and material supplies to the policy of selecting and promoting cadres, and their education in the spirit of a high exigency and responsibility for their work.

The bill also lays down the main attributions of the other members of the Council of Ministers — ministers and executives of other central bodies of State administration. It points to the responsibility of ministers for the fulfilment of the tasks incumbent on them both in their quality of executives of central State institutions and of members of the Council of Ministers.

Regulations Concerning Foreigners in the Socialist Republic of Romania

The bill on regulations concerning foreigners in the Socialist Republic of Romania — passed by the Grand National Assembly — was ex-

pounded by Cornel Onescu, Minister of Internal Affairs, who emphasized that this bill is on the line of the measures that have been taken by

the Party and the Government for developing cooperation and collaboration with other countries, for creating a climate propitious to the normal progress of international relations.

Following the radical social and economic changes come about lately in Romania, and as a result of the widening and diversification of relations with foreign countries and implicitly of the considerable growth of the number of foreign visitors to our country, the regulations in force up to now concerning the entry, stay and exit of foreigners to and from Romania, endorsed in 1957, contain obsolete provisions and no longer correspond to the new stage in the country's development.

All these have determined the elaboration of a new draft bill on the regulations concerning foreigners in the Socialist Republic of Romania. By its provisions this bill is meant to constitute a juridical status of foreigners, regulating more precisely their rights and duties on the territory of Romania.

The principle underlying the new bill is the granting to foreigners of the same rights and duties as to Romanian citizens, — political rights naturally excluded — in keeping with the Constitution and the other laws in force, as well as in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The draft bill contains norms regulating the juridical status of foreigners, corresponding to the fundamental rights of Romanian citizens, such as: inviolability of the person and domicile, the right to leisure and to social insurance, the right to personal property, and other rights sti-

pulated by law or by international treaties which were signed by Romania.

With a view to stepping up tourism, foreign visitors whose sojourn in Romania does not exceed 90 days, will no longer have to register with the militia bodies on entering the country or when travelling on Romanian territory.

The bill establishes the way in which foreigners may be employed by enterprises, institutions and economic, State or public organizations in keeping with their qualifications. However, jobs that presuppose Romanian citizenship will not be held by foreigners. According to provisions that have been suggested, foreigners may become, under certain conditions, members of public organizations and carry out, in keeping with their abilities and wishes, an activity of public interest.

During their stay in Romania, foreigners are in duty bound to observe the country's laws. Foreigners who infringe the laws of the country or who, by their attitude or behaviour, are jeopardizing the interests of the Romanian State can be denied or restricted the right to stay in Romania. This measure is included in international agreements concluded by Romania with other countries and also in other states' domestic legislation. The text of the bill submitted to the Grand National Assembly regulates more precisely the responsibility of foreigners for breaking the laws in force in Romania. Some deeds, which under the present legislation concerning foreigners were considered offences, but do no longer represent a particular social peril, have been termed contraventions and will be punished by the payment of a fine whose amount depends on the contravention committed.

Organization of Scientific Research

Scientific research is carried out in Romania by a great number of units grouped within economic ministries, the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences as well as within higher education establishments.

Under the current Five-Year Plan, funds amounting to some 8,000 million lei have been earmarked for scientific research, over 50 per cent more than under the previous Five-Year Plan. The experimental basis of research, the value of equipment, installations and apparatus totals approx. 2,400 million lei. The research units have today a staff of 44,000 people, of whom some 10,000 are researchers and more than 12,000 belong to the teaching staff of higher educational establishments.

The National Council of Scientific Research was set up in 1965 and recently the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences have been founded.

The bill passed in its present session by the Grand National Assembly concerning the organization of scientific research activity reflects the particular attention granted by the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian State to this domain. It is pointed out that all research activities — both fundamental and applied research — have to result in a high social efficiency, in the attainment of a well-defined aim — meeting the general demands of socialist society.

Scientific research will be focussed on those branches which are playing a decisive role in the development of economy and culture, on the

modern domains of technical sciences, such as automation, cybernetics, the theory of information, microelectronics, nuclear power, fine mechanics and optics. The bill lays down the general standards of planning and organizing scientific activity so that it should contribute to the solution of problems directly linked to material production, to the development of industry, agriculture and of the other economic branches. In their annual plans of activity the research units may include scientific problems of their own, to the solution of which they may devote part of their time.

With a view to increasing efficiency, the research institutes and centres will function upon the principle of economic self-management or partial self-management. The tasks included in the plans of activity of the research units are implemented by means of contracts concluded with State-run or cooperative organizations, with people's councils, ministries and other central bodies. The profits resulting from the contracts cashed by the research units will be used for developing the technical and material base of the latter and for material incentives for the staffs.

For Improving the Organization of the Health Network and of Medical Assistance

The Grand National Assembly set up in December 1968 a special commission entrusted with the task of verifying the endowment of clinical units and preclinical education institutes with medical research and educational apparatus and the distribution of medical personnel over the territory of the country.

The report of this commission was submitted to the present session of the Grand National Assembly by the former's chairman, Academician Ștefan Milcu.

The report shows that, within the framework of permanent concern for public health, the Party and State have allotted substantial funds to securing its material basis. Particular attention was granted, inter alia, to endowment with medical apparatus, to the priority development of those sectors of medical assistance, where there still existed major problems linked to the state of health and morbidity of the population inherited from the past.

A whole set of measures have been proposed by the commission concerning the redistribution of the available medical apparatus, the organization of an enterprise specialized in the production of new types of apparatus and installations as well as in capital repairs, the working out of a plan of specialization for sub-engineers and technicians with a view to ensuring the maintenance and judicious use of medical apparatus, a.s.o.

At the same time the report also referred to the matter of utilization and distribution of medical staff over the territory of the country.

It has been ascertained that at present the total number of physicians exceeds 32,000, i.e. one physician for 625 inhabitants. These are pointers that rank Romania among the first countries in

the world as to the number of physicians related to the number of population. Nevertheless, several shortcomings have been found as a result of an inadequate distribution of the medical staff. In order to do away with this state of affairs, the commission has recommended to the Ministry of Health to apply the following measures: continued action for improving the utilization and territorial distribution of the medical staff, the securing of a rational system of promoting the medical personnel, greater attention to the working and housing conditions of physicians; the working out, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and other interested central bodies, of an efficient system of improving the training of medical personnel.

The Grand National Assembly endorsed the conclusions and proposals included in the report of the commission and instructed the Council of Ministers to take adequate measures.

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After general debates the Grand National Assembly passed by secret ballot the decrees with power of law issued by the State Council between March 15 and November 16, 1969.

In relation to the next item on the agenda, Emil Bodnaș, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, has shown that, in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, the State Council should have four vice-presidents, but at present there are but three. Following consultations with the CC of the RCP, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly and with a number of deputies, the speaker proposed the election of Vasile Vilcu, deputy of Constanța, as Vice-President

of the State Council. The proposal was unanimously adopted by secret ballot.

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The agenda of the Grand National Assembly session also includes the draft bill on regulations concerning narcotic drugs and substances, the

draft bill on economic contracts and the draft bill on the organization, planning and execution of investments.

In order to enable the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly to examine these draft bills, the plenum will resume its proceedings on December 29.

Plenary Meeting of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives

A Plenary Meeting of the Board of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives took place over December 22—23, 1969.

Attending the proceedings were Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Vasile Vilcu, member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, and Iosif Banc, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The plenary meeting endorsed a decision on the improvement of the organization, rate-setting and rewarding of work and some measures for the improvement of the economic activity at agricultural production cooperatives.

The Plenary Meeting appreciated that the implementation of the measures that have been endorsed would lead to the growth and economic and organizational consolidation of all the agricultural cooperatives, to an increase in plant and animal farm output, to a better supplying of the population with farmfood produce, to an enhanced contribution of the agricultural cooperatives to the advancement of the national economy as a whole.

Receiving with particular satisfaction the decision endorsed by the recent Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party on higher

pensions for cooperative farmers, the plenum has established the measures to ensure the implementation, starting January 1st, 1970, of the provisions of this decision and operated the relevant amendments to the Statute of the Pensions Fund and approved the 1970 budget of the Pensions Fund.

The plenum decided to release Vasile Vilcu from chairmanship of the National Union of agricultural production cooperatives in consequence of his having been elected Vice-President of the State Council.

The plenum elected Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, to the office of Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives.

At the end of the proceedings a speech was made by Virgil Trofin.

The participants in the Plenary Meeting addressed — on behalf of the entire cooperative peasantry — a letter to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, to Nicolae Ceaușescu, voicing their complete adhesion to the Party policy and expressing their determination to work untiringly for an exemplary fulfilment of the Party's programme of the thriving of cooperative agriculture.

Expansion of Automation in Industry

The results obtained in the last few years in the field of investments as well as the plan provisions for 1970 — endorsed by the recent session of the Grand National Assembly — point to the fulfilment and even overfulfilment of the investments programme for the current Five-Year Plan. Added to the amounts invested from State funds between 1966 and 1969 (approx. 223,000 million lei) are more than 67,000 million lei to be spent next year. Thus, the amount of State investments for the whole period of the Five-Year Plan will stand at some 290,000 million lei, i.e. 10,000 million lei more than initially planned.

In keeping with the directions laid down in the long-term plan, the greater part of funds has been set aside for the growth of material production and especially of industry — the leading branch of the national economy. The intensification of investments is materialized in the more than 1,000 new industrial projects commissioned in the first four years of the current Five-Year Plan. In many existing factories new shops and complex installations are under construction; these will start operation next year.

The new industrial units, fully meeting the demands of contemporary technical progress, are characterized by the high degree of mechanization and automation of the production processes. As a result, concomitantly with the growth and diversification of production, these units make an important contribution to raising labour productivity.

Automation gained great scope in the branches in which technological processes have a continuous nature such as electric power, iron and steel, oil processing, chemistry and the building materials industry. The level reached by automation in the respective branches attests to the progress recorded in Romania in the technical endowment of work. Some 90 per cent of the pig iron output and nearly the entire steel output (99.6 per cent) is obtained in plant with automated technological processes, starting with ore dressing down to smelting. In the production of ammonia and of ammonium nitrate — basic products of the chemical industry — the degree of automation now exceeds 98 per cent; next year the whole technological process will

be directed by means of automated control panels. In 1969, well-nigh two thirds of the type output was obtained in almost entirely automated plant. The equipment of all factories in this branch with such plant will make it possible to produce, starting 1970, the entire tyre output in highly automated installations.

The construction of new factories and the modernization of existing ones brought about important increases in the degree of automation in the cement, pulp and paper mills, in sugar and edible oil refineries, in flour mills and bakeries, in crude oil processing, a.s.o.

This trend typical of industrialization in Romania will be even more marked in the next decade, when the country's industrialization will continue on the basis of the most advanced technique. It is envisaged to attain, in this period, an automation and mechanization level very close to the level reached in advanced countries.

Electrification of Railway Lines

Important electrified railway lines have recently started operation in Romania. Since the beginning of this year, passenger and freight traffic is carried out by electric trains in the beautiful Prahova Valley between Bucharest and Braşov and not long ago work has been finished on the electrification of the Craiova-Filiaşi-Orşova line.

The electrification of the Craiova-Orşova line went hand in hand with ample work for rendering more accessible the slopes and hairpin turns in this area. Heavy-tonnage electric trains are running on this line built above the level of the future storage lake of the Iron Gates hydro-power and navigation project.

The electrification of heavy-traffic lines will be more intensive in the coming years, as this is one of the main means of modernizing railway traffic in Romania. At present some 75 per cent of passenger and freight trains are hauled by modern Romanian-made electric and diesel locomotives. Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan, about 95 per cent of railway transport will be made by means of electric, diesel electric and hydraulic diesel traction.

An outstanding part in the implementation of this target is played by the machine-building industry, which, under the current Five-Year Plan, started the serial production — in addition to 2100 HP diesel electric locomotives — of 6580 HP electric locomotives. The output of diesel electric and electric locomotives, to grow under the present Five-Year Plan from 110 to over 250, fully meets the requirements of the railways and at the same time contributes to Romania's exports.

A Factory Producing Nearly 1,000 Million Items in One Year

In the second half of December the Bucharest glassware factory has started production with its entire capacity. It will turn out nearly one thousand million products per year, more than any other similar factory in Romania, making it possible for the country's glassware output to grow twofold.

Of a high technical level, the factory is sized for an annual output of more than 100,000 tons. The technological process is mainly based on automated installations, whose operation is con-

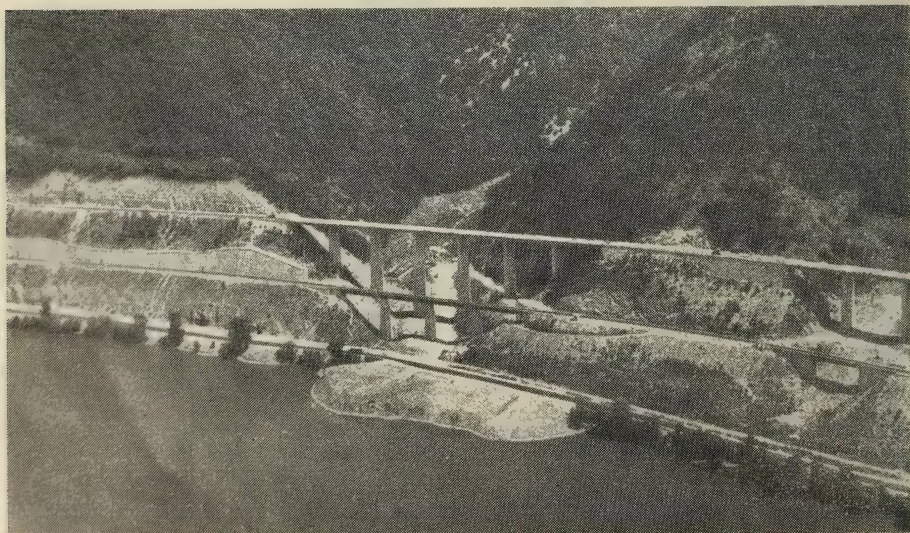
trolled centrally by electronic and industrial television systems.

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The building of the Bucharest glassware factory is an expression of the attention paid in Romania to this traditional industry. The development of this branch is based on considerable high-quality raw material resources to be found in various areas of the country. That is the reason why the well-known factories of Pădurea Neagră, Turda and Medias have been re-equipped and enlarged in the last few years and a complex works for the production of faience goods and glassware has been built at Sighișoara.

In the coming years the construction of another four glassware and two chinaware factories as well as of a faience factory is planned.

The concern for enlarging the production capacities is doubled by the endeavours to manufacture high-quality goods. With this end in view a central research laboratory for the glass industry has been set up in Bucharest; its activity is focussed on the identification and utilization of new raw material resources, the introduction of modern manufacturing processes, the production of assortments that should meet the exigencies of clients both at home and abroad. The crystals of Pădurea Neagră, the



The new railroad at the Iron Gates

china made at Sighişoara, the various Romanian-made glass products are now sold to more than 20 countries, including Britain, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, and the U.S.A. Exports are some 28 per cent greater in 1969 than in 1968, and will grow even more in the next few years.

A Programme for Irrigation Developments

The expansion of irrigations — one of the main targets included in the Directives for Romania's social and economic development in the next decade — finds a concrete expression in the national programme mapped out recently by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The programme stipulates that in a first stage, up to 1975, a total area of 2.5 million hectares should be irrigated, i.e. about one fourth of the country's arable area.

When working out this comprehensive programme — whose implementation asks for great material and financial efforts — it has been borne in mind that in the specific soil and climatic conditions of Romania, where droughts often affect a great part of the agricultural areas, irri-

gation is a decisive factor in increasing output, in obtaining rich and stable crops.

The task of laying out for irrigation vast areas in a relatively short period is based on the results obtained so far in hydro-melioration activities, as well as on measures aiming at continuously improving those activities.

The annual rate of irrigation developments has grown in Romania from some 100,000 hectares in the first years of the current Five-Year Plan to 180,000 hectares this year, to reach in 1970 some 225,000 hectares. The continued endowment of hydro-melioration sites with highly productive machines and equipment will make it possible to increase the annual capacity to 250,000—300,000 hectares under the next Five-Year Plan. It is such a high rate that will guarantee the implementation of the provisions included in the national irrigation programme.

Irrigation systems on vast areas based on modern methods of water delivery and distribution will be preponderant in Romania's agriculture. Representative in this respect is the irrigation system under construction in Dobrogea. Planned to function at full capacity by 1972, this system fed by the water of the Danube will irrigate an area of 174,000 hectares. Irrigation will be made by sprinkling, while the water will be delivered mainly by underground feed pipes.

Further five irrigation systems for 50,000—85,000 hectares each are on the way of being laid out in the Romanian Plain, to be commissioned next year and in the first years of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

— culture-ART-science —

• Novelties in Scientific Research Activity

In 1970, scientific research will benefit in Romania by funds amounting to over 8,000 million lei. This reflects the importance attached to this field of activity, an importance once again stressed in the latest session of the Grand National Assembly.

The more rapid utilization of the results obtained, the even more closely linking of research to the requirements of the national economy and culture, the channeling of scientific work towards the most topical problems — these are the essential targets expressed in the bill recently passed by the supreme legislative body of Romania.

At the scientific institutes preparations are already under way for intensifying efforts in the modern fields of science, such as atomic energy, automation, cybernetics, the theory of information, micro-electronics, optics.

With a view to applying in practice the results of scientific research, the method of concluding contracts between research institutes and great factories will gain momentum in 1970. As for the results obtained so far, the Bucharest Institute of Atomic Physics is an example in this respect. Research work carried out under contractual obligations led to the elaboration and testing of new technologies for certain nuclear materials, advanced techniques in the application of isotopes and nuclear radiations, the production of new assortments of radioisotopes, the assimilation for manufacture of new apparatus and plant for applications in nuclear technique, as well as to specialized services on the line of using nuclear techniques.

The Institute intends to channel, in the near future, its efforts towards such problems as: an increased contribution to the building of nuclear power plants, the production of nuclear fuels and necessary equipment, the elaboration of adequate techniques and technologies.

A new element in research activity is the fact that numerous institutes will function upon the principle of economic self-management. The profits obtained by these institutes, following the execution of contracts concluded with great factories, will be used for the development of the technical and material groundwork of scientific research and for material incentives offered to researchers. This new form of financing the research institutes will open up ample possibilities for blending the two fields of activity, i.e. research and production.

Some experience has already been gained in this respect. The Institute of Technological Research, functioning under the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, for instance, works exclusively on the basis of contracts and self-financing already since 1956 and obtains good financial results.

As for new achievements, the Institute succeeded in finalizing, in cooperation with the Reșița machine-building works, the technology and plant for the hard chrome plating of the rods of servomotors necessary to the building site of the Iron Gates hydropower project, an achievement awarded a gold medal at the Brussels exhibition of inventions.

An element also worth stressing is the encouragement, under every form, of scientific research within the framework of the higher educational establishments, a fact that will help to do away with certain parallelisms and to raise the level of teaching, and will enable the students to make their contribution to the domain in which they will work in the future as specialists.

• A Holiday of the Romanian Theatre

In the winter of 1819, 150 years ago, on a Bucharest stage a play was performed for the first time in Romanian. It was the tragedy Hecuba by Euripides. The leading role was played in disguise by the scholar Ion Heliade Rădulescu. This memorable event of particular significance for the history of Romanian culture was evoked in a recent festive meeting.

Plays were performed in Romanian also at Jassy 153 years ago and in Transylvania more than two centuries ago. Theatrical events had taken place long ago, before those dates considered as the beginnings of the modern theatre. Outstanding personalities of the 19th century, such as G. Asachi, U. Alecsandri and M. Kogălniceanu in Moldavia, G. Lăzăreanu, Iancu Udrărescu and Ion Heliade Rădulescu in Wallachia, and Timotei Cipariu, Gheorghe Barițiu and Iosif Vulcan in Transylvania made passionate efforts for spreading culture by means of the stage.

The philharmonic school was set up in Bucharest in 1834 with the aim of training actors, staging plays and cultivating a national theatrical movement which under the influence of the 1848 revolutionary movement gained momentum encouraged by eminent leaders of the revolution. The Great Theatre which became later the National Theatre was built in 1852. Its existence was linked to the blossoming of the Romanian drama.

Nearly all great actors of the past — Matei Milo, Aristița Romănescu, G. I. Nottara, Iancu Brezeanu, A. Demetriade, Tony Bulandra, Lucia Sturdza-Bulandra and many others — played on the stage of the National Theatre.

Carrying forward the great traditions under propitious moral and material conditions created in the epoch of socialist construction, the Romanian theatre has seen a new blossoming in the last decades. Present-day theatrical life is characterized by a powerful spiritual effervescence, by the wealth of the repertoire, by searchings and successes in the art of the performance. The actors of the 43 drama theatres — Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities — make a valuable contribution to enriching the cultural treasure store.

In the period when the 150th anniversary of the Romanian Theatre was being celebrated in Bucharest, the finals of the "National Theatre Festival 1969" took place on the stages of the capital city. This is a traditional biennial festival which is aimed at encouraging the theatres all over Romania in their efforts to present to the public classical and contemporary Romanian plays.

Thirty-five shows were staged during 12 days. The shows consisted of historical plays and of plays dealing with topical subjects; of numerous and varied recitals of poetry; of creations of classics as well as of productions of young playwrights. The actors, producers and stage designers lent to this festival a wealth and variety not met with in the seven previous festivals.

A phenomenon acquiring ever greater scope is the international assertion of the Romanian theatre. During the year that now comes to a close the Bucharest Comedy Theatre toured Finland, Israel and Yugoslavia, the "Bulandra" Theatre played in April at Firenze, while in May it was the guest of the Paris Théâtre des Nations. The "Nottara" Theatre participated in the festival held at Nancy, the Little Theatre gave performances in March at Sarajevo and in May toured the USSR, while the National Theatre recently toured Czechoslovakia.

• An Art Exhibition

The Salon of Painting and Sculpture of the Bucharest Municipality, opened in December, is a valuable artistic event.

The works on show attest to a broad confrontation of ages, artistic visions and techniques, the only condition being the talent of the exhibitors. Thus, artists of all generations are represented, from the masters Ion Jalea, Oscar Han, Corneliu Baba, H. Catargi, Aurel Cojan, Mihaela Eleutheriade and Ion Mușescu to remarkable young talents such as Adina Tușescu or Cristina Breazu.

A most striking feature of the exhibition is the wealth of portraits, mainly of sculptures, made by young beginners who try to achieve in their works a free expressiveness.

Conspicuous among models of monumental sculptures is the figure of Prince Stephen the Great in the vision of Paul Vasilescu. Worthy of attention are a number of symbolic sculptures, construed in an abstract manner or tastefully stylized. Such sculptures are the works of Ion Irimescu, Doina Lie, Peter Iacobi, Nicăpetre, Mihai Meiu, Costel Badea, Mihail Laurențiu, Vladimir Predescu and others.

Painting ranges from portraits, such as *N. Iorga* and *A. Macedonsky* by C. Piliuță to historical evocations (*Michael the Brave at Alba Iulia* by Traian Brădeanu) and to compositions featuring village life (Ion Vrâncău), delicate images of mental dispositions (Margareta Sterian, Carolina Iacob, Harry Guttman, Paula Ribariu, R. Schuster) or neofigurative compositions signed by Ion Bitzan and Pietrich Sailer.

The canvases of Sabin Bălașa, Lia Szasz, V. Almășan, Ion Pacea, Brăduț Covaliu, Ion Nicodim, Ion Grigore, Sultana Maitec, Simona Vasiliu and Viorica Ilie, painted with subtle evocative power, are also arresting the attention of visitors.

• Town-Planning

Under the forthcoming Five-Year Plan (1971—1975), 500,000 dwellings will be built in Romania. Another 300,000 homes will be built by the citizens out of their own funds. Compared with the 300,000 dwellings that are being built under the current Five-Year Plan, the growth is remarkable.

Architects are now faced with the problem of siting the 500,000 new dwellings in various towns of the country.

They have to choose, based on experience gained so far, among three solutions: construction on areas in the outskirts of towns, which leads to the extension of the respective town's territory; reconstruction of old, central districts which entails substantial demolishing work, and lastly the development of new urban systems.

Obviously, the first variant, that has been chosen in the case of cities such as Galați, Craiova, Cluj, Jassy and Bucharest, has a limited nature. It can be used only in the detriment of agricultural areas.

The method of rebuilding central areas led to fine achievements in towns, such as Deva, Piatra Neamț, Galați and Bacău, and on account of the advantages it offers will be continued in the future as well.

The third solution, i.e. the construction of urban systems is not new in Romania. Such systems of neighbouring localities with common places of work, administrative and shopping centres already exist. One of them is to be found on the Black Sea coast. It seems that this solution will be adopted to a growing extent, as in the centres of communes there still are grounds permitting the construction of blocks of flats without demolishing other houses and without diminishing the agricultural land. Moreover urbanization in some of these localities would be on the line of the general urbanization trend manifest in Romania and all over the world, as shown in the specialized literature.

In the course of 1970, the year preceding the new Five-Year Plan, the public at large, who will be the recipients of the 500,000 new dwellings, will be invited to have their say in the discussions initiated on this problem by the press.



Back from a successful American and European tour, the Madrigal choir gave several fine concerts of preclassical music for Bucharesters

From day to day ♦ From day to day

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jonkheer Dirk Van Eysinga, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands in Bucharest, who paid a farewell call on his ending his mission in Romania, on December 15.

● The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Nepal, Petre Tănăsie, presented his letters of credence to King Birendra Bir Bikram Sah Deva of Nepal, on December 14.

● Nicolai Vancea, the Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Republic of Mali, presented his letters of credence to the Head of State of Mali, lieutenant Maoussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, on December 15.

● A protocol on goods exchanges in 1970 between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Finland, as part of the long-term trade agreement, was signed in Helsinki. According to this protocol, which envisages increased trade exchanges between the two countries, Romania is to export to Finland chemicals, oil and metallurgical products, equipment for the machine-building industry, as well as farm foodstuff; Finland is to export to Romania staple fibre, special steels, paper, and equipment for the pulp and paper industry.

● Kang Yang Sap, the new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipo-

tenary of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Bucharest on December 17.

● Under instructions from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, talks took place in Bucharest between the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam, and as a result, an agreement was reached on granting material support consisting of medicines and consumer goods to the Republic of South Vietnam.

● The Italian-Romanian parliamentary group was set up in Rome. On this occasion, the Romanian Ambassador to Italy and the Chairman of the Italian-Romanian parliamentary group, senator Alberto Cippolini, stressed the significance this group has for the steady development of the relations between Italy and Romania, for a better mutual acquaintance and the contribution the parliamentarians of the two countries can make to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, to the creation of a climate of detente and fruitful cooperation among peoples.

● Ștefan Cleja, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Kuwait, presented his letters of credence

to his Highness Sheikh Sabah As Salem As Sabah, the Emir of Kuwait.

● Pursuant to negotiations held in Moscow between Nicolae Bozdog, Minister of Home Trade of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Alexandr Struyev, Minister of Trade of the Soviet Union, the protocol of goods exchanges in 1970 between the two ministries was signed.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Ewald Moldt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic in Bucharest, at the latter's request, on December 19.

● Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, received on December 19, the municipal delegation of Ankara led by the city's mayor Ekrem C. Barlas, visiting Romania at the invitation extended by President Nicolae Ceaușescu during his Turkish visit.

Dumitru Popa, Mayor-General of Bucharest, attended the interview.

Spotlighted during the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, was the significance of expanded multilateral cooperation relations between Romania and Turkey in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace, security and international cooperation.

S U M M A R Y

of Main Documents and Articles Published in 1969

DOCUMENTS

● New Year Message by Nicolae Ceaușescu over the Romanian radio and television (No. 1/January 15)

● Tunisian visit by the Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister (No. 1/January 15).

● Romanian-French Communiqué on the foundation of the Joint Romanian-French Government Commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and its first session (No. 2/January 31).

● Romanian Visit by Foreign Affairs Minister of Morocco (No. 2/January 31).

● Romanian visit by Iosip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, (No. 3/February 15).

● Communiqué on the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (No. 4—5/March 10).

● Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu at the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 11 (No. 6/March 31).

● Speech by Ion Gheorghe Maurer at the session of the Grand National Assembly of March 13 (No. 6/March 31).

● Decision of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Romania's liberation from under the fascist yoke. (No. 6/March 31).

● Turkish visit by State Council President Nicolae Ceaușescu. Joint Romanian-Turkish Communiqué (No. 7/April 15).

● Speech by Romanian delegate in the Special UN Committee on Defining Aggression (No. 7/April 15).

● Romanian delegate's address to 18-Nation Disarmament Committee (No. 7/April 15).

● Romanian visit by Foreign Affairs Minister of the Republic of Argentina (No. 7/April 15).

● Romanian visit by Swedish Premier (No. 8/April 30).

● Romanian visit by the Head of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederation (No. 8/April 30).

● Communiqué of the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Decision on the convening of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (No. 10/May 31).

● USSR visit by Romanian Party and State Leaders (No. 10/May 31).

● Polish visit by Romanian Party and Government delegation (No. 10/May 31).

● Speech by Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer at the Colloquium on "The Development of Cooperation Among the European States — a Premise for a Climate of Peace and Security in Europe" (No. 12/July 7).

● Romanian Government's answer to Finnish Government Memorandum on convening European Security Conference (No. 13/July 21).

● Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. Decision of the CC of the RCP concerning the activity of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party at the international Conference of communist and workers' parties (No. 14—15/August 1).

● Romanian Government's answer to U.N. Secretary General U Thant's letter on the 25th Foundation Anniversary of the United Nations Organization (No. 14—15/August 1).

● The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. Closing Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the RCP (No. 16/August 31).

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● President Nicolae Ceaușescu's visit to India. Joint Romanian-Indian Communiqué (No. 20/October 31).

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● Romanian visit by Prime Minister of Congo (Brazzaville) (No. 22/November 30).

● Communique of the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP of December 10—13, (No. 23/December 16).

Documents Printed in our Supplement

● Manifesto of the Socialist Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania (No. 1/February 3).

● National Conference of Teachers. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 2/February 10).

● Bucharest Electoral Meeting. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 3/March 3).

● Joint Meeting of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Decisions endorsed at this Meeting. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 4/April 12).

● Conference of the Union of Student Associations of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 5/April 21).

● Interview granted by Nicolae Ceaușescu to Enzo Bettiza, special envoy of "Corriere della Sera" (No. 6/May 13).

● Romania and European Security. Article by Nicolae Ceaușescu published in No. 6/1969 of the review „Problems of Peace and Socialism" (No. 7/May 26).

● Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu at the International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties (No. 8/June 10).

● Extraordinary Conference of the Cluj County Party Organization. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 9/July 14).

● Party and State leaders' visit to Argeș and Dâmbovița counties. Speeches made at Pitești and Tîrgoviște by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 10/July 23).

● Interview given by Nicolae Ceaușescu to the Italian journalist Giuseppe Boffa („Scinteia" of July 27) (No. 11/July 28).

● Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party concerning the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan and the guidelines for the development of the national economy in the 1976—1980 period (booklet).

● Theses of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party for the Tenth Party Congress (booklet).

● Nicolae Ceaușescu: Report of the Central Committee on the activity of the RCP between the Ninth Congress and the Tenth Congress and the future tasks of the Party (booklet).

● Ion Gheorghe Maurer: Report on the Directives of the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on the Five-Year Plan for 1971—1975, and the guidelines for the development of the national economy for the 1976—1980 period (booklet).

● Grand National Assembly Jubilee Session on Romania's 25th Anniversary of Liberation from the Fascist Yoke. Exposition made by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 12/August 22).

● Festive Meeting on the 25th Anniversary of the First Legal Issue of Newspaper "Scinteia". Speech made by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 13/September 27).

● Festive Opening of New Academic Year in Romania. Speech made at the Bucharest meeting by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 14/October 3).

● Festive Meeting in Bucharest on the 25th Anniversary of Armed Forces Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Speech made by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 15/October 27).

● Interview granted by Nicolae Ceaușescu to the Yugoslav "Komunist" journal's Chief Editor Gavro Altman (No. 16/November 21).

● Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party of December 10—13. Speech by Nicolae Ceaușescu (No. 17/December 15).

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● The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party — an event of exceptional importance in the life of our socialist nation (From the Press). (No. 10/May 31).

● Intensified inter-state relations — a demand of detente and peace in the world (Culled from the Press). (No. 12/July 7).

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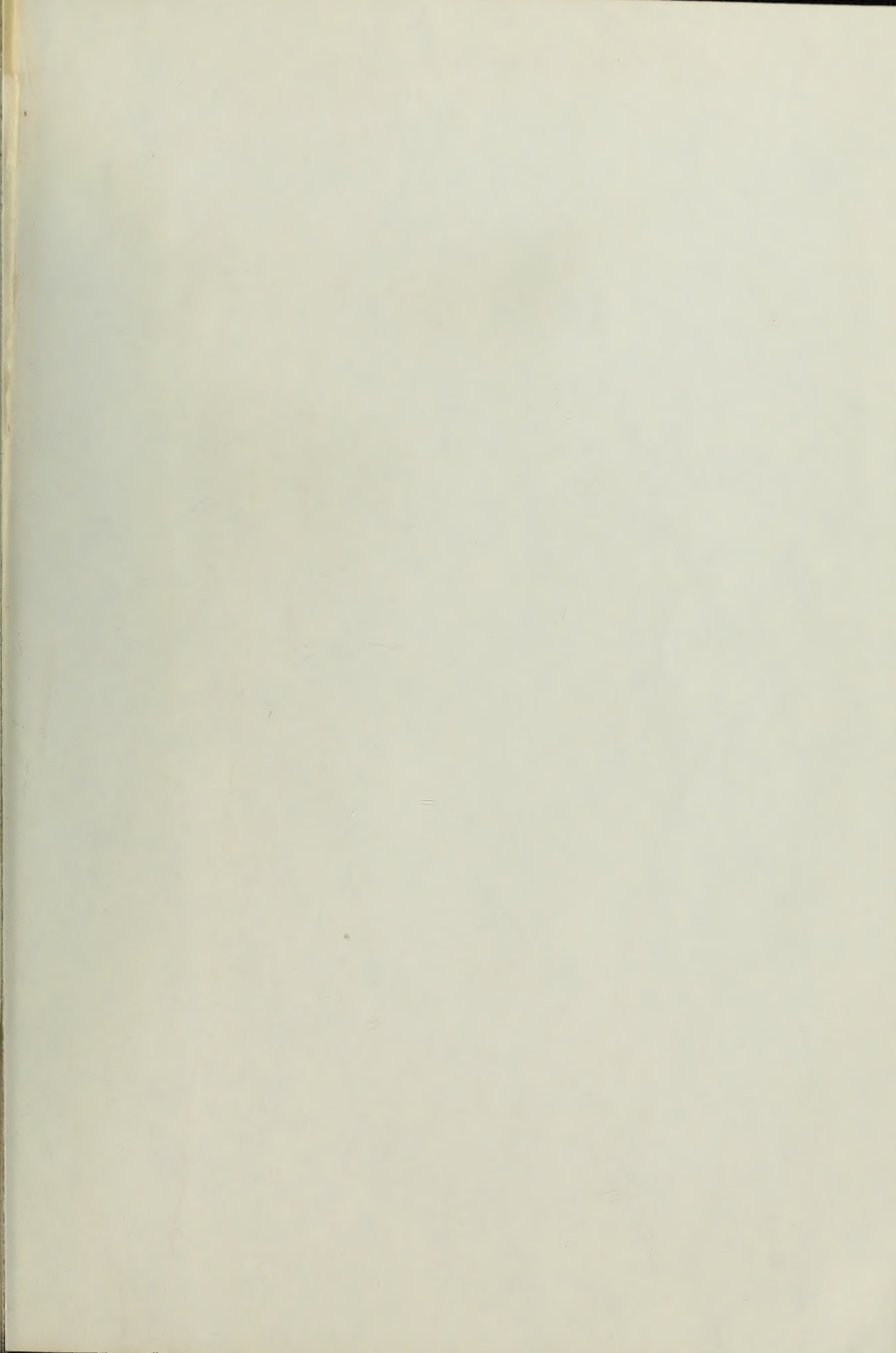
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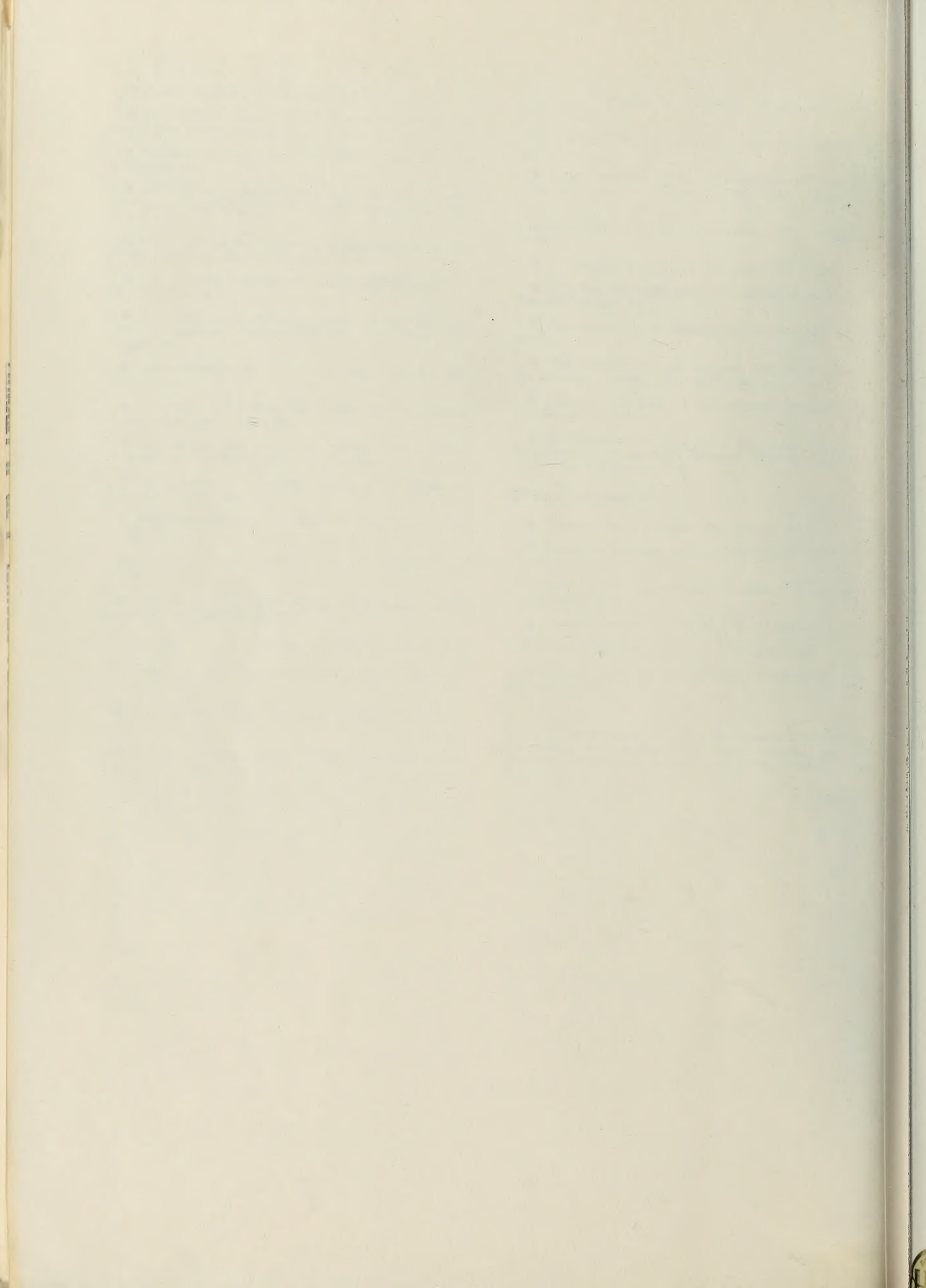
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